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# HISTORY

*of*

## POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA

FROM THE EARLIEST HISTORIC TIMES TO 1907

BY

HOMER H. FIELD AND HON. JOSEPH R. REED

ALSO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF  
SOME PROMINENT CITIZENS  
OF THE COUNTY

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ILLUSTRATED

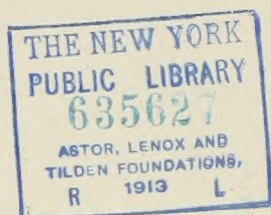
VOL. I.

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## HISTORY OF

# POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA

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### THE FOUNDING OF COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Although Pottawattamie county was not organized until as late as September, 1848, its real history begins at a much earlier date. During the administration of President Jefferson, in 1804, an expedition was fitted out under Captains Lewis and Clark to explore the country just purchased from France, or that part lying along the Missouri river to its source. On referring to the journal kept by Patrick Gas on this expedition we read: "Tuesday, August 2, 1804, two of our men had gone out from camp to hunt for horses that had strayed, returned with them, and also two large bucks and a fawn. Others brought in an elk they had killed.

"The Indians we had expected came in at dark: Captains Lewis and Clark held a council with them, who seemed well pleased with the change of government and what had been done for them. Six of them were made chiefs, three Otoes and three Missouris. This place we called Council Bluffs, and on taking observation found it to be in latitude 41 degrees, 17 minutes."

Although the exact spot is not positively known, this brings us to the Mynster spring, just at the north limit of the city, where the great bluff comes down to within a few rods of the river, and must have been a favorite meeting place for the tribes, as shown by a burying ground back on one of the bluffs, where are buried hundreds of all ages and both sexes, but covered so lightly that the boys used to dig them up. This is the first we hear of Council Bluffs and brings us on to the soil of Pottawattamie county, and, although no permanent settlement was made for many years, it was a recognized point and designated on the early maps of the country and visited by trappers and traders that exploited this region with St. Louis as their base of operation.

I am aware that other points claim the distinction of being the original Council Bluffs, notably Fort Calhoun, about fifteen miles above Omaha, and another at Traders Point, six or seven miles south of the city of Council Bluffs, but as there are no bluffs at either of these places, the name would not be appropriate. Again, their journal describes the broad bottoms, and jungles abounding with wild grapes and alive with wild turkeys and other game, exactly as they were fifty years later, and further, if we accept the Fort Calhoun theory, in place of 41° and 17" it would be 41° and 30", while Traders Point would fix it at 41° and 7". We also find them on the east

side of the river when Sergeant Floyd died and was buried on the top of a high bluff a few miles below Sioux City, which still bears his name, as well as the little river close by.

At all events our first settlers found the name lying around loose and when granted our city charter we appropriated it, like it, and intend to hold it until some one with a bigger stick than ours takes it from us.

The conditions above described continued until 1838, when, during President Van Buren's administration, the Pottawattamie Indians were assigned to a reservation here, and Davis Hardin was appointed to instruct them in farming. He with his family and a company of soldiers arrived here on the steamer Antelope from Fort Leavenworth in the spring of that year. This was an event. As before stated, many trappers and traders had frequented this region, intermarrying with the natives, but here was a family of refined Americans come to stay, backed and protected by the government. Arriving here they found the country a solitude. They located by a big spring on what is now East Broadway and the soldiers immediately commenced building a house for the Hardins, and then a fort on a promontory that was a continuation of the hill between Franklin and Lincoln avenues, and which at that time jutted into what is now Broadway, where the dwelling of the late John Clausen now stands. The Pottawattamies, escorted by a company of cavalry, arrived a few days later, having come across the country. They found it indeed a goodly land, and it is doubtful if the landscape revealed to Moses from the top of Pisgah, extending from the cedars of Lebanon to the palm trees of Zoar, equaled in beauty that of Pottawattamie county as viewed from the summit of these bluffs. Though not possessing the awful grandeur of mountain scenery, for natural beauty it is doubtful if it can be excelled on this little world of ours. To the north the bluffs almost assume the dignity of mountains, visible for forty miles. To the south they roll away until they appear blue in the distance of fifty miles. At your feet lies the broad bottom lands, compared with which, for fertility, the valley of the Nile is a desert. A vast natural meadow sprinkled with flowers, while the great Missouri sweeps by in great graceful curves until lost in the distance, while to the east and west the view extends until lost in the curvature of the earth's surface.

During their stay here the Indians continued to advance in the ways of civilization. A Catholic mission was established and many of them embraced Christianity. A cemetery was established on the hill some distance above the fort, which remained until grading Franklin avenue, some thirty years ago, the Pierce street school ground, and Voorhis street, necessitated their removal, which was done, and the remains interred in Fairview cemetery. The government, during their stay here, built a gristmill on the Mosquito creek, three miles northeast from the city, which was run by L. E. Wicks, who was married to a half-breed, by whom he reared quite a family, and when the Indians left for Kansas the Wicks family remained, and he continued to make an excellent quality of flour as late as 1857 or 1858.



The French traders had established posts all along the Missouri river at a very early day. They intermarried with the Indians and some of them became wealthy. Among them one being at Traders Point nearly opposite the mouth of the Platte river by Peter A. Sarpy, in honor of whom Sarpy county, Nebraska, was named.

Contemporaneous with him was Francis Guittar, of Council Bluffs, who married an American woman and reared a family and continued in business until 1857. His son Theodore is a prominent man, has filled several positions of honor and trust, among which was sheriff of the county, and at this writing his father's widow is living in the Bluffs.

Another of this class, a Mr. Busha, is still with us and, although one hundred and twelve years of age, blind and quite deaf, his mind seems clear, his appetite good, as well as his general health. Lewis and Clark encountered one of these, whose squaw wife, Sacajawea (the Bird woman), rendered great assistance in piloting the expedition from the head waters of the Missouri across the Rockies. She has been called the Pocahontas of the west and has been immortalized by a statue erected by the women of the United States and unveiled at the Portland exposition; this was modeled by a woman, Miss Alice Cooper, now of Chicago, but a native of Iowa, and for which she received seven thousand dollars.

During the year 1846 the Pottawattamies sold their lands to the government and by treaty were assigned a reservation in what is now Kansas.

### THE MORMONS.

Hardly had the Indians left when the Mormon wave rolled in, having been expelled from Nauvoo. This people seems to have been victims of a most relentless persecution, commencing back in the '30s at Kirtland, Ohio, where they had organized and built their temple.

From there they gathered in Jackson county, Missouri, where they were again subjected to all manner of abuse, their property confiscated, many men killed and women subjected to indignities. This has been denied by the Missourians, but from subsequent acts perpetrated by the people of this section during the border ruffian times, we naturally believe the Mormon complaints to be true. From here they turned back to Illinois, built a city and erected their temple, but were not allowed to possess them long, for the prejudice against them was so strong that the state troops could not, or would not, protect them when assailed by a mob. Their president and his brother were assassinated while prisoners, and after a parley they agreed to remove from the state within a specified time, with which they substantially complied. Hence, their arrival here, after enduring untold hardships in crossing the state in their wagons, the men mostly on foot, leaving the wagons for their goods, women, children and invalids.

It is hard for one now traveling over the same route with his family in a parlor car to realize the hardships endured by a whole community in which were the aged, the invalids and infants, camping with scant store of provisions or medicines, crossing unbridged streams, etc., but this was accomplished by a people sixty years ago, many of whom are living to-day.

Nothing but religious fanaticism<sup>22</sup> could have enabled them to endure the terrible ordeal.

It will be remembered that their destination had already been fixed at Salt Lake, which at that time belonged to Mexico, believing they could find asylum there, which seemed to be denied them here. Crossing the river they halted at what later became Florence in order to raise and accumulate supplies with which to continue on their course. They went into winter quarters there and built cabins, while many of the men went back to the settlements and worked at any labor they could find, and here again they were confronted with trouble. The Indian title had not been extinguished there, and complaint was made to Washington, and they were ordered to recross the river, which proved a great blessing to them, as they found hundreds of cabins and farms that had been vacated by the Pottawattamies, of which they were quick to avail themselves.

No more industrious, frugal and temperate community was ever known. Among them were mechanics of almost every kind, and they proceeded to build a city here, which they called Kaneshville, in honor of a brother of the Arctic explorer, who had been a staunch friend during their persecution. Not only did they build the city, but the rich valleys became hives of industry; good crops were raised, which enabled them to assist their fellow pilgrims who were passing through, some with horses, some with ox teams and some with handcarts. In fact, without this halting place to rest, make repairs and lay in supplies, it is hard to conceive how they could ever have made the thousand mile trip across the plains and mountains.

At this time everything was controlled by the church. Idleness and dissipation were not tolerated. There was no jail nor need for one. A newspaper was published by Orson Hyde called the Frontier Guardian, and although the buildings were mostly of logs, good stocks of goods were kept by as honorable merchants as you will find anywhere. All the trade was with St. Louis, with this as the head of steamboat navigation, except an occasional boat with supplies for the forts above. Although polygamy was permitted and, in fact, encouraged, it is not probable that ten per cent of the men here had plural wives, and the strangest feature of it was that the women were the strongest defenders of the practice.

The wife of one of the elders was visiting with the wife of the writer a few days previous to their starting for Salt Lake, and during their conversation my wife said, "I should think you would be afraid your husband would take another wife when you get out there." She replied, "Why, I should expect him to," and her expectation was fully realized. It is hard to understand why so much prejudice exists against this people. We know of none of their teaching except polygamy that is more fanatical than that of other churches, and that is practically abandoned. That need not be a matter of anxiety to civilized people. Nature has spoken too plainly on that subject by creating the sexes in equal numbers, and the boys are not going to long permit the old roosters to have a monopoly of the pullets.

As before stated, the Great Salt Lake valley was at that time in Mexican territory, and on breaking out of the war with that country, they, while



here, raised a battalion and tendered its services to the government, which was accepted, and as a curious instance of the irony of fate, after the treaty, those that had already settled there found themselves back within the jurisdiction of the United States.

After, by industry and economy, they had become a prosperous community, it is doubtful if a happier one could be found anywhere than here. Work was the order of the day until the crops were raised, harvested and gathered, tithing paid and the poor provided for, after which the winter evenings were devoted to amusement, of which dancing was the favorite, and was encouraged by the clergy and conducted with the utmost decorum, balls being usually opened with prayer and closed with the benediction.

Up to this time and later the country had not been surveyed and consequently the occupants had only a squatter's title, but this was good as long as they occupied it, and a quit claim was a valuable asset to a purchaser provided he continued to occupy it in good faith.

This applied to the farming community as well as that of the city, and "jumping" one's claim was a dangerous proceeding.

At this time the whole of Pottawattamie county, which was much larger than at present, as well as considerable adjoining territory, was under exclusive control of the Mormons. They made public sentiment, controlled election of all public officers, and representatives of their faith sat in two sessions of the state legislature. In 1849 the great wave of California immigration set in, and hundreds of trains and thousands of men assembled here and camped while laying in supplies, and Kaneville became a great outfitting point, and the merchants reaped a rich harvest. The farms furnished abundance of grain, while steamboats arrived almost daily with large stocks of goods for the merchants, and the rush was so great that at times emigrants had to wait for days for their turn to be ferried across the river. Not only that, but the Mormons saw money in it and proceeded to establish ranches along the trail, and ferries across the rivers. Among these were two old timers, Uncle Bill Martin and Old Bill Powers, that had a ferry across the Elk Horn. Every week or two they would bring their money down in a sack and put it in Stutsman & Donnel's safe. At the end of the season they would take out the sacks, empty them down on the floor and sit down, one on each side of the pile; then one would take off a gold piece, then the other would take one of the same denomination, and so on down to the smallest coin until the pile was exhausted. This method of settling partnership business they had learned from the Indians and claimed it as the only fair way.

This great movement of the California immigration in connection with the gradual exodus of the Mormons soon wrought a great change in affairs. Some of the emigrants, on seeing the wonderful fertility of the soil, with its fine groves of timber along the streams, changed their minds, traded part of their outfits to the Mormons for their claims and settled here permanently. Also there were many that considered Brigham Young an usurper, and young Joseph the true prophet. These rejected the doctrine of polygamy

and those that remained organized churches, which they still maintain, and are as good an element as we have in the present community.

This, with the natural influx of Gentiles, so changed matters that its character as a Mormon community was lost forever. In fact, their whole doctrine, religiously and politically, being contrary to all our traditions and teaching, could only be temporary.

Whether this change was morally beneficial is debatable. Under the old dispensation the saloon, gambling and bawdy house were not tolerated, but now blossomed out in full vigor, and as there were no state laws or city ordinances in force (at least not more than at present), in fact, the city was what would now be called a wide-open town.

### EARLY RESIDENTS.

With the end of Mormon supremacy the people began to look about to see where they were. The county, which was much larger than now, was reduced to its present size, an election held, and A. H. Perkins, David D. Yearly and George Coulson were elected the first commissioners. The first clerk was James Sloan, and its first county judge was T. Burdick, elected in 1851. The first term of the district court was held May 5, 1851, James Sloan presiding as district judge, with Evan M. Green as clerk and Alex McRae, sheriff. Orson Hyde was one of the practicing attorneys in this court.

After presiding one year Judge Sloan resigned and the governor appointed Judge Bradford, who presided until the people elected S. H. Riddle.

In 1848 Evan M. Green was appointed postmaster, but it was some time before a regular mail route was established connecting this with the nearest postoffice in Missouri, and several years before regular mails from the east came across Iowa. In 1848 Orson Hyde started the Frontier Guardian, with Mr. Hyde and A. C. Ford as editors. This paper was politically Whig, religiously Mormon, and lasted four years.

Among the early prominent merchants of this early day was J. B. Stutsman, of the firm of Stutsman & Donnel, the latter being at St. Joseph. In addition to merchandising he built a flouring mill where the town of Macedonia now is, laid out Stutsman's addition to the city, built a good comfortable dwelling, which at that time was the most palatial residence in the city, and which is still in good repair, where he himself at ninety is still rustling at the city of Harlan, Shelby county.

Another of the prominent merchants of that time was James A. Jackson, of the firm of Tootle & Jackson. Milt Tootle, as everybody called him, lived at St. Joseph, Missouri, and as the county settled up he established stores all along the river as fast as a town was started and placed his most trusted clerks in charge, making them partners. It was Tootle & Jackson here, and later, in Omaha and Sioux City. Mr. Jackson was what you might call an up and up man. As an index to his style, a little incident that occurred when new cities were being started all along the Nebraska side of the river will illustrate it. He sent a clerk on a collecting tour. He was all right with one exception. He had a weakness for liquor.

After making some collections he fell in with three most agreeable young men who soon discovered that weak point and proceeded to profit by it. After getting him in proper condition, the inevitable game was proposed wherein three proposed to relieve one of his money, which was soon accomplished.

On coming to himself he returned, made a full confession, expecting no mercy. Did Jim Jackson kick him out doors or send him to jail? Not much! He gave him fifty dollars more, and said: "Now, go back and insist on another show for your money and I will be around." The scheme worked; they had just got started in a quiet room by themselves when Jackson dropped in and, presenting a six-shooter, said: "Give that man his money you robbed him of or I will kill every son ——— of you in a minute." They complied.

After conducting the business here for several years, he went to St. Louis and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. On finding his health failing, he went to the mountains and engaged in mining and later in stock-raising on the plains, but failed to regain it, and finally died December 24, 1893, and now rests under a beautiful granite shaft in Fairview cemetery, while his venerable widow is at this writing living at Sioux City with her son.

Among those that were bound for California but were attracted and stopped off here was S. S. Bayliss. He was a Virginian of the old school, courteous and dignified, but not accustomed to roughing it. He traded his outfit for claims that included much of the most desirable property of the city. Of this he caused to be platted and recorded as Bayliss' addition, one square of which he gave to the public for a park, and for many years he was considered very wealthy. But in later years money in divers ways slipped from him, his family became scattered and he died in 1874 in comparative poverty. For years there was a band stand in the center of the park where during summer evenings free concerts were given, but later this was supplanted by a beautiful fountain, and as we enjoy the shade of this beautiful spot, it seems sad that there is not even a statue placed to perpetuate the memory of the giver. There are numerous similar cases, but not all are so pathetic as this.

Addison Cochran was another fine old southern gentleman, who had been a colonel in the Mexican war. He bought more property than he could handle or pay for and when crowded, begged his creditors to take all and release him. This they refused to do and he fled to the mountains, went into mining, made a raise, as well as had his land, during his absence. He sold some, redeemed the balance and became rich at last. He was elected mayor of the city. He also donated a square for a park which has been nicely improved. He died May 20, 1896, and has a beautiful monument in Fairview.

But we are going too fast. We must go back to the early times.

The California emigration, added to the Mormon occupation, had brought us to the place where we must assume the duties and responsibilities of established communities.



The county having been organized, it became necessary to have the other accessories. A huge log house was bought of the Mormons for a court house and a small building for a jail. These were built on South First street (then called Hyde) opposite the foot of Platner street. The jail was about eighteen feet square, constructed of three-inch plank, doubled so as to break joints, and filled so full of spikes that it would be impossible for a prisoner to saw out, and although occasionally one would escape, it is altogether probable they were let out by some friend having access to the key.

This was called the Cottonwood, and Judge Frank Street had the credit of being the architect. After doing duty for the county a number of years the city moved it down on the northwest corner of Second and Vine streets where Quinn's lumber office now is, and used it for a calaboose. It came to a sad ending in '67 by an unfortunate man being burned to death in it.

At that time there were no police, only the mar-shal. A laboring man was put in for drunkenness. The furniture consisted of a bunk, wood stove, table and two chairs. It is supposed that he had added wood to the fire and left the stove door open and the fire rolled out and caught. His cries were heard by a near neighbor, but they thought nothing of it, as drunken men frequently kept up a noise, but when the light attracted attention and help arrived it was too late. He was a harmless man with a family and his only fault was this weakness. It was a shock to the entire community.

As soon as a good room could be rented the old court house was abandoned and for years the district court was held in rooms rented for the occasion.

Another man that was attracted here by the California emigration was C. O. Mynster. He was a native of Denmark, had been living for some time in Washington City, stopped in St. Louis, bought a stock of goods, and came here in 1850, but too late for the spring rush, and opened a store in the building that later became notorious as the Ocean Wave saloon, where he traded off his stock to the Mormons, who were pulling out for Salt Lake. Among these claims was one that included the famous Mynster spring before alluded to. He thus acquired a large amount of valuable land, some being in the bluffs, heavily timbered, as well as bottom land. He died in 1852 of cholera. His widow, Mrs. Maria Mynster, managed the estate for many years, living at the corner of First street and what is now Pierce, later built a fine residence on Scott street and Washington avenue, but finally moved to a home with her son, by the big spring, where she died in May, 1892.

For these facts we are indebted to W. A. Mynster, the son above referred to, who at this writing is president of the bar association of the county. He fully believes that spot by the spring to be the original Council Bluffs, as he occasionally finds evidence of former presence of white men and Indians, of pottery and stone implements that must have belonged to inhabitants of pre-historic times.

Dustin Amy was another refugee from Nauvoo. He placed his family and outfit with David DeVol and family for the pilgrimage across the state while he came around by St. Louis, where he laid in a stock of stoves and tinware and opened up and carried on the business for a while, but finally



THE COURTHOUSE, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

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went on to Utah. His wife declined going farther and the family remained here, she opening a boarding house, and their son Royal succeeded him in the business which, though only eighteen years old, he conducted successfully for more than a half century, while his mother, by industry and good investment, became quite wealthy, and later, when her husband became feeble, she went and brought him back and cared for him until his death in 1838.

David DeVol, before mentioned, who came at the same time, clerked in stores, held several public offices and reared a fine family. His son, Paul Colman, built up a large business in the hardware, stove and tin business, which he conducted until his death, when it became incorporated as the P. C. DeVol Company, with his son as manager, thus perpetuating the name. The pioneer, Mrs. DeVol, died October 28, 1894. Mr. DeVol died July 6, 1901, aged ninety-six years. Two daughters at this time survive them, Miss Mary, who has lived at the homestead on First street for sixty years, and Mrs. W. R. Vaughan, of St. Louis.

These great movements of men were a groove that was soon to be followed by the pony express, the stage coach, the telegraph, and finally the Union Pacific Railroad. The same cause that has always impelled mankind to follow the sun was more active than ever before, and no such body of men—men consisting of those of all occupations, trades and professions—ever moved with such irresistible force to capture such a prize as the host that launched itself upon the frontier for the conquest of California.

All young or middle aged men, very few women and no children. In their rough clothing you could not distinguish a senator from the backwoodsman, but all had a keen sense of honor, and thieving and petty crimes were almost unknown, and a woman was safer in that rough crowd than in New York city to-day with its thousands of police.

Following these grand movements, however, came the jackalls to prey upon the mass until it becomes necessary to crush them without due process of law.

### COUNCIL BLUFFS INCORPORATED.

Before the supremacy of the Mormons was ended, the Gentiles (as all others were called) were pouring in. In November, 1851, Rev. G. G. Rice started a little church of eight members, also a Sunday School in a log house on Broadway, a little west of the intersection of Glenn avenue. This was Congregational and has grown to be a large and influential society. Mr. Rice at eighty-six is still with us although not engaged in the ministry. Rev. Moses Shinn, of the Methodist persuasion, used to preach and some claimed that he was as learned in full deck poker as in theology, but this was probably a joke.

At this time Kanessville contained over seven thousand population, including its suburb of Carterville, which was east of the Mosquito creek and extended from that stream to the top of the hill in a southerly direction.

In '52 matters had reached a point where it seemed desirable to have a city organization, and early in 1853 a charter was granted for the city of Council Bluffs, and Kanessville disappeared. In April of that year the first

charter election was held, which resulted in the election of Cornelius Voorhis for mayor; W. H. Robinson, recorder; M. W. Robinson, marshal; S. S. Bayliss, G. G. Rice, S. T. Carey, L. O. Littlefield, L. M. Klein, J. E. Johnson, J. K. Cook and J. B. Stutsman, for aldermen; R. L. Douglas, attorney; Samuel Jacob, engineer, and David DeVol, assessor, and the frontier camp became a city.

Up to this time the city was mostly along Indian Creek valley. What is Broadway was an irregular trail and the principal business within two squares of the corners of Broadway and Hyde (now First) street.

In the summer of '54 the original town of Council Bluffs was surveyed, platted and recorded by Mr. Thomas Tostevin, who later filled the important offices of county surveyor, city engineer, county treasurer and mayor of the city, and died August, 1905, at the age of seventy-six years. In 1853 the name of the postoffice was changed to conform with that of the city. And in the same year the United States land office was opened and speculators flocked in armed with sacks of gold and silver, land warrants and revolvers. H. D. Street was the first register and Dr. S. M. Ballard the first receiver. Both were Whigs and received their appointment from President Fillmore. Eighty-three thousand land warrants had been issued by the general government to the soldiers of the Mexican war and thousands of these found their way to this office and were located on the rich lands of western Iowa. Some by the soldiers, but by far the largest part by speculators, into whose hands they had fallen. Dr. Ballard, who had been living in Iowa City, now moved to this city and made his home here, although most of his time after his term of office had expired was spent on his farm, one of the largest and finest in Audubon county. With the dissolution of the Whig party he promptly joined the republicans and became one of its pillars. He was a man of commanding personality, being six feet six, with a long beard white as snow, and would command attention in any assemblage, as was later illustrated at the republican state convention of 1875. When the announcements of candidates were being made, several names had been talked over, but that of Gov. Kirkwood had not been mentioned. At the proper time he stepped into the forum and announced his name. A number of the delegates arose and demanded by what authority he made the announcement, and whether he would accept. Without taking his seat he responded: "In the name of the great republican party I make this nomination, and in its name and for it I promise the great war governor will accept." This took the convention by storm, and he was elected as triumphantly as nominated.

We have seen the county brought to its present limits; the district court organized; the United States land office opened; postoffice established; and the frontier camp of Kanesville transformed into the city of Council Bluffs. Many new-comers were constantly arriving and in addition to the merchants previously named came Cornelius Voorhis, R. P. Snow, Thomas Hinshall, B. R. Pegram and Patrick Murphy and, a little later, J. L. Forman. But now the out-go of emigrants exceeded the influx, so that the population of Council Bluffs was less for a few years than was that of Kanesville.

Among the arrivals of 1850 were G. A. and William Robinson, who accepted clerkships in stores, but were destined to be prominent a little later by the first opening of the Robinson house, which was the leading hotel for some years, and the other becoming a member of the firm of Babbitt & Robinson. Notwithstanding the resident population was now decreasing in the city, the country was settling rapidly after opening of the land office, and the California and Salt Lake travel was coming as well as going, and the business continued to increase.

On the 8th of October, 1853, a destructive fire occurred that destroyed half of the business part of the city, and but a small part of the goods were saved. These buildings were log and were rapidly replaced with frames, only to be consumed again a year later. This time, however, part of them were rebuilt with brick, a brickyard having been in operation for some two years, owned by Benjamin Winchester.

### SCHOOLS.

As in most new communities the large majority of the inhabitants were young or middle aged, and comparatively few had children of school age, still there were enough to call for the school marm. There is some uncertainty as to who taught the first, but, at all events, a man by the name of Brown taught in 1853 in the old log court house, which was for some years afterward used for the same purpose. James B. Rue and his wife, both excellent teachers, opened a private school on Washington avenue, and a little later two sisters, the Misses Rockwell, opened a select school.

### THE FIRST MURDER.

During the spring of 1854, while the city was full of emigrants, a man named Samuels was camped in the glen on the ground that is now Glen avenue. A young man named Muer had made arrangements to go with him, and while Samuels was sleeping, Muer killed and robbed him. The emigrants swarmed out like bees, captured the murderer, gave him a fair trial, including the benefit of attorney, jury and clergy, and when he saw his case was hopeless, he confessed to Elder Shinn, and directed him to where he had hidden the money. He was then taken back to the spot where he had committed the murder, a man climbed an elm tree, adjusted a rope around a limb with the other end around Muer's neck. He was made to stand on the back of a mule which was led from under, and he died from slow strangulation. The civil authorities did not interfere and it would probably have been useless if they had, as the campers were more numerous than the citizens. Some twenty-five years later, in working the road about the eastern limit of the city, a plow tore through an old rotten stump and a lot of gold coin rolled out and was scrambled for by the laborers. They would not tell the amount, but this was undoubtedly the money for which the murder was committed.

For years after this ravine was called by the name of Hang Hollow.



The second murder was that of Fred Lord by Tom Golden, on account of difficulty over a load of stone. There were two attachments against the stone and Lord was hauling it away by virtue of one, when Golden shot him from ambush. This was July 10, 1854. Although arrested he was cleared in some manner. This was at Trader's Point, close to the south line of the county. The murdered man left a young wife and infant daughter who are both living at this writing.

### PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS.

Judge W. C. James, who was to become prominent later on, came here in December, 1852, flat broke, having tramped across the western part of the state and earned his first dollar here, cutting up a load of cordwood into stove wood for Dr. P. J. McMahon. Like most great men, he had the good fortune to be born in Ohio, at Elyria, Lorain county, January 1, 1830, on a farm where he worked during boyhood, then worked his way through Oberlin College, studied law with Wilson and Wade in Cleveland. He had also some knowledge of brick laying and plastering, which he turned to account by building a house for Enos Lowe, which, with two others, lay claim to being the first brick building in the city. He entered into politics with the same zeal that characterized all his movements. He was elected county judge in the fall of 1856; he also was a member of the city council at different times and finally in 1874 was elected mayor of the city. Politically he was intensely democratic. As a lawyer he did very little at the bar, but was a shrewd office manager. He was married in 1857 to Miss Annie Van Arnam, who was a gifted singer. By this union they had three children—two daughters and a son. The son died in his boyhood. The eldest daughter inherited her mother's musical talent and became proficient in opera and sang with success in New York, London and Paris. In 1867 he and Milton Rogers built the three-story block at the southeast corner of Main and Broadway, long known as the James block. He also owned a large farm near what is now the town of Oakland. He died on Easter Sunday, 1898. His widow at this time is living in Chicago.

Contemporaneous with Judge James, was Frank Street. He was of Quaker stock, born July 12, 1819. His parents moved from Salem, N. J., to Salem, Ohio, from there he settled in Knoxville, Tenn., where the subject of this sketch was born. From there he came to Springfield, Ill., and from there to Salem, Henry county, in this state. Here he remained until he came to Council Bluffs, in the meantime having studied law in Mt. Pleasant.

Arriving here, he entered actively into politics and became county judge.

On the 6th of April, 1854, congress passed an act to enable the citizens of Council Bluffs to acquire title to their lots. It authorized Judge Frank Street, under rules prescribed by the legislature of Iowa to execute deeds to bona fide claimants, provided these claims were made within one year from the passage of the act. On the 10th day of May following the approval of the president of the act, Judge Street made an entry of two forty-acre

tracts in Section 30, that is known as the Old Town Plat, and also two forties in Section 31 in Township 75, Range 43 west. He also entered for the same use at the same time 240 acres in Section 25, and the same number of acres in Section 36 in Township 75, Range 44. This substantially included the territory embraced in the Bayliss claim in the Old Town plat, and in that east of Madison street, so as to include the George Keeline property.

There were many disputes to settle before titles could in all cases be perfected, and Judge Street employed Thomas Tostevin, a surveyor, to make an accurate survey of the lands held in trust by him for the claimants as just described, and plat the respective lines. This was done and Thomas Tostevin's map has been taken as accurate where a reference is made to that date. Thomas Tostevin and his brother David were both masters of their profession and their work has not been confined to western Iowa, but has extended into Nebraska and Dakota, and their work has been considered authority for a half century. They held alternately the offices of city engineer and county surveyor for many years. Thomas also held the office of mayor of this city during 1868-9, and from 1866 to 1868 that of county treasurer. They were natives of the Isle of Guernsey in the English Channel, came with their parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., and as they grew to manhood drifted west. Both married and reared families. David died in 1898 and Thomas in August, 1905, but was active in his profession until within a few weeks of his death. But to return to Judge Frank Street, after filling the office of county judge he practiced law for several years, built up an abstract of titles, was an active republican at the birth of the party and to the end of his life. Was mayor of city, 1857-8.

At the city election of 1854-5 J. K. Cook was elected mayor, and J. E. Johnson, S. T. Cary, W. Hepner, C. Voorhis, L. O. Littlefield, J. B. Stutsman and S. S. Bayliss, aldermen, and W. D. Brown, city marshal.

In the fall of 1853, following the opening of the U. S. land office, the first bank was started by Messrs. Green and Ware.

With the inauguration of the Pierce administration, Messrs. Ballard and Street were retired from the land office and L. W. Babbitt and Dr. Enos Lowe, democrats, were appointed register and receiver, respectively.

With the first opening of the office, the first entry made was by Joseph D. Lane, the second by Jacob Bush, and the third by Maria Mynster, which included Mynster's addition to Council Bluffs.

During these times the receiver was required to make his deposits at Dubuque and there being no public conveyance, it was quite an undertaking to remove the treasure across the state.

In conversation with Mr. Lowe many years after, he related his experience of one of these trips to the writer. He took a light two-horse rig, hired two men that he had every confidence in and, all being well armed, started with their treasure on their three-hundred-mile trip. There were some twenty-mile reaches without a house, and in making one or two of these the thought would occur, "Supposing these two should prove treacherous, what could I do?" and the thought oppressed me until I pretended to be sleepy, spread down blankets and laid down with my head on the treasure

chest and feigned sleep, while watching them with my hand on my revolver, determined to get the first shot if the emergency should arise. On nearing a settlement this feeling would vanish, and I would feel ashamed for having doubted their fidelity. Later, arrangements were made to deposit at St. Louis, with which we were connected by steamboat. This was more convenient for transporting thirty or forty thousand dollars in gold.

At the regular judicial election in 1853, Samuel H. Riddle was elected judge of the district court, but he, not being a lawyer, the canvassing board refused him a certificate of election. His opponent for some reason was also refused, which created a vacancy. It appearing that Riddle had received a majority of all the votes cast, Governor Heintzler appointed him to fill the vacancy. In 1854 he was elected for the full term, and served with credit, his decisions being approved by the people and sustained by the supreme court.

He was a native of Kentucky, plain and companionable, was not an office seeker, but later, at the request of many citizens, without regard to party, he consented to run for president of the board of education, was elected by a large majority and served acceptably.

Among the most noted arrivals during the early part of 1854 was that of Marshall Turley. He came from Galesburg, Illinois, became interested in a tract of land in connection with William Gale and Clark E. Carr, which they laid out and platted as the Galesburg addition to Council Bluffs. He was an original character, of strong convictions and one of the most progressive of men, although from his deep and patriarchal appearance he would be taken for the reverse. He was quite an inventor, as well as philosopher, and as a public speaker had few equals, always having a fund of anecdotes to emphasize his remarks.

He seemed to care but little for money and was open and above board in all his transactions, used no secrecy in his experiments and as a consequence was cheated out of some valuable patents. He was undoubtedly the real inventor of the sulky plow, which has worked wonders in farming. He was intensely anti-slavery in his political views, and as a natural result became a staunch republican as that party crystallized. He was also a strong prohibitionist. He was generous to a fault. In 1865, when the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad was approaching but still holding in uncertainty their point of striking the river, at last, in July an agent appeared and proposed to make this their terminus, and have their cars running in here by the first of January, 1867, providing the people would donate \$30,000 cash, the right-of-way from north line of county and depot grounds in the city. It had been years since many of us had heard a locomotive whistle, and although we all knew it was coming anyway, enthusiasm was aroused, a mass meeting called at Burhop's Hall, the band got out, and the hall filled. When the proposal was announced, Mr. Turley arose and said: "I will give you eighty acres for your depot purposes." "Which way do the two forties lay," the agent asked, "east and west, or north and south?" "Take your choice," said Turley. The effect was magical—the rest of the donation was soon subscribed, and the cars arrived as promised.



In 1853 the great increase in travel seemed to demand better hotel accommodations than already existed, and S. S. Bayliss proceeded to build the Pacific House on the spot now occupied by the John Beno Company's store. It was a plain three-story brick, with long dining room running back, and at that time far superior to any of the others here. Its opening on Christmas with a grand ball at night was quite an event. Additions were made later, and for a number of years it was the leading hotel west of Des Moines and north of St. Joseph.

Besides a number of names already mentioned that arrived in the spring of 1854, who were destined to become prominent, were those of R. L. Douglas and A. V. Larimer, both lawyers of ability. Mr. Douglas was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and removed to northern Indiana in his youth, where he studied law, and after practicing there for a number of years came here to resume it, became active in public affairs, was a member of the city council for two terms, then city attorney two terms and later judge of the circuit court, took an active part in the organization of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. Railroad, and later in that of the Wabash. Soon after the close of the war, he went to Florida on account of his health, started an orange grove, died there in 1877, and his widow moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where his relatives were living. Judge Larimer was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1829. His early education was in the "little log schoolhouse" during the winter months. Being ambitious, he secured a scholarship at Alleghany College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. After studying a year, his means giving out, he returned to the farm and worked for a time, then went west, and, like Lincoln, engaged in flatboating for a time and returned to college, studied law and attended law lectures at the law school of Judge McCartney at Easton, Pennsylvania, came to Council Bluffs and became active in public affairs. In the fall of 1854 he became candidate for prosecuting attorney on the democratic ticket against L. M. Kline, whig, and was elected. There being a vacancy in the office of county judge, he was appointed to fill it, holding that position until 1853. In the latter year he was elected to house of representatives against B. R. Pegram. He built up a good practice, made good investments and became wealthy. He was a bachelor, but built a fine residence and for a time occupied it with his sister. Later on he went to Sioux City and remained there several years, then to Omaha, where he died in 1905.

The same year J. M. Palmer came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, engaged in the real estate business, was elected mayor four terms, built a three-story block of store buildings and a public hall and engaged for a time in banking, but failed in the crash of 1857. He married Miss Helen M. Day, of Portage county, Ohio, a niece of H. H. Field. He had one son, Captain Charles D. Palmer, a graduate of West Point, who served during the Philippine war and afterward engaged in banking. One daughter, Mrs. Charles Stilling, died in 1893, one in infancy and one, Mrs. Harriet Fell, is now living in Omaha. He died in 1892.

During 1854, owing to the increasing travel across the Missouri and the prospect of the opening up of Nebraska for settlement, it seemed necessary

to improve the means of crossing the river, consequently a company was formed and a charter obtained for the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry Company.

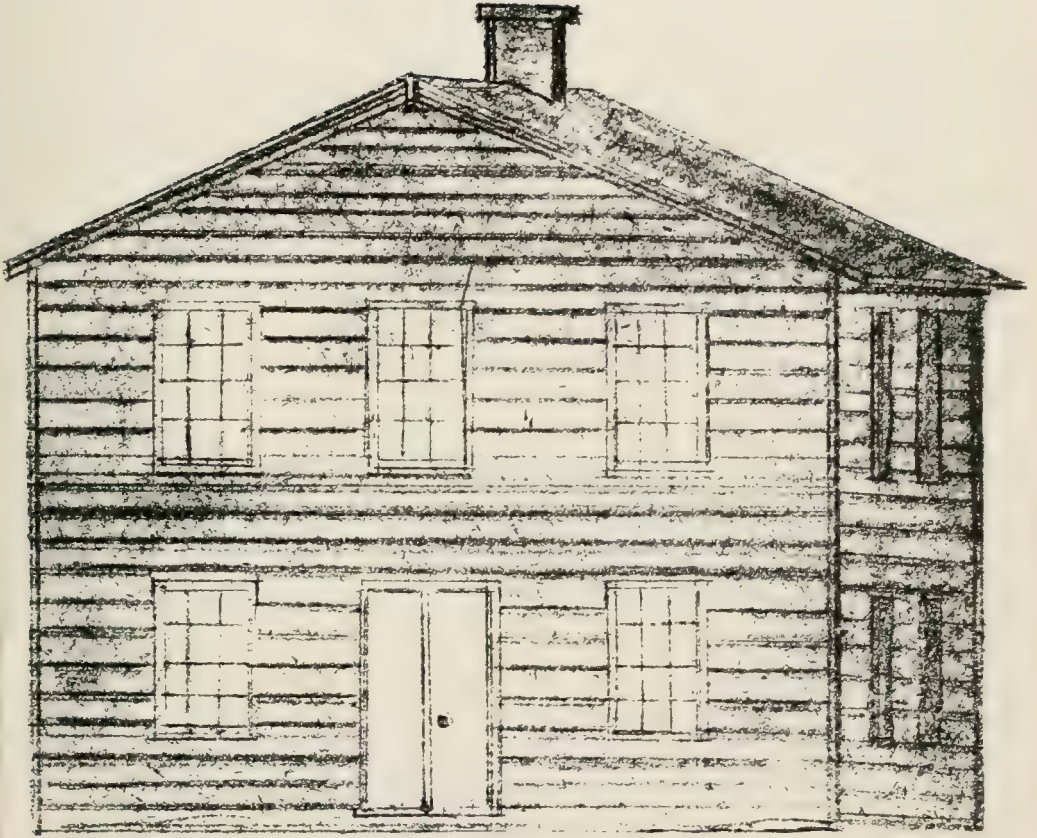
The incorporators were Dr. Enos Lowe, S. S. Bayliss, Jas. A. Jackson, General Samuel R. Curtis, Dr. S. M. Ballard, W. W. Brown, Jesse Williams and J. H. D. Street. Steam ferry boats were put on, which continued to run until the expiration of its charter, when bridging of the river made its renewal unnecessary and it became a thing of the past. On the west side of the river, on a beautiful plateau, a town was laid out and platted during the summer of 1854 and named Omaha, from the Omaha tribe of Indians that occupied that vicinity but had sold their lands to the government and settled on a reservation some seventy miles north. This embraced some of the finest lands in the territory. The projectors of this town were mainly the incorporators of the ferry company, whose names were given above, and with one or two exceptions residents of Pottawattamie county. Even at this early day railroad men were casting about for ultimately reaching California by rail, and already a line had been surveyed from Rock Island to Council Bluffs, and the Platte valley seemed to be the most natural route. The line surveyed was known as the Mississippi and Missouri, and was the one mainly adopted in the final construction of that road across the state.

During the summer of 1854 Sylvanus Dodge with his family moved out from Massachusetts and located on a beautiful tract of land on the Elkhorn river in Nebraska. He had two sons, Granville M. and Nathan P., who were destined to play conspicuous parts. The former not only in Pottawattamie county, but in the affairs of the state and nation. The Indians becoming troublesome, they settled in Council Bluffs where the sons engaged in banking, the former becoming a member of the firm of Baldwin & Dodge, while in addition to this he continued his surveying and engineering as occasion required; while Nathan P. managed their banking and real estate business. Both of these men are so well known by the entire community as to make anything said by the writer at this time superfluous. Both are living and active, though having passed their three score and ten years.

The winter of 1854-5 was a remarkably mild one, much of the time like Indian Summer, so much so that on Christmas a party of young people were starting out from the Robinson House for a horseback ride, when it came to a sad end by one of the young ladies being thrown from her horse, which resulted in her death in a few hours. Years afterward, old timers, in speaking of the mild winters, would refer to this as the Ann Floyd winter, that being the name of the lady.

During the preceding year a number of substantial people arrived and bought out claims and became permanent residents, among which were D. B. Clark, A. J. Bump and J. J. Johnson, who went into farming extensively from two to four miles east of the city, while another number settled a few miles northeast, convenient to the Wicks mill.

Some of these were Mormons, but remained after the exodus. Among



FIRST COURTHOUSE—PURCHASED OF THE MORMONS, WHO  
USED IT AS AN ASSEMBLY ROOM.





these were William and Henry Garner, George Seofield, Simeon Graybill, Alex. Follett and Alexander Marshall.

These all secured good farms and became wealthy. A mail route was now established between Des Moines and the Bluffs, the mail being carried in a small two-horse hack that made the round trip once a week. The first station east being at Silver Creek, the second at Wheeler's Grove, the latter being kept by Noah D. Wheeler, and the third just east of the county line at a little settlement called Indian Town.

Up to this time there were but three voting precincts in the county, those being Council Bluffs, Wheeler's Grove and one in what is now Rockford township.

The first marriage of gentiles in Kaesville was that of M. D. Hardin and Miss Harriet Joiner, January 26, 1852, by Rev. E. E. Rice. This was appropriate, Mr. Hardin, son of Davis Hardin, being the first white boy to locate permanently here. Mrs. Hardin is still with us, Mr. Hardin having died in 1893.

The marriage of James A. Jackson and Miss Henrietta Cook soon followed, also that of William H. Robinson and Miss Mary Ann Lafferty.

Nebraska was rapidly settling up and although this history relates to Pottawattamie county, it is so closely interwoven with that of those adjoining, both in Iowa and Nebraska, that we are compelled to step over the line occasionally. Claims were being made constantly by persons from this side, frequently resulting in violence and bloodshed. A case of this kind occurred at the old site of Fort Calhoun. A party consisting of Hadley D. Johnson, Addison Cochran, A. J. Poppleton, Jas. C. Mitchel, J. P. Casady, H. C. Purple, A. V. Larimer, and a number of others of Council Bluffs, all prominent men, had made a claim for a town site. Sherman Goss, of Rockford township, was also associated with them. Word came that their claim had been jumped. It has never been legally determined which claimant was in the right, but it was true, another party was in actual possession of the cabin, and was making improvements, and it was resolved to dislodge him, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary, and, organizing themselves into a little army, well armed, with Mr. Goss for their captain, they took up the march. Arriving, they found they had been correctly informed. The fortress was occupied, but the strength of the garrison was not known, but chinking had been removed from between the logs, forming good embrasures. Halting within a few rods of the cabin, a command to surrender was made, to which, after a parley, the commandant refused, whereon an order to charge was made, and as the storming party got within a few feet the garrison opened fire and Captain Goss fell dead, with two shots in the breast, and Mr. Purple lost an arm; and a spectator declared the retreat was the most masterly previous to that of Bull Run. A little later Council Bluffs parties had a conflict over a claim over on the Elkhorn in Nebraska. The claimants were R. P. Snow on the one side and Jesse Winn on the other. They met in the cabin and a quarrel ensued, in which Mr. Snow was severely cut and Winn killed. The Snow side of the story is, that Winn cut him with a knife and his father-in-law, Mr. Tabor, shot Winn in defense of his

son-in-law. Winn being dead, his story could not be heard, and their cause has long ago gone to a higher court than any here, as all the parties have passed over.

A. J. Poppleton, mentioned in connection with the Fort Calhoun affair, came to the Bluffs in 1854 from the state of New York. He opened a law office here and boarded at the Pacific House, where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sears, a relative of the proprietor, which resulted in their marriage in 1855, after which he moved to Omaha, where he rose to the head of his profession and when the Union Pacific road was built he became its general solicitor.

### THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

We have now passed the occupation by the Pottawattamies, and also that of the Mormons, for, although many still remained, they were in the minority. The great California emigration had subsided, when another great movement was looming up in which Pottawattamie county would be largely interested, viz: organizing the Territory of Nebraska.

In the winter of 1853 General A. C. Dodge, one of the Iowa senators, was traveling through Fremont county on horseback on a tour of investigation of the condition of western Iowa, its settlement, and the character of the country west of the Missouri. He became impressed with the importance of organizing all the country now included in Kansas and Nebraska as Nebraska Territory, and on his return to Washington he introduced such a bill. When it came back from the committee on territories, of which Senator Douglas was chairman, it was so amended as to provide for the organizing of two territories, one to be called Kansas and the other Nebraska. The passage of this bill was the most momentous event in its consequences since the purchase of Louisiana, if not since the Declaration of Independence.

It was conceded from the first, that whatever the result in Kansas, Nebraska would become a free state and only a few slaves as house servants were ever brought into the territory. During the perilous times of the contest in Kansas, a person on coming up the river through Missouri would feel a sense of relief when they began to breathe the glorious free air of Iowa and Nebraska; and although Pottawattamie county was at that time strongly democratic and believed in the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, these democrats would have been quick to exercise it in excluding slavery from among themselves. In fact, there were a few men that went to the other extreme to the extent of aiding slaves to escape. Of this class was one Calvin Bradway, in the eastern end of the county, that for a long time kept an underground station and constructed a large cave cellar in his corn field, and when enough were received for a load he would take them to the next station, which was at or near Lewis, in Cass county; and although his neighbors did not approve of it, he seemed to like to show his hatred of the institution by sometimes taking them through boldly by daylight. He was violent and fanatical in other ways, and killed a man named Fairstein over business trouble, fled the country and, after some three or four years, returned and gave himself up to Sheriff Field in open court, Judge Day presiding, and after being in



custody two or three days, and no probability of finding any witnesses, his case was dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney. He finally met his death while sitting in the house of a neighbor in the evening by a shot through the window. His slayer was never known.

With the organizing of the Territory of Nebraska, it became a matter of importance to the people of Council Bluffs that the capital should be located at Omaha and after a pretty brisk contest it was accomplished, although a majority of the population was south of the Platte river and made an effort to take it there, but influence was too strong for them, and for a short time the government of Nebraska though nominally in Omaha was actually in Council Bluffs.

Omaha continued to hold it for years, notwithstanding the majority of the population as well as representatives in the legislature were south of that river, and it was currently reported that sufficient South Platte representatives had to be fixed at each session to hold it. Be this as it may, Council Bluffs had men well versed in making locations, as appeared a little later when two of her leading citizens were largely instrumental in locating the Iowa capital at East Des Moines, in which, even at that early day, graft was suspected of playing a conspicuous part.

### OTHER SETTLERS.

Among the men that came to Council Bluffs during 1854 and 1855 were John Hammer and J. P. Williams, both large contractors and builders. The buildings constructed by them during a long series of years would make a pretty respectable town of itself. They also took an active part in public affairs, were members of the city council more terms than any, except J. B. Lewis, since the organization of the city. The former, in connection with F. T. C. Johnson, built the brick courthouse in 1858, the Ogden House in 1869, of which he (Hammer) was one-third part owner, Burhop's Hall, besides other public and private buildings too numerous to mention; while Mr. Williams has done an immense amount of building, has filled the office of sheriff, which he resigned during the war and raised and commanded Company A of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and, the best of it is, that at this writing they are both with us, well and hearty in their eighty-third year.

Another one worthy of notice who came here in 1855 was Dr. Seth H. Craig. He, like all great men, was born in Ohio, in 1825, worked his way west, was in the Mexican war one year, studied medicine, came to Van Buren county in an early day, volunteered in time of boundary dispute with Missouri, was elected sheriff of Pottawattamie county on the democratic ticket in 1859 over H. H. Field, republican, and George Doughty, independent, receiving more votes than both of them. He was holding this office when the war broke out and resigned, raised Company B in the Fourth Iowa, served in that capacity until detailed on staff duty, when his first lieutenant, Kinsman, became captain and afterward colonel of the Twenty-third, and finally fell at the Battle of Black River, Mississippi. After the war he became

warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, later postmaster at Wymore, Nebraska; moved back to Council Bluffs and died August 1, 1905.

About this time a great temperance wave that was sweeping over the country struck Council Bluffs and resulted in organizing a lodge known as the Sons of Temperance, with Thomas Tostevin as its chief officer, and it had among its membership Judge Frank Street and Thomas P. Treynor. The latter now commenced forging to the front. He held the office of city recorder for six years, was appointed postmaster and served during the Grant administration, became associated with the Nonpareil, was county committeeman and as such became a power in western Iowa. His sons appear to be following closely in his footsteps, one having succeeded him as postmaster through two administrations, another was connected with the Nonpareil in different capacities for more than a quarter of a century, while a third studied medicine, built up a large practice and has been coroner for two or three terms.

The first lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was constituted July 21, 1855, under the name of Bluff City Lodge, No. 71. Its first master was L. L. Brown, the other officers were Dr. P. J. McMahon, Judge Samuel H. Riddle, Samuel Ruepper, A. W. Hollister, J. C. Fargo and Dr. S. W. Williams. Among the earliest members were Joseph Weirich, W. W. Maynard, Judge A. V. Larimer, John Keller, Judge W. C. James, Guy Benton and Leonard Sears.

Among the buildings erected this year was the Phoenix Block, a three-story brick on Upper Broadway, in which a large stock of goods were kept by Babbitt & Robinson, the former being the owner. The United States land office was in the second story, with L. W. Babbitt as register and L. S. Hills his deputy.

Another old citizen that must not be overlooked was Judge A. S. Bryant. He came here during the Mormon occupation and, although not a Mormon himself, was very popular with them, as well as with everyone that knew him, as was also his wife, Aunt Puss, as all her friends called her. This venerable couple lived for several years after their golden wedding. They had no children. As early as 1852 he was elected to the legislature by the Mormon vote, though, as before stated, he was not one himself. His investments proved profitable. He became quite wealthy, built two hotels at different times, became interested in stores, laid out and platted Bryant and Clark's addition to Council Bluffs, and was also interested in a stone quarry in Sarpy county, Nebraska. Although from Missouri, he was strongly anti-slavery, and when the republican party was born he cast his lot with it and continued to act with it to the end of his days.

The winter of 1855-6 was much colder than the one preceding it, and a Mr. Barret, of Crescent township, being overtaken by a storm on the open prairie, was frozen to death.

In the spring of 1856, at the city election, D. W. Price, democrat was elected mayor; J. E. Johnson, J. B. Lewis, James Orton, J. T. Baldwin, W. C. James, J. D. Test, Patrick Murphy and G. A. Robinson were elected aldermen; city recorder, F. E. Welch; marshal, H. D. Harl; treasurer, J. B.

Stutsman; engineer, Samuel Jacobs; assessor, David DeVol; city attorney, R. L. Douglas.

This was a boom year. The great rush for California and Salt Lake was over, but quite a large number were moving in for permanent settlement. The counties adjoining us were settling up, as well as those across the river. Boats arrived and departed almost daily, while the Great Western Stage Company ran a tri-weekly line of four-horse coaches to and from Des Moines, and there was a like line to and from St. Joseph, and a two-horse hack line to Sioux City, while H. D. Harl ran a line of four-horse buses to and from Omaha, going west in the forenoon and back in the afternoon. Fare, fifty cents each way. These ran in connection with the steam ferry boat Lizz Bayliss. Buyers came in from within a radius of sixty or seventy miles, and trade was good. The building up of Omaha had necessitated an upper landing, giving us two, as the lower, where Manawa now is, was still used. What would strike a stranger on arriving was the inferior class of buildings. Lumber was scarce and dear, and people were compelled to make those vacated by the Mormons do, although a few brick buildings were beginning to be in evidence. The city was moving west. A brick three-story block was just completed. This consisted of four store-rooms, which were being filled with large stocks of goods. This was called the Empire Block and occupied the ground on the south side of Broadway, between Main and Pearl streets. Two of these firms had been in business up town for years. Officer & Pusey had built a one-story frame on the corner of Main and Broadway and had opened their bank. Thus a nucleus of business was formed near the Pacific House and a great rivalry was the result between up town and down town, which became so fierce as to affect the people socially and resulted in up town and down town parties, balls, etc. Horace Everett had opened his real estate office on the southwest corner of Broadway and Pearl and the banking house of Green, Ware & Benton was located about a hundred feet west in a brick two-story building. Dr. Enos Lowe, United States receiver, having his office in the second story. Finley Gusman had opened a drug store west of Officer & Pusey's bank and Dillin & Doughty opened one during the summer next to the Pacific House, and Henn, Williams & Houten had started a bank next west of it. Also a dry goods store was started on the corner of Scott street by B. B. Brown, Casady & Test had opened their office at the angle where Hamilton Shoe Store now stands. The business was divided nearly enough equally to make the rivalry quite interesting, while between the two there were about two squares of neutral ground without stores and but few dwellings. The Phoenix block on Broadway, near First street, had been built and was occupied by Babbit & Robinson with a large stock of goods. The post-office, court-house and land office were up town. Council Bluffs at this time contained perhaps about three thousand people, but was doing the business of towns of eight or ten thousand. There were five banks, and a tenderfoot on seeing a little frame or log shanty with BANK in large letters would feel like laughing, but if he went in he would see a big safe open and displaying more gold and silver than he could carry. Similarly in passing an old log



house a feeling of compassion would steal over him for the poor inhabitants of the wretched abode, but what would be his surprise on seeing elegantly dressed ladies leaving, and as the door opened disclosing elegant furniture and carpets, and perhaps hearing the notes of the piano, of which there were now three or four in the city.

But, owing to lack of building material, it was the best they could do, and most of them seemed to really enjoy it. The house first occupied by General Dodge, and where his first child was born, was one of this kind. A six-foot man could not enter the front door without stooping, the floor was of puncheons, the roof of shakes, and for inside finish it was lined with cheap muslin, and it is quite probable they enjoyed it as much as any they have since occupied.

We will start from the postoffice, a story-and-half log house, with the Bugle office on the upper floor and Dan Carpenter working the old hand press. This was on North First street, where Ex-mayor Vic Jennings now lives, and going south the next house is the Yankee Notion, a kind of restaurant, then two or three dwellings, the grocery store of Mr. Clough and some warehouses and the book-store of Sanford & Craig, where the Zaller store now is, brings us to Broadway. Crossing, we come to the Ocean Wave Saloon, and, although the glory of California emigration times has departed, it is still a pretty hard proposition, and the waves ran pretty high at times. Next to the Wave is the jewelry store of Charles Luenler, the drug store of N. T. Spoor, the general store of R. P. Snow, the stove and tinware store of R. D. Amy, a ball alley and the large log boarding house of Mrs. Amy brings us to Pierce street, and from here south are only dwellings. Go another square south and cross over to the west side and we come to the old log courthouse and cottonwood jail, then the Union Hotel, a huge log partly weatherboarded, and kept by W. L. Biggs. A dozen or so of dwellings bring us back to corner of Broadway, where we find the store of Thomas Henshal. Going west on the south side we come to Sam Perrin's real estate office, the Phoenix Saloon, store of Huntington & Pyper, stove store of Milton Rogers, county judge's office, real estate office of Louden Mullen, jewelry store of Mr. Harris, and we come to the Robinson House, another huge log partly weatherboarded and kept by G. A. Robinson, a clothing store, drug store of Emanuel Horn, Daguerrean gallery of Job Damon, Broad Gauge Saloon. This brings us to the Chronotype office. A few small dwellings brings us to the City Hotel, another log, with long porch in which is a huge triangle for calling guests to meals. This is where the Ogden House now stands. Crossing, we come to the residence of A. C. Ford. We now strike the neutral belt, in which we find the law office of Judge A. V. Larimer, some small buildings, one of which had been used for Rev. Rice's mission, and find Thomas Tostevin's office on the angle formed by Broadway and Fourth, or, as it was called, Bancroft. Crossing over, we are supposed to be down town. Here, where the ten-cent and two or three other stores were, was the lumber yard of Keller & Bennett, and one or two shops bring us to Guittar's Indian store, where the Pierce shoe store now is. Crossing Main, we come to the Elephant store of Tootle & Jackson in the Empire block.

the store of George Doughty, hardware store of C. J. Fox and general store of McBride & Bowen brings us to Pearl. Crossing, we find Horace Everett in a one-story frame where the cigar store now is, the offices of Addison Cochran, R. L. Douglas and J. M. Palmer, bank of Green, Ware & Benton, residences of Joseph Bayliss and W. H. Robinson, Washington Hotel and some small houses bring us to Sixth. Crossing, on the corner is the residence of Samuel Jacobs, next the little brick of Enos Lowe. This is one of the claimants for the distinction of being the first brick building. Both of these were torn down to make room for the postoffice. Keeping west, we find the residence of R. L. Douglas, a story-and-half house, and on southwest corner of Eighth street a little brick built by Moses Shimm brings us to the end on that side. We will now return to the northwest corner of Broadway and First, and take in the north side. On the corner is the brick store of Stutsman & Donnel, still standing and having a good trade; next Babbitt & Robinson, with United States land office in second story, store of C. Voorhis, a long frame sometimes called the Rope Walk, meat market of Debolt & Ponder, bank of Baldwin & Dodge, barber shop of Robert Russel, bank of Pegram & Riddle, a dry goods store, drug store of J. Hann, grocery store of Patrick Murphy, a saloon, H. D. Harl's bus office, harness shop of J. B. Lewis, grocery store of John Poolman; Woodbine saloon and one or two small shops bring us to Second street. Crossing, we come to the Nebraska Hall saloon, Beebee's hall and dwelling, Meridith's novelty works, Hepner and Graves livery stable, Noak's liquor store, S. N. Porterfield's furniture store, Stein's restaurant, Oliver's tailor shop. We now come to the neutral belt with the dwelling of Mrs. Brown and her daughter, Mrs. Perry, who is one of the claimants for the distinction of bringing the first piano. A dwelling, and carpenter shop of James Larue, bring us to the down town boundaries. Here we strike the law and real estate office of Casady & Test, a saloon of James Orton, another hard proposition, on the corner where the State Savings Bank now is, and we come to Main street. Crossing, we take in the bank of Officer and Pusey, jewelry store of Lafferty and Back, drug store of Dillin and Doughty, a shoe store of Samuel Knepper, drug store of Finley Gusman, and we reach the Pacific House, John Jones, manager, Western stage office, bank of Henn, Williams and Hooten, dry goods store of B. B. Brown, which ends the business.

Continuing on are several dwellings, among which are those of Thomas Officer, S. N. Porterfield, Mr. Kellogg, and Broadway degenerates into a crooked trail through a sea of prairie grass and sun-flowers for three miles to the ferry, and upper steamboat landing. The residence portion of the city was bounded substantially by Washington avenue on the north, by Frank street on the east, Bloomer street and Fifth avenue on the south and Ninth street on the west. There were a few dwellings beyond, but not enough to notice. Only a few warehouses, the Waverly House, an unsightly hotel, and a half dozen small dwellings were the extent of the improvements on South Main, with about as many on each of North Main and Pearl streets. The church was not very aggressive at this time. The Congregationalists had built a small brick church on Pearl street, about where Peregoy & Moore's

wholesale store is situated; the Methodists a small frame on Pierce street, back of where the Ogden now stands, while the Presbyterians worshipped in a room in second story of one of the rooms in the Empire block.

During this year quite an amount of improvement was made. Broadway was only a crooked mud road with some of the houses jutting from six to ten feet into the street. These were ordered moved back and Broadway brought to its present shape. The city mill at the corner of Bryant street and Washington avenue was built by a man by the name of Jackson, but was sold by him to Baldwin and Dodge, and by them used in manufacturing flour, which was shipped by ox teams to the government forts and reservations for some years, then sold by them to Officer and Pusey, and by them to J. C. Hoffmayr during the '70s.

He caused it to be improved by taking out the antiquated machinery, adding another story and storage room, besides installing the roller system. It was conducted under this management until the last few years, when Mr. Hoffmayr retired, since which time it has remained idle. Lately the machinery has been removed and the building condemned. And so a venerable land mark of half a century must give way to something modern. But this applies to all of us as well as to inanimate things.

During this year J. M. Palmer built a three-story brick block of four store rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and Scott street that for many years was the home of the Nonpareil. L. W. Babbitt also built a three-story block adjoining the Phoenix on the west, and the Hagg brothers a two-story one a half square farther west. In the second story of this building one or two terms of the district court was held, after abandoning the old log one on First street, and later, one term was held by Judge Lynch, of which more will be related hereafter.

During this summer a finely uniformed military company was organized, called the Council Bluffs Guards, with G. M. Dodge for captain, but he being absent, so much of his time being taken up in surveying, the command devolved upon Lieutenants Craig and Dunn. A brass band was also formed and instructed by C. C. Kuhn. Its construction was substantially as follows: E flat bugle, ——— Whitaker; E flat saxhorns, N. T. Spoor and D. W. Griffey; B flat, Conductor C. C. Kuhn and C. E. Haggerty; E flat alto, G. F. Smith; B flat trombone, Sidney Smith; B flat bass, James Orton; E flat tuba, John Huntington; snare drum, Dr. Alex. Shoemaker; bass drum and cymbals, Samuel Perrin. During the summer they made such progress that they could render plain music in a creditable manner.

Sioux City was now forging to the front and boats were frequently passing up, and during the latter part of summer, arrangements were made with the captain of the steamer *Emigrant*, that was bound up for that place, to take on a large excursion party of Council Bluffs and Omaha people, and the band by invitation went along, and played at landing places as customary. The boat landed at the Omaha agency and laid up for the night.

The music of the band, as it played from the boiler deck, was a revelation to the Indians.



COUNCIL BLUFFS IN 1853.





During the evening there was a dance in the cabin and many Indians came down and looked on. One buck that appeared to admire one of the beautiful ladies, on being asked how much he would give for the white squaw. He answered quickly, "Four Horses." But as no one seemed authorized to act, the trade was not consummated. We were royally welcomed at Sioux City, this being the first appearance of a band this far up, unless there were some at the forts above.

It would be interesting to know how many of that party are living to-day. So far as the band is concerned, it is known Captain N. T. Spoor, of St. Louis, is the only one. He was with us at the last reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, and although his hair is white as snow, his face is as kindly as ever.

It will be remembered that up to this time banks of issue were not permitted in Iowa, but there were kindly disposed men on this side of the river as well as on the Nebraska side that were too generous to see us struggling along without money, and accordingly they proceeded to establish banks at every steamboat landing on the west side. The reader will bear in mind these places were cities, there being no towns or villages at this date. These banks issued most beautifully engraved notes, and they went like hot cakes, circulated freely, and like all new banks were on a strictly sound basis, so we had plenty of money and as a result good times. The summer of 1856 was pretty dry and warm, but the crops were good, and we were a happy people.

The winter set in in dead earnest December 1 with a fifty-hour blizzard and when it subsided there was probably three feet of snow where it was not drifted. Many of the fences were covered, and quite a while was required to get the roads opened, and then another would follow. On the 18th of January, 1857, the mercury reached thirty-ix below zero. The hardest job was to get wood, that being the only fuel.

Mr. G. A. Slocum, of what is now Belknap township, in describing the severity of the storm and extent of the drifting, stated that he had a small flock of sheep that were missing after the storm had subsided, and after about a week, seeing some steam coming up from a huge drift, that had entirely filled a deep ravine, he began investigating, and found his sheep. They had huddled together and tramped the snow down, but the drifting formed a complete cover, and they were eating each other's wool, but were otherwise all right.

But for the known resemblance of the relator to George Washington, this might be doubted. However, a person was justifiable in believing anything of that winter. It gave us a farewell benefit April 18, 1857, with eight inches of snow and two degrees below zero, and all severe winters since have been by old settlers measured by that.

When spring came at last and boats began to arrive, business began to look up. Immigration was coming in, though not as rapidly as in the preceding spring. Boats were arriving almost daily during the summer with large stocks of goods. Building commenced in good earnest, railroads were headed this way and all seemed lovely. In the meantime the surrounding



country was being settled, but had not got to raising produce sufficient for home consumption, let alone to ship, consequently, the gold and silver was gradually being drained away, and the pretty notes of the Nebraska banks came in to fill the vacuum and for a time all went well. Among the improvements started during the summer were what is still known as the James block, on the southeast corner of Main and Broadway, by Judge W. C. James and Milton Rogers, a large public hall by J. M. Palmer, a large hotel near the present pumping station called the River house, and a large brick hotel where the Congregational church now stands. These last two were started by companies with the view of bringing city lots adjacent to them into the market.

The River house was completed and opened with a grand ball, but was not a success, as persons going west would cross to Omaha, and those going east would keep on up town. It was a frame, and after standing useless for a year or two it was moved up town and used as a public schoolhouse, and finally the River house was built in front, and it still forms the rear of that hostelry. While the big hotel, the walls of which had risen four stories, was torn down and the material used in other buildings later on. Work on the James block and concert hall was suspended, and all owing to a money panic in the east, that kept on and struck us early in the fall. Our cherished Nebraska bills dropped out of sight and we waked up one morning and discovered we had no money, and the people on the other side of the river were in no better condition. Thomas H. Benton, of banking house of Green, Ware & Benton, had built a large dwelling in Glendale. It was not quite completed, but he moved into it on Saturday, and on the following Monday the bank failed to open, but he had availed himself of the benefit of the homestead law. We were all in the same boat and had to make the best of it. Merchants struggled to accommodate their customers, issued pasteboard chips good for ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, took what the farmers had to sell, while they went ragged and burnt ten-cent corn for fuel.

This condition could not last long, however. The ten-cent corn was raising lots of cattle and hogs, and the following spring, when Johnson's army was preparing for the Utah campaign, buyers arrived and money began to reappear, and bridged us over until a year later, when the Pikes Peak excitement filled the valleys with campers, buying supplies and waiting for the grass to grow before starting. We had no immense packing houses, but the merchants had been buying the dressed hogs of the farmers, and packed and cured, and having their cellars and warehouses full, were in pretty good shape, and this was the beginning of the large packing business that developed later on.

At the spring election for city officers, to serve for the year 1858-9, the following persons were elected: Mayor, J. Smith Hooten; recorder, Frank Street; treasurer, C. W. Boyer; city engineer, Samuel Perrin; attorney, C. E. Stone; marshal, C. W. Bryant; aldermen, Henry Allen, Dudley S. Nye, T. P. Treyner, J. P. Casady, Addison Cochran, J. B. Lewis, D. W. Carpenter, Benedict Hagg, Milton Rogers and Alex Shoemaker.

This was not strictly a party victory, although the head of the ticket and half the aldermen were democratic. The balance were about equally divided between democrats, whigs and republicans—for, although the whig party had been dead since 1852, it still struggled for recognition.

During this summer a man appeared that has, during his life, done more for the cause of music here than any one that preceded or has followed him. This was Joseph Mueller. He had fled from Germany on account of being connected with some revolutionary movement. He was without money or friends, and with little knowledge of our language, but an indomitable worker. He pitched into the first work he could find to do, which was that of sawing wood. While engaged in this at the home of William Folsom, the father of Amelia, afterwards Mrs. Brigham Young, he heard her and some of her young lady friends playing the piano in the parlor, and his quick ear detected an error in the playing. He stepped to the door and said: "Skuse me, ladies, you make some ledle mistake. Shall I show you?" Certainly, they said, anticipating some amusement, as he, in his rough clothes, seated himself at the piano. After showing them the proper rendition of the passage, he could not resist the impulse to let himself out on some heavy work, and their amusement was turned to astonishment, and his career as a wood sawyer was closed.

He soon had all the pupils the few pianos in town could accommodate, besides giving vocal instruction, organizing choruses and giving concerts.

During the spring of this year the Templeton troupe, a dramatic company, appeared and played a month to good houses. They were the first to play *Camille*, *East Lynne*, *The Stranger*, etc.

Previous to this we had dramatic performances by home talent, but this seemed tame after seeing the real thing once more.

During the year 1858 Charles H. Stephan started a brewery a few doors east of where the Ogden house now stands. This seems to have been about the first manufacturing after the City and Wick's mills. This was followed the next year by one established at the angle of East Pierce street, where the new residence of Oscar Keeline is being built, by Nicholas Hagg, one of three brothers of that name. They were bachelors, and two of them died, leaving Benedict, the third brother, sole heir to the estate, which included a large amount of property besides the brewery, and thereby hangs quite a romance. It appears that a young German named Charles Bock and a young woman named Louise Geise were engaged to be married, but for some reason the engagement was broken off. Mr. Hagg wooed and married Miss Geise, and Mr. Bock (Charlie, as they all called him) also married. In three or four years Mr. Hagg died, as also did Mrs. Bock, and in due time the old love revived and Charlie and Louise were married and lived happily, with a plentiful share of this world's goods.

During the summer and fall of 1858 marvelous stories were circulating of the discovery of gold in Colorado, which culminated in what was called the Pikes Peak excitement, which, in the following spring, filled our valleys with campers, and resembled the California emigration, ten years earlier. During the summer, however, conflicting reports came back denying the

finding of gold, and for a time the return tide became so strong that the column going west became discouraged, and turning about, joined the retreating host, some declaring the whole thing to be a scheme gotten up by the Missouri river towns in order to sell supplies to the emigrants, and threats were even made to burn this city and Omaha in revenge. There was probably no great danger of their doing this, still it was thought prudent to be prepared, and accordingly the Council Bluffs Guards were ordered, and held themselves in readiness to act if the emergency required. Fortunately, the reports came more and more favorable until all doubt was removed, and the great stream flowing west became permanent, as the reader will observe, with the wonderful result of founding a great state, with populous and wealthy cities, all within the life of one generation. Among those first in the push were many from Pottawattamie county, and among these was Henry Allen, ex-postmaster of Council Bluffs, who took his family along, and one of his daughters and Mr. J. B. Atkins had the distinction of being the first couple married in what is now the great city of Denver.

At this time it was only a mining camp, with no one authorized to issue license, but a preacher was found and the ceremony performed, which bound the couple until death separated them in 1905, by removing Mr. Atkins, who had been a prominent and honorable citizen, as well as a Mason of high standing in that order. Mrs. Atkins is still with us, beloved by a large circle of friends.

The opening up of this vast mining region made a demand for provisions of all kinds, as well as for the necessary implements for working the mines, and as a result long ox teams were constantly moving as long as the grass on the plains lasted, and the Platte valley was the great natural route.

A company was formed in the Bluffs, consisting of John T. Baldwin, G. M. Dodge, B. R. Pegram and John Warner, who engaged largely in the business. They bought the City mill and kept it running to its full capacity in furnishing flour. Thus the Utah, California and Pikes Peak route paved the way for the greater enterprise to come later.

The opening up of the mines in Colorado was the cause of the establishment of one of the first manufacturing industries here, as Charles Hendrie, who was largely engaged in manufacturing mining machinery at Burlington, came and built quite extensive works on the corner of Main and Ninth streets, where he and his son, and son-in-law, Mr. Corey, whom he had taken into partnership, did an extensive business for years, until finding it to their interest to get nearer their customers, finally moved their plant to Denver.

During all this time political feeling was becoming more and more intense. The failure of the south to establish slavery in Kansas created a bitter feeling in that section, in fact, the southern people felt that they had been betrayed, while the great republican party was growing rapidly through the north, and on looking back from this long distance, we can see that the "Irrepressible Conflict" was already on. As for our locality, the democratic party was largely in the majority, and Douglas was the idol, even as Bryan became forty years later.



The republican party in Pottawattamie county was small, but in deadly earnest. It was during this time that Lincoln visited Council Bluffs.

From this long distance we can look back and see conditions as they actually were, and it appears now that the great tragedy was unavoidable.

Previous to this, the policy had been to admit states so as to keep them about equally divided on the slavery issue, but now the preponderance of the free states, both in population and wealth, became so marked as to cause the slaveholders to fear for the safety of their peculiar institution. In addition to this, about this time, two books appeared that produced a wonderful effect on the minds of the southern people and probably hastened the great struggle. The one being Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the "Impending Crisis," by Rowan Hinton Helper, and although some of our ablest statesmen strove to effect compromise measures, as in the days of Clay, their efforts were in vain, and freedom or slavery became the "paramount issue," and as the history of this greatest of modern wars has been written by much abler hands, we shall, at the proper time, endeavor to record only the part enacted by those of our county.

In the meantime men of note were coming among us, and among them was one we take special pleasure in remembering, viz., Judge Caleb Baldwin. He was a giant, both in intellect and body, and modest as a woman. Soon after coming here he was made city attorney, and in 1859 was elected to the bench of the supreme court of Iowa, and by due process of law became chief justice of that court. In 1865 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Iowa. He was also mayor of the city during 1866-67, and afterwards formed a law partnership with George F. Wright, which lasted until his death in the winter of 1876.

After the treaty of Washington was ratified and the Geneva convention had determined the award to be paid by Great Britain for spoliation by their privateers, Judge Baldwin was appointed one of the commissioners to distribute the award. Socially, he was one of the most companionable of men and loved fun like a boy, and, notwithstanding his great size, he was active as most men of medium build. Being six feet and six inches tall and weighing four hundred pounds, he was always conspicuous.

To illustrate his physical strength we will relate a little incident that occurred when he was in his prime. Mr. Pusey and Dr. Honn, both men of over two hundred pounds weight, were standing in front of Officer and Pusey's bank, and one of them dropped a half dollar, and they were scuffling to get it. Just then the judge came along and saying, "Boys, you must not be quarreling on the street," picked up one under each arm and carried them down the street, their feet sticking out behind like a pair of five-year-old kids. His mantle seems to have fallen upon his son, John N., who was born and reared in this city, and graduated at the old high school on the hill, and has made for himself a national reputation as a lawyer.

At the regular spring city election on the 14th of March, 1859, George Doughly was elected mayor, Cornelius Voorhis, recorder, and J. C. Fargo, marshal. J. B. Lewis, G. M. Dodge, J. W. Damon, S. N. Porterfield, T.

P. Treyner, H. H. Oberholtzer, John Hammer and D. W. Carpenter were elected aldermen, and Frank Street was made city attorney.

At this time John H. Sherman was county judge, and complaints became general that graft had entered that office by the corrupt issuance of county warrants. A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of his office, with the result that he was indicted by the grand jury on the 18th of February, and at the August term of the district court was convicted and removed from office. So corrupt had affairs become that county warrants were only worth thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar, and about all the county had to show for its outlay were some bridges, constructed of poles and slabs, across the little creeks by a favorite contractor at any price he saw fit to name. J. P. Casady was appointed to fill the vacancy, but it took a long time to get to a cash basis.

During this summer and fall Council Bluffs was visited by a number of eminent men, chief among whom was Abraham Lincoln. He was accompanied by Judge Test, of Indiana, and both addressed a large audience at Concert Hall, and later in the same hall General A. C. Dodge and T. J. Kirkwood, candidates for governor, held a joint debate. The democrats also had a barbecue and mass meeting, and were addressed by the eccentric but eloquent Henry Clay Dean and Chester C. Cole. All parties were preparing for the great event to transpire a year later.

Owing to the tardiness with which the railroads were approaching from the east, people began to look south with a view of connecting with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which had already reached the latter city. On the 9th of November a vast concourse of our people turned out to witness the breaking ground in the construction of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and in the evening a large meeting in Concert Hall was addressed by Colonel Sam Black, territorial governor of Nebraska, and Colonel Peabody, chief engineer of the company. So thoroughly waked up were our people in the matter that a special election, held on the 8th of December, the proposition to subscribe \$25,000 of the city was carried by a large majority, and at a special county election, held on the 15th of February, 1860, the measure was supplemented by the transfer of the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands to the same use to the amount of \$40,000. The county held this stock for several years and finally made an absolute donation of the stock to the men in control of the company.

At the regular fall election Judge S. H. Riddle was elected representative, Dr. S. H. Craig, sheriff, and J. B. Rue, county superintendent of schools. At the annual city election, held on March 12, 1860, L. W. Babbitt was elected mayor, T. P. Treyner was elected city recorder for the second term, Perry Smith, marshal, and the following named persons were elected aldermen, to-wit: J. B. Lewis, John Jones, Milton Rogers, W. L. Biggs, Addison Cochran and D. W. Carpenter.

During the summer of 1860 the two great parties became very active, and, as before stated, Douglas was the idol of the great mass of the Democrats. This applied here in Pottawattamie county as well as elsewhere, and,

although a few old time whigs remained and clung to the old time principles of that party, they were not numerous enough to effect results, and in like manner, there was a small party to whom Douglas was not acceptable. This condition seemed to be general throughout the north.

The nomination of Lincoln struck a popular chord. He was a man of the common people, was hailed as the rail-splitter, and his logic seemed to have the effect of splitting the democratic party.

Although it was openly declared by the pro-slavery element that a dissolution of the Union would follow in the event of the republican party coming into power, the great mass of the people were loath to believe it.

The political campaign of 1860 resembled the hard cider and log cabin campaign of 1840. Both of the leading parties were provided with speakers of great ability, and torch-light processions, stump-speaking and brass bands were the order of the day. Pottawattamie county had local talent of a high order in both parties. The republicans had their Wide-awake and Rail-splitting organizations, and the democrats their Little Giant clubs, and as for speakers, there was no lack. D. C. Bloomer, C. E. Stone, W. H. Kinsman and Frank Street were always available for a republican rally, while Captain Price, Colonel Babbitt, W. G. Crawford and J. C. Turk were equally qualified to entertain the democrats, while the brass band, whose numbers were about equally divided politically, caught them "comin' and goin'."

During the summer the city became infested with what the president calls "undesirable citizens." One in particular named Phil McGuire, a powerful man, whose headquarters were about the Ocean Wave saloon, had made himself obnoxious in many ways, was finally located with some stolen mules belonging to John Jones in a temporary camp in the timber on the river bottom. He was found one morning hanging on a walnut tree on the western slope of the hill below Fairview cemetery. The coroner was not in the city, and he remained there all that day and the following night, and probably a thousand persons went up to "view the remains." A card was pinned to his coat collar on which was written, "Hung for all manner of rascality."

The coroner not returning, Justice Biggs, acting as coroner, had a jury summoned and held an inquest. Not being able to find any clue as to who were responsible, the jury returned their verdict, as follows: We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death at the hands of persons unknown to the jury.

The inquest being over, the coroner proceeded to administer on the estate. On the person of the deceased was found a pocket knife, a pair of thimbles for playing the thimble game, a brass medal with chain attached, and a one dollar bill.

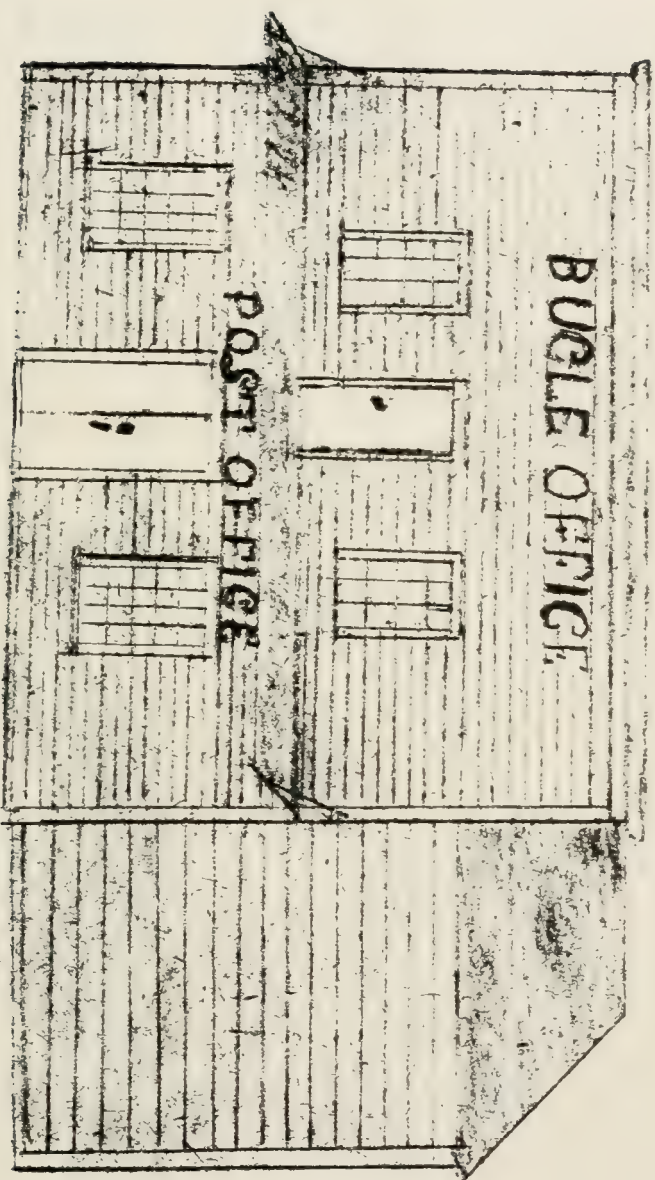
A by-tander suggested that the coroner and three jurors play a four-handed game of seven-up for the dollar, alleging that there was a precedent for it in scripture. This was overruled by the coroner, and the order was made giving the knife to one juror, the chain to one, the thimbles to a third, and the medal to the constable, providing they would accept them in full



for their fees, and that the body be buried at the expense of the county. The coroner retaining the dollar for his fee. The jury and constable agreeing, the order was carried into effect, the burial being by the side of Muir, on the ridge a short distance above the soldiers' cemetery. It is doubtful if anything remains at this time to show their graves. While this was being done, about twenty others received warning to leave town within ten hours, which they were quick to obey, and thugs were scarce for quite a while.

The fall election went democratic so far as local affairs were concerned, but on learning the result, so far as the president was concerned, some of the old wheel horses nearly went wild. A grand ratification meeting was held, in which a grand torch-light procession, with bonfires, music and speaking, was indulged in until after midnight. Notwithstanding the dire threats that had been made, the great mass of our people believed a way would be found to avoid civil war. J. P. Casady was elected county judge, he being the last to serve in that capacity, as the legislature had abolished the office and inaugurated the system of control of county affairs by a board of supervisors, consisting of one member from each township. The first meeting of the board in this county was on the 7th day of January, 1861, and consisted of the following named persons: Judge Douglass represented Kane township; C. Voorhis, Macedonia; William Elswick, Grove; Josiah True, Knox; J. B. Layton, Center; L. J. Childs, York; Robert Kent, Boomer; Abram Jackson, Rockford; David Dunkle, Crescent; William Lyman, James; and John Bratton, Silver Creek.

During the fall of 1860 a new bank was established, of which James A. Jackson was made president, John D. Lockwood, cashier, S. S. Bayliss, Samuel Knepper and J. P. Casady were directors. It did not, however, commence operation until in January, 1861. It was afterwards merged in the First National Bank when the law creating such institutions went into effect. The new board of supervisors found the affairs of the county in unsatisfactory condition, especially that of treasurer, W. D. Turner, and after filing his report, it required that his bond be raised, and instead of complying he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Thomas Tostevin was appointed to fill the vacancy, which he proceeded to do so satisfactorily that he held the position by election for six years. He, like G. M. Dodge, was a surveyor, a fine scholar, though not a military man, being reared a Quaker, but probably next to General Dodge he has had more to do with the conduct of affairs than any man in the county, and although his field of operation was small compared with that of the General, there were points of resemblance between them, being about the same age, both untiring workers and in politics intensely republican. In addition to county treasurer he has held at different times the office of mayor of the city, county surveyor, city engineer, and was sent by the city as one of a committee to negotiate with the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the location of their terminal requirements here, wherein the city pledged two hundred and five thousand dollars, to which the company agreed but afterwards repudiated.







## CIVIL WAR.

During the winter of 1860-1 we, in common with all the north, felt the unrest and uncertainty that hung like a nightmare over us, while state after state was seceding, and a large element among us was in full sympathy with the movement, when the president's proclamation for prayers proved unavailing; when the president-elect had to proceed by stealth to the capital we realized that the inevitable was close by and began to cast about as to what could be done in our small way at this distance.

Nor was the spirit of secession confined to the political world. Up to this time Brigham Young had been the recognized head of the Mormon Church, but a schism had crept in and had grown until the non-polygamists came out openly, repudiating Brigham Young and the Utah hierarchy and organized under the leadership of Joseph Smith, son of the prophet who was murdered in the Carthage jail in Illinois by the mob. The first meeting under the new organization was held on the 4th of January, 1861, which continued for several days, and many converts were baptized, and the construction of a church building ordered; and although the local society has not grown to large dimensions, it contains among its adherents as good citizens as we have in the community, and one of its peculiarities is that it is self-sustaining. Its members are never seen soliciting funds or getting up fairs or other schemes to get outside help. Although, as already stated, the local society is not large, it has quite a large membership in many counties in Iowa as well as in other states.

With the advent of Mr. Lincoln's administration, his conservative, kindly yet admonitory inaugural address, many still hoped that actual war might be averted. Our local affairs were conducted as usual. Not until the firing on Sumter did our entire people fully realize that the worst was upon us: but the effect was magical. Old party lines were ignored and it became Union or "Copperhead," as those in sympathy with secession were termed. G. M. Dodge, who had already organized a company, tendered its services to Governor Kirkwood, but he, believing it imprudent to leave the frontier unprotected, declined to accept its service at that time, as the regulars at the frontier forts were being drawn in for the defense of Washington.

We at this distance got our first glimpse of actual preparation for war one day as a battalion of regulars who had come by steamboat from Fort Randall. As warning had been sent by General Dodge of probable difficulty in their passing through Missouri, they landed here and marched across the state to Eddyville, the nearest point to strike a railroad. There were four companies and they had a fine band, and as they marched up Broadway to the tune of "Dixie," with the regular swing peculiar to disciplined troops, they made a fine appearance; and three or four of our boys were so charmed that they joined them.

Nebraska promptly raised a regiment of cavalry to protect the frontier on the withdrawal of the regulars, and Captain Dodge was authorized to raise a regiment, which he proceeded to do by opening a recruiting station in the Bluffs and establishing Camp Kirkwood on a beautiful spot just south

of the city limits. Dr. S. H. Craig, who was sheriff of Pottawattamie county, resigned his office and proceeded to raise a company. Captain English was the first to report with a full company from Mills county, which became Company A, and Captain Craig, assisted by W. H. Kinsman, was next in with Company B, recruited largely from the city and almost wholly from within the county. It must be remembered that at that time the entire population of the county did not exceed five thousand and that, as now, that of the city constituted about one-half; so that raising a regiment was an entirely different proposition from what it would be now with its sixty thousand, and the entire southwestern part of the state had to be drawn upon to fill the different regiments and companies organized here, while at different times we were drawn upon to fill quotas in other parts of the state; and while we are justly proud of the achievements of our Pottawattamie county boys we do not wish to withhold our praise from their fellow soldiers from other parts of the state or country at large.

Nor is it the purpose of this little history to follow our citizen soldiers through their long terms of service, their suffering in hospitals and rebel prisons. This has already been done by abler writers. Suffice it to say that we have no apologies to make. From General Dodge to the private soldier, we simply wish to record our approval of their every act and joy that a grateful country remembers them.

While the Iowa Fourth was being filled, N. T. Spoor, who had been postmaster during Buchanan's administration, received authority to raise an artillery company. He also opened a rendezvous at Camp Kirkwood, and this brings to us another person who was destined to become a prominent figure later on. Joseph R. Reed, a young lawyer of Dallas county, had started to raise a company and had thirty-six men enlisted. He came with them and, combining these with those recruited by Spoor, and securing a few more recruits, a full company was formed and organized as the Second Iowa Battery, with N. T. Spoor as captain, Joseph R. Reed first lieutenant, Charles F. Reed second lieutenant. Subsequently Daniel T. Walling was commissioned junior first lieutenant and served one year. Captain Spoor served three years as captain and, on being mustered out, Lieutenant J. R. Reed became captain September 1, 1864. At the same time John W. Coons, of Dallas county, became first lieutenant, and John Burke second.

During the four years of service the total number of enlistments in the battery was over one hundred and fifty, among which were a number from Council Bluffs and various other parts of the state. It was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 7, 1865, after exactly four years' service.

The record of the Fourth Iowa is a glorious one. From here they went to St. Louis, then to Rolla; from there they joined the army under command of General Curtis, participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, then marched across the states of Missouri and Arkansas to Helena; were in at the capture of Arkansas post, the long siege and final capture of Vicksburg. From here they moved to Corinth and from there to Chattanooga, where they, with the brigade of which they formed a part, were assigned to General Hook command, and carried the point of Lookout Mountain in the famous be

above the clouds. After the battle of Pea Ridge they were commanded by their lieutenant-colonel, James A. Williamson, Dodge having been promoted to brigadier-general and assigned to a higher and different command.

On January 1, 1864, the Fourth Iowa re-enlisted and on February 26 they started for home on veteran furlough and arrived in Des Moines on March 9. The city gave them a royal reception, and the legislature then in session adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, We have learned that the veterans of the Fourth Iowa have re-enlisted for three years or during the war, and that they are on their way to this city on furlough to enjoy for a short time the blessings of the domestic circle, and the citizens of Des Moines are preparing to give them a proper reception, and deeming it our duty as their representatives to express our appreciation of their gallantry and their services in the suppression of the rebellion; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Iowa, That we have watched with pride and admiration the Fourth Iowa Infantry, as step by step they have borne the ensign of the free on the memorable fields of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg siege and assault, Cherokee, Canev Creek, Tusculumbia, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, and in their long and weary marches, enduring all the hardships and privations of a soldier's life, they have toiled on and fought for home and kindred until the mute graves of their comrades in arms point with sadness to remnants of brave men who have honored their state and added to the glory of the nation.

Resolved, That in the re-enlistment of said regiment we have the strongest proof of their loyalty to the principles of civil liberty; and that their love of country is paramount to all other considerations and entitles them to the lasting honor and gratitude of those whose firesides have been protected by their arms.

Resolved, That as a token of our confidence and regard for the distinguished services of that regiment, we will adjourn and attend in a body the reception of the veterans on their return to the city.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to present them with a copy of these resolutions, and on behalf of the members of this General Assembly bid them welcome to the capital of the state whose honor they have kept so sacredly untarnished."

On the expiration of their furlough they returned and rejoined their brigade, taking part in the campaign which resulted in the taking of Atlanta, the march to the sea and capture of Savannah and the march northward through the Carolinas and Virginia, taking their place in the grand review at Washington. The regiment was finally discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 24th of July, 1865.

It is proper in this connection to refer to one who took an active part in raising Company B of this regiment. This was W. H. Kinsman. He was a native of Nova Scotia, who had drifted into this county, taught school near the old Wicks' mill, was a newspaper correspondent, became first lieutenant in Company B, where he served until in organizing the Twenty-third In-



fantry he was commissioned lieutenant colonel in August, 1862, and colonel in September of same year; was killed at the head of his regiment during siege of Vicksburg and was buried on the field, where he rested forty years, when his grave was identified and his remains brought to Council Bluffs and reinterred in the soldiers' ground in Fairview Cemetery and a suitable monument erected to his memory.

During the years of 1861, 1862 and 1863 the raising of troops seemed to be the principal business.

After the Fourth Infantry and Second Battery had gone to the front, there seemed to be no abatement in the zeal for carrying on the war. D. B. Clark, a pioneer farmer, opened a recruiting office and with the assistance of Steven W. King, of Pottawattamie, and John A. Donelson, of Harrison county, raised a company for the Fifteenth Infantry. W. T. Burke later raised seventeen men for the Seventeenth Infantry and was made first lieutenant of Company H, and J. C. Linieger raised twenty-three men and took them into the Twenty-third Regiment and was made captain of Company E.

On looking back, one is inclined to wonder where so many soldiers could be recruited from in the then thinly settled portion of Iowa, but they came just the same and more were destined to follow.

With the enlistment constantly going on, prosecution of the war became more and more popular and any man opposed to it had little show of election to any office.

The ladies of Council Bluffs were not behindhand in aiding the country in its great struggle. At an early period of the war they organized a Soldiers' Aid Society that did excellent work, and on March 22, 1862, was merged into a branch of the Army Sanitary Commission of Iowa that did a great work in supplying hospitals and prisons with needful articles which could not always be furnished by the War Department.

During the summer of 1862 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., nephew of Senator Benton, of Missouri, who had been a banker previous to the crash of 1857, received authority to raise a regiment of infantry and, although this territory had been pretty well drained of its young men, a rendezvous was opened a little south of Camp Kirkwood, on the same beautiful table land, and named Camp Dodge in honor of the general who had already become renowned. Sheriff J. P. Williams, like his predecessor, S. H. Craig, resigned and started a recruiting station and succeeded in raising Company A, nearly all of the members of which were from Pottawattamie county, and a large part from the city. In organizing the company J. P. Williams was made captain; first lieutenant, George A. Haines; second lieutenant, R. R. Kirkpatrick; orderly sergeant, C. V. Gardner. By December the regiment was organized and ready to take the field. Of the regimental officers the following were from Pottawattamie county: Colonel, Thos. Benton, Jr.; quartermaster, W. W. Wilson; surgeon, Dr. W. S. Grimes; adjutant, Joseph Lyman. Lyman had enlisted at the forming of the Fourth Iowa and for meritorious service was commissioned a lieutenant by Governor Kirkwood and assigned to the Twenty-ninth and served as adjutant and later became major. This regi-



ment went through the whole of Dixey and were stationed for some months on the Rio Grande, observing the movements of the French in Mexico after the rebellion had collapsed. It was mustered out at New Orleans on the 10th of August, 1865, and on the arrival of Company A at the Bluffs they were given a royal reception. Many are still with us, and many more have joined the great majority. Among the latter are all of the field and staff officers.

As an illustration of the spirit which prevailed at this time, Mr. Curtis Burroughs, who had just built a neat cottage in Glendale on a lot purchased on time, remarked that he would go with this regiment if his lot was paid for, so he could leave his family comfortably fixed. Old Captain Beal, his creditor, says: "If you want to enlist, don't stop on that account. Interest will stop while you are in the service and if you die or get killed, your widow shall have a clear title to the lot." He died at Helena, Arkansas, and old Captain Beal kept his promise. Several of Council Bluffs' boys fell in this campaign, among which were Geo. W. Fournan, N. H. Folsom and Lawrence Smith, brother to Hon. Spencer Smith. Captain J. P. Williams, who had to resign on account of failing health, recovered and at eighty-two is living in comfortable retirement, as is also his first lieutenant, Geo. A. Haines. Second Lieutenant R. R. Kirkpatrick died in California some years ago. C. V. Gardner, who became the last to command the company, became one of the founders of Avoca and later of Deadwood, Dakota. Among the members that are still with us are Drum Major McFadden, Bugler Robt. Bucroft and Oliver Payne.

About October 25, 1862, W. G. Crawford received a captain's commission from Governor Kirkwood to raise a company for the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, being formed at Davenport. D. F. Eicher and J. C. DeHaven enlisted and all three commenced recruiting through the western part of the state. Notwithstanding the territory had been pretty well drained, they succeeded in raising a full company and in organizing. C. W. Lamb was elected first lieutenant, D. F. Eicher second and J. C. DeHaven third. Later the government dropped the third lieutenant from the rolls and DeHaven was appointed orderly sergeant. The company was transported by stage to Davenport. Captain Crawford's health entirely failed, and he was compelled to resign. Lieutenant Lamb also resigned, and Lieutenant Eicher became captain, J. C. DeHaven first lieutenant and David Ellison second. Thus organized they were incorporated in the Sixth Cavalry as Company E and went into Camp Douglas for five months' drill and instruction and were assigned to the command of General Sully for service in the northwest, and marched across the state via Council Bluffs and Sioux City, first camping between that city and Yankton. The summer campaign was through the Dakotas, reaching Fort Pierre in June, and continued marching north to the Cannon Ball and Yellowstone rivers, encountering the Indians and defeating them in numerous battles and skirmishes, in one of which seventy-five Indians and eight soldiers were killed. After service until August, 1865, they were relieved by regulars and ordered to Davenport and mustered out, all returning to their respective homes to resume their former occupations. Among them belonging to the

Bluffs were Captain Eicher, Lieutenant DeHaven, William Marble, Allen Spicer, Kade Rogers, and several others. The company lost two men. Captain Crawford died before their return and Captain Eicher in 1902.

Early in the spring of 1864 the draft was being used in places, but Pottawattamie had done so well that department Marshal Field received word from headquarters that if we would furnish twenty good men within thirty days there would be no draft that spring.

Mayor Palmer called a meeting of the council and steps were taken to get the board of supervisors to issue \$2,000, so as to make a cash bounty of \$100. It was carried through promptly and the men furnished. Provision was also made to assist the families of all soldiers that were in need, this being accomplished largely by the ladies. During this year W. F. Sapp came from Omaha and formed a law partnership with Samuel Clinton. He was a native of Knox county, Ohio, came to Omaha at an early day and when the war drew the regulars in he became lieutenant-colonel of the First Nebraska Cavalry and was for a time stationed at Fort Kearney. On coming here he entered into an active participation of affairs. As a lawyer he was an able advocate. He was a man of commanding presence, being over six feet tall and weighing 200 pounds; was a powerful stump speaker and soon made himself prominent. He was a republican and was elected to the legislature, where his influence was largely instrumental in securing the location of the School for the Deaf at this place. Later he became United States district attorney and was twice elected to Congress. It was he and Judge A. V. Larimer that originated and conducted the proceedings through the courts to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to comply with the terms of its charter in making its terminus at this point. He had purchased a farm and contemplated retiring, but was stricken down and died October 22, 1890, and, by a strange coincidence, in the same house and room in which the Hon. Walter L. Smith was born many years before. Thus, one member of Congress was born and another died in the same room.

During this summer the first brick schoolhouse in the city was erected on the northwest corner of Pierce and Stutsman streets. The contract was let to G. F. Smith for \$6,000, being only a two-room house. Later, when the large Pierce street schoolhouse was built, this was sold, and is now owned and used as a dwelling by Mr. Bell. After the visit of Mr. Lincoln to the city, the great hill on which was the old Mormon burying ground was given by common consent the name of Mt. Lincoln, and this year a company was formed and the ground bought and platted as the Fairview Cemetery, and, as its name implies, is one of the most charming sites in the country.

It was during this summer that a horse-thief was brought from Harrison county and lodged in the old cottonwood jail, only to be taken out and hung on a tree in the eastern part of the city, where he was found the next morning. No effort was made to learn who were the lynchers.

Notwithstanding Pottawattamie county had sent most of her young men to the front, the commands to which they were attached had been reduced to the extent that some of the regiments could muster but four or five hundred

rank and file, and a draft was ordered, and the quota assigned for Pottawattamie county was sixty.

It is probable that if it could have been credited with all that went into regiments in other states Iowa would have been exempt, but the determination to end the war left no time for parleying, and the draft came. That for the eastern part of the fifth district was held at Des Moines and that of eight counties in the western part at Council Bluffs. It was conducted in the room over what is now the Pierce shoe store, on the corner of Main and Broadway. It was done by towns and townships. The names of all liable for military duty were written on cards and placed in a revolving cylinder, and after it had made several revolutions a ticket was drawn by a person blindfolded, and the man whose name was on that ticket was duly drawn. This was repeated till the required number was secured. If any citizen was present belonging to the precinct being drawn upon he was invited to draw, and in one instance a man drew his own son. Five days' notice then had to be served on each drafted man, and if he failed to appear at the rendezvous within that time he was considered a deserter and subject to arrest. Nearly all came forward, but a few jumped the country. The same assistance was extended to the families of these as to those of the enlisted men, and, although it was a serious matter, they started for the front cheerfully, like true Americans that they were.

The draft at Des Moines was conducted by Provost Marshal S. C. Brownell and at the Bluffs by H. H. Field, deputy.

The presidential election followed immediately on the heels of the draft and although party feeling ran pretty high it passed off without any violence. It commenced snowing in the morning and continued for forty-eight hours and the weather was cold for three weeks, which made it pretty severe for the drafted men, who were coming in rapidly; but a requisition had been made for blankets, which arrived in time, and detachments were forwarded daily, until by the 25th the last of our quota were on their way to Davenport, that being the rendezvous for Iowa. At this time the railroad had only reached Grinnell.

The draft took some curious freaks. For instance, it took ten men out of the first ward, and two out of the block where it was conducted. It was no respecter of persons. It caught A. J. Bell, our representative in the legislature, and it took Charles, son of L. W. Babbitt, editor of the Bugle.

People supposed he would put in a substitute, but he declared he was able to do his own fighting and went, and ever since has been fighting for the government right in the city of Washington. In looking back to those exciting times, it is pleasing to remember that through it all moderation prevailed, and at no time was violence resorted to. In fact, some of the best friends of the writer were what were at that time called Copperheads.

The most trying time was on receipt of the news of the assassination of Lincoln. Even then, although there were a few cases of rudeness, moderation prevailed and nothing approached violence.

During the winter of 1864-5 fairs and festivals were held and quite large sums of money were raised to assist the families of the soldiers.



## EARLY AFFAIRS.

At the January, 1855, meeting of the board of supervisors E. McBride was elected chairman; A. E. Clarendon was appointed county superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. S. Axtel. At the city election N. S. Bates was elected mayor, T. P. Treyner, recorder, H. P. Warren, treasurer, and A. J. Bump, marshal; H. H. Field, Richard Rogers, C. P. Johnson, J. M. Phillips, Thomas Jeffries and John Hammer, aldermen. At the spring school election a four-room brick school building was authorized on the ground now occupied by the Bloomer school. At that time it was thought to be ample but was soon outgrown, but did duty until 1880, when it was supplanted by the present nine-room structure. This was misnamed the Bloomer.

The old High School building should have been named for him, as it became a religion with him to get it placed there, and it became a subject of contention ever after and at this day it stands idle, representing \$100,000, "with none so poor to do it reverence."

On the 15th of April came the dispatch announcing the assassination of Lincoln, and for a time we were almost dazed. Business was suspended, meetings were called and resolutions passed condemning it, even by those whose teachings for years had led up to it.

A few persons who had openly been in sympathy with the rebellion were notified to leave by self-constituted committees, but, as before stated, there was no actual violence.

Many persons feared that disbanding so many soldiers at the close of the war might result in lawlessness, but the million of trained soldiers returned to civil pursuits with the same alacrity that they came to the front when needed.

At the June meeting of the board of supervisors Sheriff Voorhis resigned and H. H. Field was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In August the Council Bluffs branch of the State Bank of Iowa was transformed into the First National Bank of Council Bluffs, with Captain A. L. Deming as president and Moses H. Deming as cashier.

September 21 was set apart by the citizens as a testimonial to the men who had gone into the military service and returned at the close of the war to resume their peaceful avocations. The testimonial was in the shape of a banquet, and all the citizens vied with each other in thus expressing their gratitude to the men who had so cheerfully done their duty.

At the fall election Colonel W. F. Sapp was elected to the state legislature, Thomas Tostevin, county treasurer, and H. H. Field, sheriff.

In the latter part of November ground was broken on the west side of the river in commencing the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and many went over from Council Bluffs to participate in the exercises, which consisted in throwing a few shovels of earth, when all adjourned to the Herndon Hotel to a banquet, after which speeches by eminent men were listened to and all concluding with a dance in which the elite of both cities participated.



After the burning of Concert Hall, there was no suitable room in the city for any public assembly and in the fall of 1865 Henry Burhop made the excavation preparatory to erecting a fine hall, but could get only brick for the cellar walls until the following spring when it was hurried to completion. It was 42x80 feet, with two ante-rooms. It was well adapted for balls, lectures and dramatic performances. Bayard Taylor was the first person of note to occupy the platform. It immediately became in great demand. Terms of the district court were held in the day time and balls at night, and church services on Sunday, while the bar on the ground floor did duty all the time.

During the winter of 1866-7 it was used constantly as a theatre, and as good plays were presented there as have been at any time since.

In January, 1866, the move to build a courthouse took active shape. A committee of the board of supervisors reported a plan and estimates, and the site where the courthouse now stands was purchased at a cost of \$3,500. A committee consisting of Thos. Officer, J. M. Phillips and William Ward was appointed to let the contract and supervise the construction of the courthouse. On the 15th of January, 1866, the contract was let according to plans and specifications prepared by William Ward, the architect, to John Hammer and F. T. C. Johnson, contractors and builders, the cost not to exceed \$42,000, bonds of the county having been authorized to meet the cost. The work progressed so that it was enclosed and the jail, which was in the basement, fitted up and offices on the first floor completed, but the court room was not finished until the winter of 1868, when it was formally opened with a banquet given by the contractors, and at last the Goddess of Justice had a temple of her own.

During this time a two-room brick schoolhouse had been built on the Washington avenue grounds, as had also been the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Seventh street and Willow avenue.

The pastor, Rev. James H. Clark, had held revival meetings during the winter and succeeded in getting a large addition to its membership, among whom were a number of the most prominent men of the city, when his congregation was shocked and humiliated to learn that he was guilty of gross immorality, and he was promptly dismissed.

Railroad building that had been suspended during the war was now resumed. The old contracts for construction of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad were surrendered and a new one entered into with Henry W. Phelps, of Massachusetts, for the completion of the road by January 1, 1867, and all the stock in the company held by the city and county was transferred to Willis Phelps, as one of the inducements to a resumption of the work, and under this arrangement work was vigorously resumed. A locomotive (the Wahbonsy) was brought by steamer and landed at St. Marys, twelve miles below the city, and put to construction work and was the first to enter the city, but the connection was not made so as to form a through line until the following spring, while the Cedar Rapids or Northwestern entered as per agreement before the first of January, 1867, making the first through line. Colonel H. C. Nutt now entered into the business of trans-

ferring the freight destined for the west. This was all-important, as the Union Pacific was dependent upon it for the material for its own construction. A temporary bridge was constructed by piling through the ice over which traffic was maintained until the ice bridge went out and a car ferry was established, which was continued until completion of the bridge.

While matters were being pushed in this locality, people were not idle "up town." The rivalry before mentioned still existed between the two sections, and believing a good hotel would assist in holding trade it was determined to erect one, and after conferring as to location, that of the old City Hotel was agreed upon and finally William Garner, Charles Baughn and John Hammer agreed with a committee to build a hotel according to plans and specifications submitted by the architect (Cook), providing the committee would raise \$10,000, which was done by subscription, and the Ogden House was launched.

After the dismissal of Rev. James H. Clark, the Rev. Thomas H. Cleland was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church and, after the usual trial, was duly installed and remained as such pastor until May, 1882, when he resigned to take the pulpit of Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Keokuk, Iowa.

The old Ocean Wave saloon, having been on the decline since the palmy days of the California and Pikes Peak emigration, was at last struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Many of the good people thought it a good opportunity to get even with the Devil by erecting a church on its ruins. This was accomplished by Rev. Joseph Knotts, backed and assisted by the active members of the Methodist Church, and a pretty fair church was erected and, although defective architecturally speaking, it did duty until supplanted by the present larger and more elaborate structure.

In January, 1866, L. W. Babbitt sold the Bugle to W. T. Giles, of Freeport, Ill., who conducted the paper until October, 1867, when he resold it to Colonel Babbitt and returned to Illinois.

A change also took place in the management of the Nonpareil by W. S. Burke retiring December 26, 1865, and W. W. Maynard and J. W. Chapman taking control, the former being the editor and the latter manager. Several other changes were made from this time until 1870, when the other interests were absorbed by Mr. Chapman, then county treasurer, Thos. P. Treynor and Spencer Smith, and was incorporated as the Nonpareil Printing Company and under that name continued to do business for many years.

Up to this time the state had been using temporary quarters at Iowa City in maintaining an Institute for the Deaf. Colonel Sapp, as a member of the House from this county, backed by leading citizens, secured a preliminary appropriation for the erection of suitable buildings for such an institute at Council Bluffs.

During this year Thomas C. Durant, vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on behalf of himself and other members of the company, purchased a large body of land in the western part of the city to be used for railroad purposes, and on which were later constructed their terminal depot and transfer grounds, round houses, car sheds, etc.

At the spring election of 1867 Judge Frank Street was elected mayor, his opponent being L. W. Babbitt, and A. J. Bump was again elected marshal.

On the 24th of June the Empire block was destroyed by fire. There was no fire department at that time and nothing could be done to save the property. The loss was fully \$100,000. The type, press and material of the Nonpareil were totally destroyed, as well as the young men's library.

On May 3 a new democratic newspaper was launched, called the Daily Democrat, under the management of Alf S. Kierolf & Co. Mr. Kierolf was a sensational political writer, after the manner of Brick Pomeroy, with the result that a bitter rivalry sprang up between his paper and the Bugle that nearly disrupted the party.

The annual election for city officers was held on the 10th of March, and resulted in the choice of Thomas Tostevin for mayor. The school election was held on the same day and Mr. Bloomer was again chosen president of the school board.

A special election was held on the 25th day of June, appropriating \$20,000 of the \$60,000 loan for the purpose of purchasing a steam fire engine. A Silsbe steamer was purchased, and Bluff City Engine Company organized to manage the steamer. An engine house was erected in the rear of the City building on Glen avenue, and the steamer arrived on the 17th of September. F. T. C. Johnson was made chief and Council Bluffs became for the first time possessed of a fire department.

Among the new enterprises was the establishment of a German newspaper, which first saw the light as the *Frei Presse* under the direction of Messrs. Wenbore and Worden in September. For a time it was prosperous, being patronized by the business men of the city and the German farmers of Pottawattamie and Mills counties. It changed hands with varying success until in 1880 it passed into the hands of a man by the name of Peiffer, who conducted it ably and placed it on a paying basis.

The summer of 1868 was a very active one. The location of the Union Pacific bridge, after thorough soundings had been made for quite a distance along the river, was finally fixed by General Dodge, chief engineer, at the point which it now occupies, and in consideration of this and location of proper depot and terminal facilities, the city agreed to donate its bonds to the amount of \$205,000.

During this year the building known as Bloom's hall was erected by General Dodge and Solomon Bloom, the third story of which was a hall 50x100 feet, with a stage across the Main street end. This was a popular place for lectures, concerts, balls and dramatic performances for many years.

July, 1868, marked the completion of the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad. This connecting with the Hannibal & St. Joseph gave us another outlet to the east. During this year efforts were made to advance and improve the public schools. Professor Adam Armstrong, a graduate of Springfield (Ohio) College, was employed as city superintendent and a graded system established. During this summer the Sixth street schoolhouse was built, being the sixth brick schoolhouse.



The summer of 1868 was an extremely lively one. On the 30th of July General Grant, candidate for president, accompanied by Generals Sherman and Sheridan, who had been on a visit to military posts, came to the city on their way east, and, having an hour or two before the St. Joseph train was to leave, they took a spin through the city and down to the depot, where they were met by a large crowd anxious to pay their respects, regardless of party feeling.

As the season advanced political excitement increased. Farmers' clubs were organized by the republicans and Seymour clubs by the democrats, who held their meetings in Burhop's Hall.

A large amount of building was done during this summer, among which were three large store rooms belonging to Mr. Keller, J. M. Phillips and Mrs. Knepper, on the south side of Broadway, between Main and Fourth streets; also the three-story brick on the southwest corner of Main and Broadway now the First National Bank. Conrad Geise erected a large brewery, but did not commence brewing until the spring of 1869.

As the time of the election drew near the enthusiasm increased until it resembled, if not excelled, the log cabin campaign of 1840.

It culminated October 22, so far as the republican party was concerned, in a grand rally to which the people of the entire county were invited and consisted of a big dinner served continuously from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. and a grand procession. The dinner was served in the three new buildings just erected by Mrs. Knepper and Messrs. Keller and Phillips, each having two tables their entire length kept loaded with substantials that had been donated from all parts of the county until their storage room resembled a commissary's store for an army. At the same time C. L. D. Crockwell was installed in an adjacent building with a sugar boiler making coffee, of which fifteen barrels were consumed.

An arch spanned Broadway at the angle where the Hamilton shoe store now is, on the supporting columns of which the names of soldiers of the county who had lost their lives in the war were inscribed, while on the arch itself were many of those of the state, and in the center of which was that of Lincoln. The tables were served by a committee of a hundred men and a like number of women, divided into reliefs, each of which served two hours.

At one o'clock a grand procession was formed, with Colonel W. F. Sapp as marshal with a large detail of mounted aides. In the column nearly every institution was represented—the army by returned veterans, the navy by a gunboat, manned, and discharging rockets; the several states by girls dressed in white, with blue and red trimmings; mothers and wives of deceased soldiers in carriages. Some features were beautiful, others comical. Among the latter was that of Grant's tannery, designed and conducted by Captain J. P. Williams, in which were hanging dressed hides of leather representing Lee, Buckner and Pemberton, while opposite hung the green hides of Seymour and Blair waiting their turn to be tanned.

As the long column uncovered in passing under the arch the effect was impressive, and not easily forgotten. In the evening the pageant was repeated, to which was added a monitor and a large delegation from Omaha



with a gunboat and brass band. On the whole this far excelled any political demonstration pulled off here, before or since.

During this year the old Dohany Opera House was built, being the upper story of a livery barn and, although the odor arising from the stable became pretty strong at times, it was for years the most popular hall in the city. Among the celebrities that have appeared on its stage were Ole Bull, Janausheck, Remenyi, Camille Urso, Henry Ward Beecher, Victoria Woodhull, Clara Louise and Fanny Kellogg, R. J. Ingersoll, and a host of others. The old building is still standing, but its glory has long since departed.

During this year Conrad Geise erected a brewery on the north side of Upper Broadway, but did not commence the business until the spring of 1869.

The city having purchased an engine and a fire company having been organized, it became necessary to have water, and the plan was adopted of constructing immense cisterns at intervals along the business streets and filling them from Indian creek, using the steamer for this purpose, as well as exhausting them in time of fire.

At the city election on the first Monday in April, D. C. Bloomer was elected mayor, F. A. Burke recorder, Mr. Treynor having been appointed postmaster by President Grant. J. B. Lewis, John T. Oliver, J. B. Atkins, L. L. Spooner, John Huntington and L. W. Babbitt were elected aldermen.

A new code of ordinances was prepared under the supervision of L. W. Ross, but not published until 1870.

On the 2d day of February an ordinance was approved granting to Wm. Cones and associates, acting under the style and title of the Council Bluffs Gas Light Company, the exclusive franchise for lighting the city with gas for a period of twenty years.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad having obtained the right-of-way of the M. & M., had steadily approached the Bluffs, and as it became known that the first train would enter on the 12th of May, it was decided to commemorate the event by laying the corner-stone of the Ogden House, for which preparation had been made. A great concourse of citizens, with the fire company, civic societies, band and artillery squad with gun, repaired to the grounds, where a temporary depot had been erected, and as the train pulled in it was given a royal welcome, being the third railroad to enter the city. From here they repaired to the site of the Ogden foundation, where Mayor Bloomer proceeded with the ceremony of laying the corner stone, and the festivities concluded with a ball that evening at the Pacific house attended by the elite of the city.

During this summer a two-room addition was added to the Washington avenue schoolhouse at a cost of \$6,000.

On the 13th of May, Council Bluffs Lodge No. 49 occupied their new hall in the third story of the new building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Main streets.

On the first of July a public installation of its officers took place at Bloom's Hall, the exercises being conducted by Grand Master William Sharpe, of Ottumwa.

Humboldt Lodge No. 174 was organized in October, 1869, and Hawkeye Lodge No. 184, a lodge in English, was instituted.

Twin Brother Encampment was chartered October 20 and duly instituted.

At the fall election John Beresheim, republican, was elected to the legislature over his democratic opponent, Robert Percival, and John W. Chapman, republican, was elected county treasurer.

A beginning was made on the state school for the deaf during '68, but no great amount of work was done until 1869. William R. Craig, of Nebraska City, had the contract and pushed the work, the east wing and center being first completed. William Ward, of the Bluffs, was supervising architect. The plans were altered so as to involve greater expense than was provided by the appropriation, and when the contractor came to obtain his pay, he was confronted with the objection that the changes were not authorized. He was subjected to lawsuits by subcontractors and for material furnished, and financially ruined.

Finally the legislature in 1878 made an appropriation that enabled him to extricate himself from debt. The ninety-six acres on which the institution stands was purchased by the citizens and donated to the state as an inducement to locate the institution at this point, and no finer site could have been selected. A more complete history of the institution will be found under the head of The Iowa School for the Deaf.

The first street railway was licensed early in '69 and the track finished from First street west on Broadway to the river by the first of December, where it connected with the ferry. It remained and was operated here until the great bridge was completed, when it was changed to run to the transfer grounds along Union avenue. The cars were small and drawn by mules.

Masonry was in a flourishing condition at this time. Excelsior Lodge was instituted in the winter of '68-9, and Star Chapter about the same time.

In December, 1869, Ivanhoe Commandery of Knights Templar was organized.

The great social event of the winter was the opening of the Ogden House. It was finished and on the 22d of December opened with a banquet attended by nearly a thousand guests. It was the finest hotel at that time between Chicago and San Francisco. After a bounteous supper, toasts and responses, dancing, in which between four and five hundred couples of the elite of all nearby cities participated, was conducted in three different halls, and the like has not been seen here since.

On the 4th of December the fourth railroad, being that of the Chicago, Burlington & Missouri River, entered the city by forming a junction with the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph at Pacific Junction and running in on its track.

The Daily Times office at this time was located in one of the small buildings near where McGee's real estate office now is, and two of the printers employed there had a quarrel. The name of one was Austin, and the other Bell. It appeared that Austin, being drunk, was renewing a quarrel that had been patched up, and he was approaching Bell, when the latter shot

Austin straight in the forehead. This was on the sidewalk. Austin fell and was carried into an adjoining room, where he lay in a comatose state, breathing heavily. Doctors were called and they probed the wound, endeavoring to locate the bullet, without success. To the surprise of all, he rallied, went about and conversed with friends, apparently without suffering until the fifth day after the shooting, when he rapidly sank, and died June 25. Bell was tried at the July term of the district court, and was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six years, but was pardoned after serving two.

During the trial, the defense tried to make it appear that the probing by the doctors was as likely to have caused his death as the shooting. Experts were examined, among them Dr. Malcom. On his coming out of the court room he was asked what they were trying to prove by him. He replied: "They are trying to prove he was killed in the post mortem examination."

The first Unitarian church was organized this year, with Rev. Mr. Chamberlain as pastor. The brick carpenter shop of G. F. Smith was purchased and fitted up into a very neat chapel and flourished for a year or two, but interest lagged and it finally died out, and the place was sold, and a marble works installed in its place.

In August the Iowa Editorial Association visited Council Bluffs and was entertained with a banquet at the expense of the city. The bill being something like a thousand dollars, caused considerable kicking among the rank and file of the people.

The railroad lines between Kansas City and Council Bluffs were consolidated under one corporation, thereafter known as the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. George L. Bradbury had charge of the interests of the new corporation at this end of the line.

The census taken under the auspices of the United States gave us 10,020 inhabitants.

The building of the bridge over the Missouri was commenced. The process was sinking immense iron cylinders through sand and mud to the bed rock. These were set in pairs, each pair, when joined, thoroughly braced and filled with concrete, formed a pier. Upon eleven of these rested the super-structure, which was entirely of iron, the only wood being the ties. The work was commenced under the immediate supervision of General Toney Smith.

In the meantime, while congress was in session, a bill passed the house providing for the charter of a company to build a railroad bridge to take the place of the one begun by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Council Bluffs people took the alarm, seeing in it a design to have the terminus on the west side. An immense mass meeting was held and resolutions passed denouncing the scheme, and Colonel Sapp was authorized to convey the same to Washington with a view to have its passage arrested in the senate.

Senator Harlan caused the bill to be amended providing that the bridge corporation might borrow money on the bridge bonds, providing that mortgages on the bridge should not attach to the main line, but providing that

the Union Pacific should still operate the road in conjunction with the bridge as one continuous line. Work had been suspended for a time, but was resumed and completed under supervision of T. E. Sickels, general superintendent of the Union Pacific, according to plans devised by General Dodge before his resignation as chief engineer of the road. The approach to the bridge required an immense fill, which was made by taking earth from the bluff south of the city. This involved the laying a track and running trains of dumping cars loaded by steam shovel continuously for over a year.

The entire structure was regarded as of sufficient strength to withstand the action of wind, water or ice, yet on the 28th day of August, 1877, an electric storm wrenched two spans from the east end of the bridge and hurled them into the river. In the meantime traffic arrangements were made by which the business of the Union Pacific Railroad was transferred to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy route and the Burlington & Missouri of Nebraska.

The Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of Iowa was held at Council Bluffs this year, the session commencing October 26 and lasting two days, and on the evening of the second day the fraternity gave their visiting brothers a grand banquet.

The high school building was completed this year so that it could be used by the 18th of November, and on that day it was formally dedicated by its being occupied, and by appropriate ceremonies, in which Governor Merrill and State Superintendent Kissell took part and delivered addresses.

At the annual commencement of the high school on the 14th of June the following young ladies graduated: Hattie Williams, Mary Warren, Lizzie Oliver, Ida Kirkpatrick, Ingaletta Smith and Verna Reynolds. These were the first of many that have gone out of its walls to fill places of honor, and to adorn homes all over our country from the Atlantic even to the Pacific. Of these above named all are living but one, Miss Reynolds. She chose the profession of teaching and continued to follow it until called to higher work above.

Realizing the importance of manufacturing in advancing the interests of the community, a number of our influential citizens, on the 1st of November, formed an association for the purpose of promoting such industries. General G. M. Dodge was made president, G. W. Lininger, vice-president, S. Farnsworth and E. L. Shugart, secretaries, and H. C. Nutt, treasurer. The business of manufacturing agricultural implements was commenced on North Main street and prospered for a time, and the company built a large power building near the Rock Island freight depot into which the business was moved.

The Patrons of Husbandry also organized a grange during the same month, the leading members of which were D. B. Clark, Wooster Fay, L. W. Babbitt, H. C. Raymond, H. A. Terry and J. A. Sylvester. They held their meetings in one of the buildings on Pearl street, between Broadway and First avenue.

During this year the three-story building known as the Brown block,





COUNCIL BLUFFS  
LOOKING WEST ON BROADWAY—1854.



running through from Main to Pearl street, was built; also the Center street four-room schoolhouse.

Just at the close of the year '71 death claimed two of our prominent citizens, Sylvanus Dodge, the venerable father of General and N. P. Dodge, on December 24, and Major McPherson, U. S. attorney for this judicial district, December 29.

At the fall election John Bereshinn, republican, was elected to the legislature, and George Doughty, democrat, was elected sheriff over Philip Armour, republican, while J. W. Chapman, republican, was re-elected county treasurer over Vigo Badolett, democrat. During this summer we were witness to a phenomenon that at the time baffled the wisest. There was, and still is, a little lake called Spoon lake near the Union Pacific transfer, where the boys were in the habit of catching minnows for fishing. Imagine their surprise, on going there to catch some for bait, to find the lake literally alive with fish weighing from one to twenty pounds. The news spread and people came and took them out by wagon loads with pitchforks. In a day or two they disappeared as mysteriously as they came. None have appeared since.

### A FALSE PROPHET.

Another phenomenon of a different kind appeared in the person of a crank called Potter Christ, which he had tattooed on his forehead. He would occasionally preach to crowds, and finally made preparation to ascend to heaven. One morning he appeared near the Methodist church on Upper Broadway arrayed in a white robe, riding a mule and carrying a cross, and as he rode down the street, strange as it may seem, he was followed by quite a number of disciples. This pageant was preparatory to his going on a forty-day fast, after which he was to ascend to heaven. One thing is certain, he disappeared. An unbeliever reported that while in the wilderness fasting he was found sucking a cow; and another reported that he was caught up encircled by an immense flock of blackbirds. Although the truthfulness of these statements is doubted, there seems to be no authentic record of his ending. Pathetic as his case appears, the old nursery rhyme seems appropriate:

"Where he's gone or how he fares  
No one knows and no one cares."

### UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Council Bluffs was now approaching a very critical period in its history. The Union Pacific bridge was completed, and the company ignored Council Bluffs, even to the extent of calling their temporary platforms "Lake Station," and with a switch engine transferring freight and passengers over to meet the trains on this side. The condition was this:

An active enterprising city was endeavoring by liberal offers to seduce the railroad company to make their terminus on the west side of the river in violation of the plain provision of its charter, and the railroad company appeared willing to be seduced, and it became evident that we must contend

for our rights. But now the question was how to commence. Fortunately, we had men equal to the occasion. Colonel Sapp and Judge Larimer took the matter in hand, and with the assistance of Hon. George W. McCrary, the member of congress from the Keokuk district, an act was procured conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit court of law in mandamus in cases concerning the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This passed and became the law on March 3, 1873.

This was the first step, and the next was to start the legal machinery to put the law into effect. A grocery firm (Hall & Morse) were shipping goods west and had been compelled to deliver their freight to the railroad company in Omaha. They were advised, and tendered their freight to the company on this side, and on refusal on the part of the railroad company to receive it, a writ of mandamus was issued and the cause brought before Judge John F. Dillon, then of the circuit court at Des Moines, and after a full hearing the court decided adversely to the railroad company. In presenting the case, Colonel Sapp and Judge Larimer were assisted by Hon. John N. Rogers, of Davenport. The company appealed to the supreme court, and that august body affirmed the decision of the court below, thereby settling in our favor the vexed question for all time.

To the honor of Colonel Sapp and Judge Larimer, neither of whom are living, be it said that they rendered this service without a dollar of remuneration. However, the city voted to pay Hon. John N. Rogers five hundred dollars for his services.

Still the company continued to designate the terminus as Lake Station until, during the meeting of the next legislature, Mr. Pusey, our state senator, procured the passage of an act requiring conductors or brakemen on all passenger trains within the state on entering any city or town to plainly and distinctly announce the name thereof, and fixing a penalty of fifty dollars fine for neglecting to make such announcement. This had the effect of abating this piece of impertinence.

After this the company complied with the orders of the court and proceeded to erect the depot that still stands on the ground purchased several years before.

During 1872-3 Council Bluffs was made the headquarters of the sharpest gang of bunco men that ever infested a city. It was completely organized and each member assigned his place, which was mostly on incoming trains, and focusing at the transfer depot, with headquarters at a hotel on West Broadway, kept by a German named Gerspacher. Every scheme known to the craft was worked upon the unwary and their tricks were made to appear so simple that Old Squire Burke, the police judge, once declared that a man was a —— if he wouldn't bet on them. They were men of good address and had numbers of friends, gave liberally to any benevolent scheme, but finally carried their games so far that the legislatures of Iowa and Nebraska enacted laws with penalties so severe that the business became unprofitable, and they scattered to more congenial climes.

At the spring election Dr. N. D. Lawrence and Sam Haas were the candidates for mayor, and after a pretty lively campaign the former was elected.



On the 5th of August the First National Bank was robbed of \$20,000 in broad daylight and no clue was obtained to the perpetrator.

At the spring election of 1874 W. C. James was elected mayor, H. H. Field, R. L. Douglass, J. B. Lewis, John Hawthorn, E. L. Shugart, W. A. Wood, George Tabor and Horace Everett constituted the council, and Henry A. Jackson was city marshal.

During the summer of '74 John W. Ross retired from the management of the Ogden House, and by an agreement Mr. Baughn, one of the proprietors, took control, and was running it successfully, when, on the night of the 13th of October, it took fire from some unknown cause and, owing to lack of water and bursting of hose, it was burned to the ground.

At the regular election held October 13, 1874, R. T. Bryant was elected clerk of the district court, M. Flannout, county auditor, and J. P. Bolden and Robert Kirkwood, supervisors.

In March, 1875, one of the pioneer physicians, Dr. P. J. McMahon, died. He was universally loved. Although rough spoken, he was the kindest of men. When he realized that his end had come, he left orders that all the livery carriages in the city be hired so that his poor patients might ride at his funeral, while his favorite, though retired, old horse, Jerry, followed the hearse. He also made provision for Jerry having the best of care without work while he lived. His funeral was the largest that had ever occurred here up to that time. The Masonic services at the grave were rendered by N. F. Story, the worshipful master of Excelsior Lodge.

At the city election of 1875, C. B. Jacquemin was elected mayor, W. P. Wightman, F. O. Gleason, Peter Bechtel and Henry Metcalf were elected aldermen.

With the settlement of the Union Pacific terminal question, people began to make improvements. Horace Everett erected the brick block on the corner of Pearl and Broadway, Keller and Bennet the one on the corner of Broadway and Fourth, and Mr. Whitney the one occupied by the Metcalf Brothers, and a large number of dwellings were also built. The city was visited by two destructive fires, one of which was the Transfer Hotel, being the frame erected before the bridge was completed, and the furniture factory of John Chase. This was situated about where the new bakery on Mynster street now stands.

### NON-PARTISAN ELECTION.

As the time for spring election approached many of the leading citizens believing it for the best interests of the city to have a non-partisan election, a mass meeting was called and a most excellent ticket nominated, with E. L. Shugart at the head for mayor. Both the democratic and republican papers supported it, and utterly refused to announce any other candidate.

A large element that had not participated in the mass convention were dissatisfied. They wanted a good old-fashioned election, but how to effect a breach was the question. With both papers and the leaders of both parties committed it seemed hopeless for any one to run independently. This situation continued until within forty-eight hours of the time for opening the

polls, when J. H. Keatley consented to run providing requested to by three hundred voters. Immediately petitions were put in circulation, and the number and more, too, of signatures obtained. Tickets were gotten printed somehow, although neither of our offices would print them. The thing went like wildfire, and there has never been such an election here since. It was not that the ticket was objectionable, but simply a rebuke to the promoters for ignoring the boys. The ticket was badly beaten and Keatty elected by a large majority. The aldermen elected at the same time were Lewis Hammer, M. Keating, C. R. Scott and W. C. James. E. W. Jackson was elected city marshal and G. A. Holmes was elected city attorney by the council.

During the summer W. F. Sapp was nominated for congress by the republicans as against L. R. Bolter, of Harrison county. Near the close of the campaign reports of gross immorality were sprung upon Mr. Bolter. The matter with which he was charged happened in Michigan previous to his coming west. Whether true or false, he was defeated.

### INDIAN CREEK.

On several occasions Indian creek had become troublesome, and it became a serious question how to control it. Mention is made of it in the part of this history relating to Hazel Dell township, but owing to the conspicuous part it has played, it deserves more than passing notice. When the first settlers arrived it was an insignificant little stream with an occasional log thrown across it for a foot-bridge. They built their cabins along its banks for convenience of its water. The territory drained by it is about three miles wide by six miles long, forming a trough in which, during a heavy rain, it accumulates and runs off with tremendous force. It originally meandered, crossing and recrossing Vine street. Coming down from Frank street it approached near to Broadway and turned northwesterly to a point near North First street, where a dam was built and water taken along what is now Washington avenue, and turning around west of where the schoolhouse now is, discharged itself on a large over-shot wheel driving a mill, from which Mill street derives its name, while the creek, after crossing First street, bowed southward, crossing Vine street, and, after running a short distance, crossed Second, and struck Bryant street where it is to-day, then turning southwest passed through the hay market, then turned west, crossing North Main and passing in the rear of the Beno and Sapp buildings and the Opera house, then turned abruptly north along the east side of Sixth street until it rejoined the water that had turned the mill and both kept on and spread over where the Northwestern yards now are, and finally found a sag running southwesterly, crossed Broadway near where it does at the present time, and continued south, along which Pete Debolt and Jack Pouder, and later Ross, and still later Stewart, erected their slaughter houses.

When there was a downpour in Hazel Dell the water could not get through the windings rapidly enough and flooding of low grounds was the result, and with this problem engineers and city councils have been grappling for half a century. What were its habits previous to the advent of the white

man, we have only tradition, which represented it as gentle, but it seems to resent his intrusion. The first to incur its displeasure was George Parks, who started a lumber yard on the northwest corner of Sixth and Broadway. A heavy rain up at Hazel Dell was the means of scattering that lumber all over the low ground west of the Illinois Central depot. The next was Old Bill Powers. He had a beautiful lot with fruit trees in which he took great pleasure. The creek showed a disposition to encroach on the rear of his lot, and he got heavy oak posts, set them four feet deep and put on two-inch plank, only to see them sailing away the next freshet. But Bill was wealthy, and the next year he had stone hauled and had a wall built three feet thick across the rear of his lot at a cost of \$1,600. Then he felt a kind of sympathy for his less fortunate neighbors. But another shower fell near the Hazel Dell church and that wall became a thing of the past. Then Bell became morose and commenced suing the city every time it rained. From Frank street to Benton it ran along the side of Green street. Another of the showers came, and all that is left of Green street is on Tostevin's map of 1854.

But matters were getting serious. After due consultation with eminent engineers, it was determined to make a straight ditch. This, it was supposed, would allow the water to escape so as to prevent overflows. This was done, but the creek rose to the occasion and commenced eating off the rear of the abutting lots, and a wall went up, and fluming was resorted to for a square or two, but it made short work of that. The old wooden bridges that spanned it on First and Bryant streets were replaced by arches of stone resting on piling at a cost of \$6,000. Another shower in Hazel Dell and those bridges became a memory. Although there is yet some uncertainty as to its future, the railroad companies seem to be on the right track. Of the fifty bridges spanning it within the city limits, by far the largest number are the heavy iron ones to be seen along all roads where they cross small streams.

During the years 1905-6 a dredge was put to enlarging the outlet, and at the same time material for filling many low lots was removed, giving it more waterway, and it is hoped the stream is at last under control.

The spring of '77 was an eventful one. John T. Baldwin and W. R. Vaughan were candidates for mayor. The former had managed to secure quite a following from among the working men, while Mr. Baldwin was the regular nominee of the republican party. After a pretty active campaign Mr. Baldwin was elected. F. A. Burke was elected city recorder over H. H. Field, the republican nominee, and Henry Dawson, A. C. Graham, W. S. Pettibone and J. W. Rodifer were elected aldermen.

During this summer the great labor troubles that prevailed in the east begat a spirit of unrest here. For a time it looked as if it might become serious. A large number of striking railroad employees went into camp near the city and became bold in making demands on the mayor and city council with the result that preparation was made to meet any unlawful demonstration, and the campers after a few days dispersed.

At the regular election held October 9, 1877, B. F. Clayton and George

Cafson were elected as representatives. John Bennett, auditor; Thomas Bowman, treasurer; Perry Reel, sheriff; Samuel Denton, surveyor; county superintendent, F. C. Childs; coroner, Henry Faul; Eli Clayton and E. L. Shugart, supervisors.

As early as 1872 steps were taken to build what is now known as the Wabash line to St. Louis. This was the incorporation of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad Company. The object being to secure a short line from St. Louis by way of Brunswick and Chillicothe. General J. H. Hammond was the active promoter of this enterprise, but the panic of 1873 put a quietus on it for a time, but in '75 work was resumed and in 1878 the road was in operation to the city, and a consolidation with the Wabash took place, under which name it has ever since been operated. Also the Union Pacific Railroad Company had built and opened their depot and transfer hotel. The business at the transfer brought many families into that vicinity, and the number of children increased until it became necessary to build another schoolhouse, and during the year a four-room house, known as the Eighth Avenue School, was built.

At the city election in April, 1878, N. D. Lawrence was elected mayor; F. A. Burke, recorder; O. M. Brown, treasurer; R. C. Hubbard, assessor; G. A. Holmes, attorney; engineer, L. P. Judson; marshal, B. F. Baldwin. The aldermen were Henry Dawson, A. C. Graham, John Epeneter, W. S. Pettibone, J. W. Rodifer, G. H. Tabor and George H. Bicknell.

During this summer the greenback party held their convention at Council Bluffs and nominated William Hicks, of Montgomery county, for congress. Colonel Sapp was nominated by the republicans without opposition, and Colonel John H. Keatley by the democrats. Colonel Sapp was elected by a large majority over both candidates.

The subject of spiritualism had for some time been attracting considerable attention. Mediums of all degrees appeared and gave exhibitions, cabinet seances, etc., that seemed to be satisfactory to the believers, which included many of our best citizens. Eminent lecturers appeared here as elsewhere, and a large society was organized, and mediums, both male and female, flourished. As fast as one trick was exposed a new one would be devised, until the delusion had spent its force. The turning point here being from 1875 to 1880, after which it declined about as rapidly as it had advanced, until with the opening of the new century it had practically disappeared.

At the regular election held October 8, 1878, Fitz Henry Warren was elected clerk of the district court, J. P. Goulden, recorder, and Robert Kirkwood, supervisor.

The wonderful discovery of silver in Colorado, together with the resumption of specie payment and coinage of millions of silver dollars, gave a boom to all kinds of business. Evidently previous to this the volume of money had not been sufficient or in proportion to the requirements of business. Many of our citizens caught the mining fever and rushed to the Leadville and other camps to try their luck, but few, if any, were among the fortunate ones.



During January, 1878, our people were shocked by one of the most horrible murders ever committed in any country. Mr. Frank Smith was living on a farm just east of the city limits. He had in his employ a half-breed Wyandotte Indian. Mr. Smith had occasion to go to Omaha, and the day being very pleasant, he took the two oldest children with him, leaving two smaller ones and a babe at home. The Indian had always conducted himself like any civilized man, and was treated as one of the family. The day was one of those we occasionally have, like Indian summer, and after dinner the children went out to play at the barn, and on returning to the house and not finding their mother, they started to the nearest neighbors, only a few rods away, thinking to find her there, but hearing the baby cry, they stopped and followed the sound back to a cave cellar in the rear of the house, where they found their mother dead, her throat being cut from ear to ear, and the babe was creeping in her blood. They ran to the neighbors and the alarm was given. A large posse scoured the timber, while men were started on each road on horseback and telegrams sent to all points, but to no purpose. The funeral was largely attended and the services were most impressive. On the day following the funeral something could be seen in the well, and on getting hooks and drawing it up, it proved to be the Indian.

The reasonable conclusion was that, when he approached her, she fled with her babe out the back door and that he forced her into the cellar where she was found, that he then went to the well to draw water to wash the blood from his clothes. The well was provided with the common buckets over a wheel, with a very low curb, and that in his haste and excitement he pitched in head first and doubled down below the surface of the water until decomposition caused the body to rise. To add to the horror, many of the people attending the funeral, as well as those keeping the house, had been drinking the water for three days. Had the Indian been caught alive, he would never have seen the inside of the jail. This was one of the mildest winters for years, so much so that securing ice was quite a problem.

#### AT THE CITY ELECTION OF '79.

Addison Cochran was elected mayor; R. C. Hubbard, recorder; O. M. Brown, treasurer, B. F. Baldwin, marshal; engineer, L. P. Judson; attorney, G. A. Holmes.

For some time the question of establishing a system of waterworks had been agitated, and it entered largely into the spring campaign, also the creating of Union avenue.

During this spring Council Bluffs experienced the greatest temperance revival in its history. A man named Dart, a reformed drunkard, came among us and, although not a very good speaker, he had the faculty of drawing and enlisting talent. It was called the Blue Ribbon movement, and meetings were held nightly for several weeks. Nearly all the clergy and a host of ladies, as well as many of our best public speakers, assisted, and for a time it seemed as though all were to be captured.

During this summer several good buildings were erected, among which

was Weise & Clausen's block on the corner of Broadway and Pierce; also one by William Pyper on the corner of Broadway and Second streets.

Since the early settlement of the city its topography has been materially changed by cutting down the hills and filling the low ground. The sharp bluff at the southeast of Fifth avenue and Third street originally reached down to Fourth street and Willow avenue, and where the houses of Mr. Van Brunt and Mr. Bennett are now standing it was as high or higher than the top of their houses at present. The high bluff away above the Pierce street-school formerly extended clear down to Broadway, with Fort Crogan located near the present site of Mrs. Clausen's residence. Much of this was used in filling Broadway, which was some four feet below the present grade, and was corduroyed for some distance.

The bluff on the west side of Oakland avenue was from ten to fifteen feet higher than now, and the road to Fairview cemetery ran along the crest, the ascent commencing in front of the Washington avenue schoolhouse. What is now Oakland avenue was a gully some ten or fifteen feet deeper than now, with a trail up through Hazel brush and was dignified by the name of Valley street.

All the valley of Indian creek above the Masonic Temple and the Washington avenue school was originally called Miller's hollow. The valley penetrated by Park and Glen avenues was called Hang hollow, that by Benton and Harrison, Duck hollow, Broadway above Oak became Mud hollow, and Franklin avenue above Platner street became Irish hollow, the first settlers having been of that nationality.

Two squares of this hollow have probably turned out a larger number of men that have become prominent than any locality of like extent in the city or county.

To begin, at the entrance we encounter George Carson, who has held at different times the offices of justice of the peace, judge of the circuit court, member of the legislature, mayor of the city and judge of the district court. On the opposite corner was H. H. Field, who was for six terms alderman of the first ward, then deputy sheriff, next provost marshal during the war, then sheriff, three terms member of the board of education, two terms chief of police and two terms justice of the peace. Just above on Grace street Nick O'Brien was born, who grew to manhood, and as deputy sheriff while arresting a desperado was shot through and through, but recovered, and is an active business man at this day. Ascending the hollow, next above Judge Carson we come to Squire E. B. Gardner, who has filled the role of printer, merchant, police sergeant and justice of the peace. A little farther up we come to the Wickhams. The Wickham brothers commenced at the bottom, with the hod, a half century ago, and by industry and strict integrity have risen to become the largest contractors in mason work in all its branches in the city. James, the senior partner, although seventy, and the father of twenty-two children, was never sick a day in his life, and does not appear over fifty. While the girls are accomplished ladies, the boys are rustlers. Bernard and E. A., the eldest, in addition to the miles of street and sidewalk paving, are large railroad contractors. At this writing they have just completed a one-hundred-mile contract from

Chamberlain to Rapid City, in which four hundred teams and six hundred men were employed, at a cost of \$1,000,000. And wherever you see great piles of earth, rock, brick, sand and lime, you can be pretty sure of finding a Wickham close by.

But keeping along a little farther up the hollow, we come to Judge Scott, of the superior court, and a little farther up we come to the home of C. Hafer, the lumber king.

Mud hollow was for many years the home of L. W. Babbitt, a man prominent in all the affairs of early days, having been at different times register in the United States land office, a leading merchant, publisher and editor of the Bugle, the first Democratic paper, and, although on the wrong side during our great war, we must not judge him harshly. He believed what he said and wrote and his integrity was never doubted. Judge S. H. Riddle was another of the same stamp, both of whom have passed away.

At the regular city election of 1880 W. C. James was elected mayor; F. A. Burke, recorder; L. W. Babbitt, city marshal; attorney, E. E. Aylesworth; treasurer, O. M. Brown; engineer, L. P. Judson; assessor, J. W. Crossland. The following persons were elected aldermen: John A. Churchill, W. S. Mayne, G. H. Jackson, W. C. Unthank, Henry Dawson, A. C. Graham, N. C. Phillips and Jacob Williams.

During this year the Bloomer schoolhouse was erected, being by far the largest of any except the high school building.

About this time the roller skate craze struck this city as well as the smaller ones of the county. The building now used by the Dodge Light Guards as their armory was built and used as a rink. For a time it seemed as though it would supersede dancing as an amusement. It was apparently a harmless and graceful exercise and became very popular; but for some unknown cause it stopped suddenly all over the country, bankrupting those that had gone into the manufacture of the skates and leaving hundreds of vacant rinks and a year later a roller skate could not be found anywhere.

At the regular election held October 11, 1881, H. O. Seiffert and J. C. Morgan were elected representatives; auditor, T. A. Kirkland; treasurer, John Bennett; sheriff, Theodore Guittar; surveyor, Samuel Denton; county superintendent, J. K. Cooper; coroner, Henry Faul; supervisor, S. G. Underwood.

At the spring election, 1881, W. R. Vaughan was elected mayor; F. A. Burke, recorder; A. T. Elwell, treasurer; C. E. Stone, assessor; G. A. Holmes, attorney; L. P. Judson, engineer; M. D. Hardin, street commissioner; P. Lacy, chief engineer of fire department, and H. H. Field, chief of police.

John A. Churchill, S. S. Keller, F. W. Spetman, Nathan Phillips, E. R. Fonda, W. C. Unthank, T. E. Cavin and Henry Dawson were elected aldermen.

For two or three years the question of establishing city waterworks had been agitated. As early as 1879 this became the "paramount issue," and Colonel Cochran was elected mayor largely on account of his favoring the enterprise. It took practical shape when, on January 24, 1881, the council passed an ordinance granting to the American Construction Company, of

New York, a pretty well guarded franchise extending for twenty-five years, and under which our water supply has been furnished up to the present time, viz., 1907.

### FLOOD OF 1881.

The spring of 1881 was remarkable on account of a flood, the most remarkable ever experienced here. Unusually warm weather in Montana during the month of March caused the Missouri to open up at the head before the ice had gone out below. This gave us a double portion. Fortunately, we had warning from points above so that most persons then living on the low ground could prepare. Some by moving to higher ground, while the courthouse, halls, schoolhouses and even churches were thrown open for the refugees, and everything in the shape of a boat was put in requisition to relieve such as were unable to move. After a few days the water began to subside and people began to return to their homes, when word came of still higher water above, which proved to be true. This time it came to Eighth street on Broadway and from the south it came up to Seventh avenue. It came even with the platforms at the Northwestern depot, and boats could run from there to Omaha. A part of Street's addition and Central sub, also a small section where the subsiding reservoir now is, were not covered. Fortunately the current outside the river proper was not swift and but few houses were moved from their foundations, and no loss of life was reported. By the first of June normal conditions were restored.

During the summer the state firemen's tournament was held here, commencing June 7 and ending on the 10th. The fire department of Council Bluffs, under the management of Thomas Bowman, B. Newman, P. Lacy, J. N. Beckley, G. A. Holmes, and others, made ample preparation for the event. A splendid track sixty feet wide by three hundred yards long was prepared on which speed trials were had and were enclosed. The entire city blossomed with flags.

The meeting of the state association was held at Burhop's hall on the 7th, and on the 8th occurred the grand parade, in which forty-six fire organizations participated. The column was more than a mile long, with John H. Keatley as chief marshal. The afternoons of each day were given up to trials of speed by hose companies, trials of engines. At night the city was illuminated and Governor John H. Gear addressed the firemen in the park. A grand ball was given by the Council Bluffs firemen to their comrades from abroad.

Among the victors were the Rescues of the Bluffs and Bluff City, both taking first prizes.

At the election of state officers General Lyman Banks, of Muscatine, was elected president, and that city was selected as the place for meeting in 1882. The event closed without an accident or an unpleasant incident to mar its pleasures.

For some time there had been a disposition on the part of many to change the form of the city government by abandoning its special charter and coming in under the general incorporation law. A petition signed by



the requisite number of voters was presented to the council, and they appointed the third day of October on which the abandonment should be decided, and the proposition carried by a handsome majority.

The 26th of September was an eventful day in Council Bluffs, being set apart for suitable memorial services on the day of the funeral of President Garfield. At noon a salute was fired, but during one of the discharges Joseph Spaulding, an ex-soldier, who was serving the gun, had an arm shattered so that amputation at the shoulder became necessary. Fortunately he recovered, was appointed by Postmaster Armour in the mail service, where he served several years, and later held the office of constable, and at this writing is an inmate of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth.

In the afternoon the Grand Army post and civic societies assembled in Bayless' park, where appropriate services were held, among them being an eloquent eulogy by John N. Baldwin. Scarcely had the people left the park when the entire city was startled by a most terrific explosion and, on looking in the direction of the sound, a dense cloud was rising. The cause proved to be burning of a car loaded with giant powder standing in the Rock Island yard. How it caught has ever been a mystery, but fortunately it was seen by one who knew the contents of the car and gave the alarm, enabling all to flee and escape before the fire reached the powder. The explosion was so terrific that whole trains of cars standing near were reduced to kindling, windows a half mile away were broken, and teamsters blown off from their wagons. Where the car stood was a pit as large as a circus ring and twelve feet deep, but not a vestige of the car, either wood or iron, was to be seen. A pair of trucks came crashing through a house a square away, in which was an invalid in bed, but fright from which she soon recovered, was the only injury received by anyone.

The spring election of '82 was a most spirited one. Mayor Vaughan was a candidate for re-election. N. D. Lawrence was the republican candidate for mayor, and Thomas Bowman the democratic candidate. Politics did not appear to cut much figure in this election, the result turning on the personal preference of the voters. The result was the election of Thomas Bowman, mayor; auditor, F. A. Burke; treasurer, John Clausen; marshal, E. W. Jackson; engineer, Thomas Tostevin; weighmaster, J. P. Williams; aldermen-at-large, William Seidentopf, long term, J. P. Goulden, short term; ward aldermen, F. C. Nuel, D. F. Eicher, Alex Wood, E. L. Shugart, one year; for two years, W. C. James and M. Keating; judge of superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; assessor, Hiram Shoemaker; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; city clerk, A. C. Savacool; chief engineer of the fire department, C. D. Walters.

During the summer of 1882 the Driving Park Association made especial efforts for its fall meeting, to begin on the 18th of September. In addition to the mile track made the year before, the association constructed a half-mile track inside of the other, and made the grounds attractive in every respect.

Arrangements were made for holding of a county fair at the date of the fall meeting, and this was conducted successfully owing to the admirable management of Dr. A. B. McCune, W. S. Pettibone, N. M. Pusey, L. C.

Baldwin and J. W. Perego, directors of the association. The fair was a success, not only in numbers but in display, and financially, the daily attendance during four days of fair and races being over ten thousand.

### VETERANS' REUNION.

Following the fair and beginning on the 28th of September, was the reunion of the Veteran Association of Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri. The Driving Park Association gave the use of the fair grounds to the reunion. Through the aid of Congressman Hepburn the war department loaned the association one hundred and fifty hospital tents. The first morning was clear and cool, and the first trains brought veterans by the hundred, and by night three thousand of them were comfortably quartered in camp.

Colonel John H. Keatley was commandant, aided by Colonel D. B. Dailey, chief of staff. General G. M. Dodge, former commander of Sixteenth Army Corps and first colonel of the Fourth Iowa, was on a visit home from New York to meet the old regiment and take part in the reunion. On the afternoon of the first day the veterans were organized into two battalions, the one called the Wabash battalion, under command of Colonel Ellis, of Villisca, and the other, the Northwestern battalion, commanded by Colonel J. C. Cook, of Carroll. Both battalions gave dress parades at five o'clock that evening, witnessed by thousands of spectators.

On the second morning at nine o'clock the column formed at the fair grounds and marched into the city for parade and review. Old tattered and torn battle flags were borne by the column as it marched up Broadway by platoons to First street, and counter-marching. General Dodge took position at the intersection of Fourth street while the column passed in review and retiring when the last veteran had passed. The scene was affecting, not only to the participants, but to the thousands of spectators that lined the street. The afternoon was occupied by speeches by Colonel Hepburn, Major Anderson and others to their comrades, and at evening, when on dress parade, congratulatory dispatches were read from Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Howard. At night the city was illuminated in honor of the veterans and General Dodge threw his house and grounds open, giving a reception to the veterans and public generally.

The reunion closed on Saturday after election of officers for the ensuing year, with farewell greetings, and fixing the next place of meeting at Marysville, Mo.

At the election held November 7, 1882, S. D. Street was elected clerk; J. F. Broadbeck, county surveyor; S. B. Frum and R. Kirkwood, supervisors.

During the years 1881-2-3 a large amount of building was done. Among these was the Mueller Music Hall.

For this he had labored for a quarter of a century. It was complete in its appointments, the first story being the sale room for all supplies belonging to the trade, with repair room and elevator in the rear. While the

second story, reached by both elevator and stairway, was used as a store-room for pianos, and the third was a concert hall.

In 1882 the four-story building of the Empkie Shugart Hardware Company was built, as was also the Shugart block and the Twentieth avenue schoolhouse.

During September, 1883, the people were startled by the report that Dr. A. B. McCune had been killed by Dr. Cross.

The former was a very popular physician with an extensive practice. There had been ill feeling for some time between them, each accusing the other of unprofessional conduct.

Finally Cross was instrumental in getting McCune indicted for criminal practice. Unfortunately both lived on the same street, Cross where the Elks' club house now stands and McCune one square west, and meeting just at dark, the tragedy occurred. McCune died before his statement could be taken. The theory of the prosecution was that Cross was lying in wait for his victim near the front of his dwelling, while Cross declared that McCune overtook him and struck him from behind a terrible blow, remarking at the same time, "I've got you now." They evidently had a struggle, as Cross had shot through his own left hand in the fray. On hearing the report, Chief Field started for the place and overtaking Sheriff Guittar both went to the house, where they found Cross already in custody of Policemen Brooks and Cusic. He was bathing his wounded hand. A great crowd had gathered around the house, but Cross was not in the least excited. After bathing his hand he directed his wife where to get the proper dressing and assisted in applying the bandage.

Chief Field then asked him if he understood that he was under arrest. He replied, "Yes, I will be ready in a minute." A friend who was in the house suggested that as there was a great crowd in front, that we go out the back way. He replied that he had done nothing of which he was ashamed and would go the front way. Kissing his wife and telling her not to worry, he said he was ready and walked down to the jail.

When the grand jury met he was indicted and held without bail, took a change of venue to Mills county, was convicted and sentenced to death, but on appeal to the supreme court, the decision was reversed on error in instruction and admission of evidence, and when cause was set for hearing, a change of venue was again taken to Montgomery county, where he was finally acquitted. It has been reported that Dr. Cross has recently died.

During this year another tragedy occurred of a darker color than the one related above. It appeared that a colored man named McGee, an employee of the Pacific House, and George Washington, also colored, of the Ogden, were rivals for the affections of a very dark colored woman of about two hundred pounds weight. There was also rivalry between the two hotels, and at the time it was hinted that some of the other employees and even guests took sides in encouraging the rivalry. Be this as it may, Washington was of lighter color than McGee, and with the prestige of his name added, he seemed to be getting the best of McGee, who, becoming desperate, made a raid upon the Ogden.

Washington, seeing him approaching, suspected danger, retreated, but was followed into the house and shot down. McGee was tried, convicted and sent up for ten years.

The Dohany theater was built during this year. On November 12 the city council granted the Edison Electric Light Company the right to install their system.

At the city election in spring of 1884 W. R. Vaughan was elected mayor; treasurer, John Clausen; auditor, F. A. Burke; engineer, J. F. Broadbeck; marshal, F. H. Guennella; judge of the superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; solicitor, G. A. Holmes; assessor, Hiram Shoemaker; weighmaster, William Galvin; clerk, E. A. Troutman; chief of the fire department, C. D. Walters; chief of police, Thomas Skinner; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, P. J. McMahon and William Seidentopf; ward aldermen, first ward, Conrad Geise; second, William Mynster; third, M. Keating; fourth, W. C. James.

The city having moved into new quarters on Bryant street, the old building which had done duty for many years, first as bank, then as county recorder and treasurer's offices, and finally as city building, together with the engine house and stable on the rear, fronting on Pierce street, were ordered sold and the ground on which they stood was used to widen Glenn avenue.

This spring the city also added a long step to its progress in paving Broadway with granite blocks from First to Twelfth streets and Main from Broadway to Sixteenth avenue. Many new buildings were added this year, among which was the Creston House by Max Mohn, being the first stone front in the city.

This year electric lights were introduced and the high towers adopted for street lighting.

This being presidential election year, the campaign opened early and proved to be the liveliest for many years. W. H. M. Pusey had been elected to congress two years before owing to disagreement among the republicans, and was up for a second term, and it was generally understood that he had a barrel to be kept on tap, while his opponent Major Lyman was backed by the soldiers. Blaine was the idol of the republicans, even as was Bryan after his cross of gold speech, and the democrats, remembering the jugglery, by which Tilden was counted out, were determined to retrieve that disaster. So that our local affairs were overshadowed by the national and congressional campaign. As election day approached the excitement increased and brass bands, torches and transparencies became the order of the night and stump speaking by day, with the result that Cleveland was barely elected, Pusey defeated, and in our county affairs J. J. Shea was elected clerk, H. J. Chambers recorder, and Robt. F. Jones supervisor.

The city schools were flourishing under the superintendence of Prof. McNaughton and two new schoolhouses were added to the district, the Pierce Street, with six rooms, afterward enlarged to twelve, and the Third Street of four, and later enlarged to eight.



Quite an amount of building was done this year, among which were the Marcus block, next to the opera house, the Straub block on Main, the Sanborn on Broadway and Bryant, two churches, and a number of first class dwellings.

At the regular spring election of 1886 John W. Chapman was elected mayor; treasurer, F. W. Spetman; auditor, L. Kinnehan; engineer, Thos. Tostevin; marshal, F. H. Guennella; judge superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; solicitor, G. A. Holmes; assessor, W. L. Patton; weighmaster, W. S. Amy; clerk, F. A. Burke; chief of fire department, J. L. Templeton; chief of police, J. M. Mathews; street commissioner, E. S. Barnett; aldermen at large, John Bennet and Josiah Danforth; first ward, L. Hammer; second ward, S. S. Keller; third ward, Chris Straub; fourth ward, E. L. Shugart.

On June 10 of this year the most exciting race was pulled off at a fireman's tournament at Dubuque, wherein the Council Bluffs Hose Team No. 3, a like team from Pierre, South Dakota, and one from Waterloo, Iowa, were contestants. It appearing that most of the men were professional foot racers, a protest was made to the board of control. This being the case, they refused to act as judges, and turned it over to the citizens' committee of arrangements. These chose their judges and timekeepers, and the race was called. The Bluffs team made the run and coupling in forty-one and one-half seconds. The Pierre gained a second in run, but lost two in coupling. The Waterloo tied the Pierre team, leaving the Bluffs team winners of the greatest race of Iowa, and on which thousands of dollars changed hands.

Mayor Chapman died before he had served his first year, and J. F. Evans was made mayor pro tem. This was the first time that a mayor of the city had died while in office.

Mr. Evans served until the spring election of 1887, when Wm. Groneweg was elected mayor; treasurer, F. W. Spetman; auditor, L. Kinnehan; engineer, Thos. Tostevin; marshal, F. H. Guennella; judge superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; solicitor, G. A. Holmes; assessor, W. L. Patton; weighmaster, W. S. Amy; clerk, F. A. Burke; chief of fire department, J. L. Templeton; chief of police, Jerry Mullen; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, Josiah Danforth and Lucius Wells; first ward, Louis Hammer; second ward, S. S. Keller; third ward, Patrick Lacy; fourth ward, Geo. Metcalf.

During this year an ordinance was passed granting the Manawa Street Railway Company a franchise for twenty-five years.

On July 2, 1887, an ordinance was passed and approved granting an electric light and power company a franchise for twenty years.

Council Bluffs has become a great market for all kinds of agricultural machinery as well as wagons and carriages of every description. Among the first to engage largely in this business were Beresheim and Weis back in the early '60s. This was before the Union Pacific railroad was built, and freighting by wagon was the only means of transportation. The Schuttler wagon had achieved an enviable reputation for enduring the long, dry, hot trips without shrinking. For shrinkage to occur and wheels shed their tires a

hundred miles from any repair shop was a serious proposition, and freighters were not slow to select the article that was proven to be the best, and for years their wagons had the preference. Beresheim and Weis secured the exclusive agency for that wagon for this point and extending to all points from Nebraska to Sioux, inclusive, and reaped a rich profit. On the coming of railroads others saw the advantage of this as a great distributing point with the result many of the great manufacturers established houses here. Shugart and Lininger were among the earliest dealers and others followed rapidly, until the number of wholesale houses reached twelve. These are sales establishments, and not including manufactures, which are treated separately.

At the election November 3, 1885, John H. Keatley and R. S. Hart were elected representatives; auditor, John Clausen; treasurer, John H. Plumer; sheriff, Perry Reel; school superintendent, J. W. W. Land; surveyor, J. F. Broadbeck; coroner, Dr. F. P. Billinger; supervisors, S. G. Underwood and James Boiler.

At the city election of 1887 the following officers were elected: Mayor, Wm. Groneweg; treasurer, F. W. Spetman; auditor, L. Kinnehan; engineer, Thos. Tostevin; marshal, F. H. Guennella; judge of superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; solicitor, G. A. Holmes; assessor, W. L. Patton; weighmaster, W. S. Amy; clerk, F. A. Burke; chief of fire department, John L. Templeton; chief of police, Jerry Mullen; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, Lucius Wells and Josiah Danforth.

During this year I. M. Sigler, a prominent citizen of Boomer township and an old pioneer, died while on business in Nebraska, and his remains were brought home for interment.

Among the prominent buildings erected this year was the Eisman building, the one now occupied by the Beno store.

A sad case of suicide occurred at the Transfer Hotel this summer, being that of a woman, apparently about forty years of age. She had a little son with her, and was on her way from San Francisco to Boston, where the little boy said they had relatives. The railroad men took up the case, paid for her funeral and got a home for the boy. The history of her troubles died with her, as the boy was too young to know. Everything indicated that she had been a lady of refinement.

### THE COURTHOUSE AND JAIL.

As early as 1884 hints were circulated that the old courthouse, although only sixteen years old, was unsafe. Be this as it may, the county had outgrown it, and the jail in the basement was not in sanitary condition, and at the regular meeting of the board of supervisors on February 4, 1885, a resolution was passed submitting the proposition to borrow \$150,000 for the purpose of building a courthouse and \$30,000 for a jail, to be voted upon at a special election to be held March 10, 1885.

At that election 5232 votes were cast in favor, and 2933 against the prop-



I. O. O. F. CELEBRATION, APRIL 27, 1868. LOOKING UP  
BROADWAY.





osition. The bonds were issued and advertised, and taken by Messrs. Woodbury and Moulton, of Portland, Maine, they being the highest bidders.

Plans and specifications by Eckle and Mann were approved, and bids advertised for, and on August 12, 1885, the bids were opened, and that of Wickham Brothers, for \$136,800 being the lowest the contract was let to them, they giving \$1,000 for the old building. The board leased the two lower stories of the Masonic Temple for county purposes during construction, the lower for offices and the main hall for court room with side rooms for juries and board room.

On excavating for foundation the architect decided that the ground was such that the concrete foundation provided for in contract was not sufficient, and piling under the entire structure was ordered. This was done by Stephen Robinson and involved an extra cost of \$5,046.08. The decoration was by K. A. Norling.

The building speaks for itself, and for beauty, architecturally, convenience and durability, it is a success, and with proper care will serve the people for a century. Its construction lasted nearly three years, being accepted February 15, 1888. Additional ground was required and purchased, affording room for the jail, which also is a substantial structure.

The first term of court to be held in the new building was by Judge Loofboro.

At the election November 8, 1887, Wm. Groneweg was elected state senator; R. S. Hart and Wm. Wyman representatives; sheriff, Jas. O'Neil; auditor, Ira Hendricks; county superintendent, J. K. Cooper; surveyor, J. F. Broadbeck; coroner, Dr. J. C. Waterman; treasurer, John H. Plumer.

At the city election, spring of 1888, the following named persons were elected: Mayor, M. F. Rohrer; treasurer, F. W. Spetman; auditor, C. A. Hammer; engineer, F. Stimson; marshal, F. H. Guemella; judge of superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; solicitor, G. A. Holmes; assessor, W. L. Patton; weighmaster, W. S. Amy; clerk, F. A. Burke; chief of fire department, C. D. Walters; chief of police, O. H. Lucas; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, W. H. Knepher and John Weaver; alderman first ward, E. T. Waterman; second ward, E. P. Billinger; third ward, Patrick Lacy; fourth ward, Geo. Metcalf.

During the year 1888 the new Washington Avenue schoolhouse was built, with a seating capacity of 950 pupils.

This being the year for holding presidential election a lively campaign followed and the republicans adopted to a limited extent the methods resorted to by the whigs during the campaign of 1840, by reviving the log cabin idea, that proved so effective in electing the grandfather of their candidate, while the democrats stood pat for Cleveland. It was conducted with less mud slinging than the one that preceded it. Locally the following persons were elected: Clerk of the court, H. J. Chambers; recorder, W. H. Thomas; attorney, John P. Organ; supervisors, Alex Osler and Charles Alexander.

## ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

An event of much importance this year was that of the completion of the Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge and electric street railway line. Two years before, T. J. Evans, who had been east and witnessed the operation of the first electric line in the United States, became enthusiastic on the subject of connecting the two cities by a toll bridge and electric line, and on arriving at home proceeded to enlist capitalists in the enterprise. The two cities granted the franchise and the work was rushed to completion, and during the fall of 1888 the first car was run over the new track, and the event was celebrated by a grand trade display in which the business men of all trades and professions joined.

For years the getting back and forward between the two cities was quite a serious proposition and up to this time not much advance had been made since Harl's bus line used to take you across and to any part of the city for fifty cents either way. With the electric line taking them over in half an hour for ten cents was a great change, and still they are not happy, but for two years have been clamoring for a five cent fare, with partial success.

During this year we also had a severe attack of the cedar block pavement mania and for five years we had some elegant drives, only to come to an untimely end after about that length of time.

The city granted the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company the right of way along First avenue to the river.

Also to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, on and along Fourteenth street from Twelfth to First avenue, and on First avenue from there to the river.

As early as 1880 the people of Council Bluffs believed themselves entitled to a postoffice building, but not until 1883 was there an appropriation of \$100,000 secured. The usual strife then commenced over its location. The old strife between up town and down town was revived, up town, with the Ogden House and Neumayer Hotel influence wanted it on the Platner property on the corner of Glenn avenue and Broadway, while the Nonpareil influence contended for the present site, and the latter was successful. Work was not commenced until 1886. On testing the ground it was demonstrated that piling would be necessary for the foundation, and further, that the plan submitted by the architect could not be built within the appropriation. At the next session of congress an additional appropriation of \$50,000 was made, the corner stone was laid and work commenced under Supervising Architect M. E. Bell of the treasury department and prosecuted to completion. It was occupied during the summer of 1888, but not completed until a few months later. The building, though massive, is not a thing of beauty. In fact from an artistic standpoint it is a failure. Hon. Thomas Bowman was the first postmaster to occupy it, and the late Judge J. M. Love was the first to hold a term of the United States district court in the building.

The court room is not what it should be. Already an addition is contemplated, but whether it can be made in a way to redeem the appearance of the building as well as to add to its convenience, remains to be seen.

At the city election for 1889 the following persons were elected: Mayor, F. M. Rohrer; treasurer, F. W. Spetman; auditor, C. A. Hammer; engineer, F. Stimson; marshal, F. H. Guennella; judge of superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; solicitor, G. A. Holmes; assessor, W. L. Patton; weighmaster, W. S. Amy; clerk, R. S. Huntington; chief of fire department, C. D. Walters; chief of police, O. H. Lucas; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, John Weaver and W. H. Knepher; alderman of first ward, E. T. Waterman; second ward, F. P. Billinger; third ward, Patrick Lacy; fourth ward, Leonard Everett. The result being intensely democratic.

During this summer the state firemen's tournament was held at the Trotting park and was largely attended and some fine work done. The rescue steamer of Council Bluffs won on first water.

In the hose race the Alert of Marshalltown took first prize. Hook and Ladder Co. of Atlantic won first in that contest, and in that of hand engine Liberty No. 1 of Crestonville, Iowa, was the champion.

The attendance was the largest ever held in the state and the proceedings were all harmonious.

During 1889 the venerable old Pacific House that previous to the erection of the Ogden House had been the leading hotel in western Iowa was doomed to give way to a more modern structure, and the Eisman building was erected in its place.

Another prominent building erected this year is the Sapp block on the corner of Broadway and Scott streets. This is a modern office building of five stories.

Here again another venerable old land mark had to give way. It had once been used as the dry goods store of B. B. Brown, and later as a hotel called the Napoleon House, and for some years was kept by the late Peter Bechtel. But such is the fate of all. Two of the large implement houses were built during the year.

At the election held November 5 of this year R. W. Briggs and W. H. Ware were elected to the legislature; county treasurer, J. H. Plumer; auditor, I. F. Hendricks; school superintendent, J. K. Cooper; coroner, J. C. Waterman; surveyor, H. F. Broadbeck; supervisors, A. C. Graham and August Bostedt.

Again the spirit of rivalry between up town and down town flared up. The Ogden House being located up town, and its proprietor, also owner of the old street car line, it was claimed that the latter was run in the interest of the former, and on the opening of the electric line it was determined to have a hotel down town to eclipse the Ogden and the preliminary steps were taken by calling a meeting at which arrangements were made with Kimball and Champ, bankers, who agreed to erect the building, providing the citizens would donate a suitable site. That where the Grand Hotel now stands was agreed upon, and was purchased of Dr. E. I. Woodbury and the purchase money raised by subscription. A more desirable location could not have been made, facing as it does on Bayliss park and on direct car line running to all the railroad depots as well as to Omaha.

Kimball and Champ commenced by putting in piling for the entire

foundation at a cost of \$5,000. The main building was erected at a cost of \$183,000, and the annex, including lot, at a cost of \$50,000.

Later a company was organized and incorporated by Council Bluffs citizens as the Grand Hotel Company, which purchased the property of Messrs. Kimball and Champ, and in whose interest it has been conducted. Edward W. Hart is the present manager, and there is no better hotel west of Chicago than the Grand.

At the city election 1890 Dr. Donald Macrae was elected mayor; auditor, J. C. Lange; treasurer, L. Kinnehan; engineer, Thos. Tostevin; marshal, John Templeton; judge of superior court, J. E. F. McGee; solicitor, J. J. Stewart; assessor, W. D. Hardin; weighmaster, A. B. Paris; clerk, A. J. Stephenson; chief of fire department, F. R. Levin; chief of police, Wade Carey; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, Alex Wood and W. H. Knepper; alderman first ward, L. A. Casper; second ward, Peter Wind; third ward, Patrick Lacy; fourth ward, Leonard Everett; fifth ward, Peter Smith; sixth ward, J. W. Mikesell.

At the regular election for county and state officers held November 4, 1891, the following persons were elected: Clerk of district court, T. S. Campbell; recorder, Wm. H. Thomas; attorney, John P. Organ; supervisor, F. G. Hetzel; representatives, W. H. Ware and R. W. Briggs; treasurer, W. B. Reed; sheriff, Thos. Hazen; coroner, Dr. F. T. Seybert; surveyor, L. P. Judson; senator, Wm. Groneweg; supervisors, J. R. Black and Wm. Groneweg.

During this season quite a number of important buildings were erected, among which was the Baldwin six story block, corner of Broadway and Pearl street. John N. Baldwin, from whom it derives its name, commenced it in 1890 and completed it in 1891, at a cost of \$30,000. In 1893, it was purchased by the stockholders of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank. The Second Avenue school was built this year at a cost of \$20,000, also the Harrison Street public schoolhouse was also built this year, at a cost of \$12,000.

### EARLY CHARACTERS.

During the good old days, several persons appeared, each of whom in his favorite role became conspicuous. Among them were Henry DeLong, Sport Miller and Jim Snodderly.

The exact time when these men commenced their activities is involved in uncertainty, but tradition points back to the palmy days of the Ocean Wave saloon. Their roles were somewhat dissimilar. Henry's long suit was praying, that of Sport was absorbing Derby & Day's thirteen cent whiskey, and Jim's was being arrested. During the long years when Bump, Burkhart, and "Old Jack" were city marshals it became a common saying that no matter what crime had been committed, Jim was arrested for it, dragged before old Squire Burke, only to walk forth "clothed in the spotless robes of innocence." Most persons would have resented such treatment, but not so with Jim. He seemed to accept the situation just as the stage villain accepts the part assigned him by the manager. He was in the habit of experiencing religion in the winter but would invariably back-slide with the opening of



spring, when his arrests would be resumed. For some reason he changed his abode to a home in Nebraska. After years of self imposed exile, he pined to review the scenes of his early triumphs, but how changed! The good old squire had gone to a higher court than any here, as well as those marshals. He visited some of his old haunts, but they too had changed. An occasional tall man in blue with brass buttons would pass without noticing him, and he returned sorrowfully, without seeing the inside of our city bastile or beholding the majesty of our superior court.

As for Sport, he could carry a pretty heavy load of bad whiskey and still have a pretty clear conception of the relative value of two pairs, threes, four flush, or a full hand, etc. But as time went on the whiskey seemed to be getting the best of him, to the extent that an enterprising temperance lecturer took him around to exhibit as a horrible example. Finally, he having been a soldier, his friends prevailed upon him to retire to the Soldiers' Home. After years he too, longed to revisit the old scenes. He came but no one recognized him. In this instance it was he that was changed. The regulations of the Home had done its work, but he saw the point. He proceeded to take on one of his old-fashioned jags when the mask fell, and all his old friends gathered around and congratulated him, and after a pleasant visit he returned with the good wishes of all.

As for Henry he kept on praying and occasionally digging a well for a resting spell and added preaching to his labors, and at last his labors received recognition. He received the appointment of probation officer. The county authorities fitted him up a chapel in the courthouse handy by the clerk's office where, as licenses are issued he is ready to perform the marriage ceremony, and it is a poor day on which he fails to unite two or three willing couples in the holy bonds of wedlock. This, with his pay as probation officer, makes a pretty good thing for Uncle Henry, and some think of having him open the courts with prayer. Having observed the salutary effect upon our legislative bodies, they see no reason why it should not prove equally beneficial to the judiciary. It has also been suggested that he be employed to preach to the "Spirits in prison" on Sundays. This has been objected to as being in conflict with the provision in the Constitution which declares that "Cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted."

But seriously, neither of these were bad men, but had their peculiarities, and all have a host of friends that are glad to see them at any time:

Another interesting character that the old-timers will remember was Major Bayliss. He was a brother to S. S. Bayliss, proprietor of the Pacific House, and became a part of the assets. His long suit was entertaining the stranger guests of that hostelry, and it was a very unappreciative stranger that failed to invite him to the bar. He was a picturesque figure, perhaps sixty-five, a little lame, wore a somewhat damaged plug hat slightly cocked to one side, and when he assured a stranger that he was a high toned Virginia gentleman by G— sir, few would question its truthfulness. His dignity received a pretty severe shock away back in the 60's, after a large committee of the young men prevailed upon him to run for mayor on an independent ticket, assuring him of their active support, when the

returns showed that he had received eight votes. It resulted in a coolness towards some of his most ardent admirers. No one ever knew how he came by the title of Major, but after forming the acquaintance of Major Bagstock, in Dombey & Son we see the point. They were twins, but he too is gone. He will not return like the others.

John and Hannah Ford held the front of the stage for years. He was an Irishman of the ould stock, small in stature but long on courage, consequently was frequently getting into trouble. While Hannah, who was twice his size, usually acted as his attorney. In a civil suit before Justice Treynor in which Hannah was an important witness, and during a rigid cross examination, in which she would baffle the attorney by witty answers, John would manifest his approval by a cheerful yelp. The court administered a severe reprimand, admonishing him that a repetition would result in his expulsion from the court room. The offense was soon repeated, and the constable not being present, the court proceeded to perform the office personally. He deliberately opened the door and seizing John, attempted to eject him, but John turned and would have ejected the court, but for help of some of the spectators.

### CONSECUTIVE EVENTS.

At the city election of 1891 the following persons were elected: Mayor, Dr. Donald Macrae, Sr.; treasurer, L. Kinnehan; auditor, J. C. Lange; engineer, Thos. Tostevin; marshal, John L. Templeton; judge superior court, J. E. F. McGee; solicitor, J. J. Stewart; assessor, W. D. Hardin; weighmaster, A. B. Paris; clerk, A. J. Stephenson; chief of fire department, Frank Levin; chief of police, Wade Carey; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, Alex Wood and J. H. Pace; alderman first ward, L. A. Casper; second ward, Peter Wind; third ward, H. H. Van Brunt; fourth ward, Geo. D. Brown; fifth ward, Peter Smith; sixth ward, Geo. Graves.

At the county and state election held November 4, 1891, the following persons were elected: Representatives, W. S. Ware and R. W. Briggs; treasurer, W. B. Reed; sheriff, Thos. Hazen; school superintendent, J. K. Cooper; coroner, Dr. F. T. Seybert; surveyor, L. P. Judson; state senator, Wm. Groneweg; supervisors, J. R. Black and Wm. Groneweg.

January 13, 1892. Pottawattamie county lost one of her most prominent citizens in the death of Mr. Thomas P. Treynor. For years he had been in service of the public, as city recorder, postmaster, manager of Nonpareil, as an Odd Fellow had been honored with the highest position within the gift of the state, and politically a leader of men.

At the city election of 1892 the following officers were elected: Mayor, N. D. Lawrence; treasurer, L. Kinnehan; auditor, Geo. M. Gould; engineer, E. E. Cook; marshal, John L. Templeton; judge of superior court, J. E. F. McGee; solicitor, A. S. Hazelton; assessor, W. D. Hardin; weighmaster, A. B. Paris; clerk, A. J. Stephenson; chief of fire department, Charles Nicholson; chief of police, J. M. Scanlan; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, J. H. Pace and Victor Jennings; alderman first ward, Fred Geise; second ward, C. A. Tibbitts; third ward, H. H. Van Brunt; fourth ward, Geo. D. Brown; fifth ward, Peter Smith; sixth ward, George Graves.

During this year the city hall was built, as well as several bridges over Indian creek, and the Madison Avenue schoolhouse, and a large addition to the Avenue B school, and quite a number of fine residences. Also a large amount of work was done on the great Terminal bridge.

At the county and state election held November 8, 1892, the following officers were elected: Clerk of district court, T. S. Campbell; auditor, J. B. Mathews; recorder, W. M. Shepherd; supervisors, S. B. Wadsworth and John Currie. November 11, 1893, the following were elected: Representatives, J. K. Cooper and G. Diedrich; treasurer, W. B. Reed; sheriff, John T. Hazen; school superintendent, A. J. Benton; coroner, Dr. H. B. Jennings; surveyor, L. P. Judson.

In January, 1892, there was a jail delivery in which Harvey Moore, Jack O'Donnell, Wm. Stewart, E. Ward, Ed. Fegley and a man named Douglas escaped by sawing off iron bars.

On February 17 occurred the funeral of Patric McCann. He had been a soldier, and was a Catholic. The body was to be shipped, and was taken to the church for funeral service. The casket was draped with the national colors, and when about to enter, they were met by Father O'Rourke, who forbade them to enter unless the flag was removed. This his comrades refused to do, and went to the train with the body. The incident raised a howl of indignation, and Father O'Rourke apologized, admitted that he was in error.

At the school election March 17 H. H. Field and L. E. Bridenstein were elected members of the board of education.

On April 27 Geo. Stevens, ticket agent for the motor company, was held up and robbed near the east end of the bridge by two foot-pads who took what money he had, and also his watch and revolver. They then started for Omaha. Stevens followed them, put the Omaha police on, and they were arrested, brought here and held for trial.

May 15 the new Broadway M. E. Church was dedicated with impressive exercises, the great house being crowded and standing room was at a premium.

May 1 occurred the funeral of Hon. J. P. Casady. The judge came to Council Bluffs in 1854. Was at one time county judge, was universally respected.

On the same day Mrs. W. H. Robertson was buried. She was Scotch by birth, was an excellent woman, was mother to Mrs. John Beno.

On June 5 Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kohl, of Omaha, were instantly killed on the motor bridge by the car making a sudden start that pitched them against the iron railing.

July 27 Alderman Geo. Brown died, and immediately the city building was draped.

At the spring election of 1893 for city officers the following persons were elected: Mayor, N. D. Lawrence; treasurer, L. Kinnehan; auditor, Geo. M. Gould; engineer, E. E. Cook; marshal, John L. Templeton; judge of superior court, J. E. F. McGee; solicitor, A. S. Hazelton; assessor, W. D. Hardin; weighmaster, A. B. Paris; clerk, L. Zurmuehlen; chief of fire department, Chas. Nicholson; chief of police, J. M. Scanlan; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; aldermen-at-large, Victor Jennings and S. S. Keller; alderman first



ward, Fred Geise; second ward, C. A. Tibbitts; third ward, F. O. Gleason; fourth ward, U. H. White; fifth ward, Peter Smith; sixth ward, C. R. Nicholson.

On July 1 James Burdutha, an old and respected citizen died.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Young Men's Christian Association at the Driving park, where all kinds of athletic sports were engaged in. Ernest E. Hart, I. M. Treynor and J. C. De Haven were the judges. It was also celebrated at Manawa, Fairmount park and Courtland beach. Only one accident was reported, that being at Courtland beach, where there was a collision of motor cars in which conductor John Patton sustained serious injury and all the passengers severely shaken up.

On July 8 Frank Saunders was caught in the Rock Island yard by a switch engine and both legs cut off, from the effects of which he died.

On July 3 Christian Bock, in Keg Creek township, suicided by shooting; no cause was assigned.

On September 7 the body of F. E. Burdick was found at Courtland beach, supposed to have been robbed and thrown into the lake, as no money was found in his clothes.

September 8 Wm. Mowhor, who was on trial at Avoca for the murder of his wife, was acquitted. John P. Organ assisted by W. E. Mitchell were for the state, and L. T. Genung and Attorney Keenan were for the defense.

September 12 J. W. Hemingway, of Clarinda, was held up and robbed of \$50 on Main street, near Brown's drug store. It being dark he could give no description of the robbers.

September 8 the Old Settlers of Pottawattamie, Mills and Fremont counties had a rousing celebration in which oratory and good feeling abounded.

September 14 the longest draw span in the world was placed in position on the great Terminal bridge, which was opened for traffic on the 29th.

September 21 the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley convened and was largely attended and closed with a banquet at the Woman's Exchange on Pearl street.

October 31 A. B. Enderton suicided in Fairmount park by shooting. He left a statement providing for his family by commending them to the care of God.

November 11 Alex Olson suicided at saloon, No. 307 West Broadway by shooting. No cause was assigned.

November 26 Peter Johnson was found dead from suffocation in a trench, where he had been endeavoring to find and repair a leak in a gas main.

There had been a long contest between Mr. Hazen and Mr. Scanlon. The returning board declared Mr. Hazen elected by quite a large majority, but after a recount Mr. Hazen's majority was reduced to nine votes, while the costs amounted to \$268.

After a lively contest between S. B. Wadsworth and Arthur Reikman neither one received the appointment.

Constable J. C. Buker was beaten by thugs he was trying to arrest and although \$50 reward was offered for their arrest it failed to bring them in.



On January 25 Leon Lozier was arrested for criminal assault on a young girl. Leon was a foot-racer of unsavory reputation. It caused great excitement and an immense crowd assembled at the jail for the purpose of lynching him, but lacking a leader and the sheriff being prepared to resist the mob the necktie party failed.

January 31 Mrs. William Seidentopf suicided. Poor health and despondency in consequence of the death of her husband was the cause. She effected it by taking poison at night. She was highly respected and its occurrence gave a shock to the community.

February 18 Christian Schroder fatally shot himself while hunting. He was but fifteen years of age. When brought home the doctors pronounced his case hopeless and in a few hours he died after intense suffering.

At the regular city election the following persons were elected to fill the several offices, were declared elected: Mayor, J. H. Cleaver, republican; alderman-at-large, F. W. Spetman, democrat; judge of superior court, J. E. F. McGee, democrat; solicitor, A. S. Hazelton, republican; treasurer, L. Kinnehan, labor; auditor, George M. Gould, democrat; assessor, William D. Hardin; engineer, S. L. Etnyer, democrat; marshal, Ed Canning, republican; park commissioner, William Arnd, republican; weighmaster, Thomas Johnson, republican.

At the school election S. B. Snyder and E. R. Fonda were elected members of the board of education.

March 21 Samuel Theodore, manager of the Standard Oil Company for this place, suicided. Was defaulter to between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Had been drawing salary of \$2,500.

In March, Judge Woolson opened term of United States district court.

April 11 at a meeting of the Pottawattamie County Bar Association a resolution was passed recommending Judge Deemer for appointment to the supreme bench.

Sunday, 12, Kelley's army entered the city. Some apprehension of trouble existed and the Light Guards were held in readiness, but all went along smoothly. Citizens turned out and gave them a lunch, and they went away and camped at the Chautauqua grounds.

April 18 John Frese, J. B. Allen, S. P. Vannetta and G. H. Gable were fined by Judge Woolson for being engaged in bond maturing companies, holding that they were lotteries.

On April 26 great excitement was caused by the coming of an immense crowd of men coming from Omaha and South Omaha, demanding justice in the name of God and humanity. What their real grievance was, if any, has been forgotten, but was probably only a manifestation of the unrest peculiar to hard times by the unemployed. No serious trouble occurred.

May 13 James Kelley, of Silver Creek, was killed and his wife seriously injured by a collision with train at the crossing of track and Eleventh street.

May 30 Decoration Day was observed by the largest attendance since the custom was established. E. L. Shugart presided at Fairview cemetery.

where an immense concourse assembled, and suitable exercises were conducted.

Almost as many assembled at the cemeteries on Walnut Hills, notwithstanding the distance, and fitting exercises were held here also. No accident occurred to mar the occasion.

Peter Stockberry, a brakeman on the C., B. & Q. Railroad was shot and thrown from the cars a short distance below the city.

June 6 Mrs. George Smith, living near Underwood, was assaulted by a tramp finding her alone at her house. The citizens turned out with the intention of having a necktie party if successful in finding him.

Mrs. Emma S. Bennett was burned to death by gasoline explosion at her home. She was a member of Trinity Methodist church and of Women's Relief Corps and Iowa Legion of Honor.

June 28 Judge Lewis sentenced Adolph Rockweitz to penitentiary for three years for burglary at Ben Mark's house at Manawa.

July 5 C. F. Connolly, a farmer hermit, was found dead at his home in Boomer township. The coroner pronounced it heart failure.

A citizen of Silver Creek, while driving home from town with his little boy, was struck by lightning, killing him and the team. The little fellow got home crying and saying papa is dead. Neighbors found the body and brought it home.

A woman named Sarah Ikes, who had been at St. Bernard's Hospital for some time under an assumed name, committed suicide by hanging. She left a note stating her real name and gave the address of her father in Seward county, Nebraska. Despondency was the cause she assigned.

July 18 at republican convention ninth congressional district Hager was nominated for a second term.

August 2 a terrible fire destroyed A. Melcher's barn on Broadway between Ninth and Tenth. Fourteen horses perished and their cries were most pitiful. Everything was burned but a few buggies.

W. C. Wakley, son of Judge Wakley, of Omaha, was at Manawa accompanied by a lady. They crossed over to the beach and while there he concluded to take a bath. Before going into the water he handed his watch to the lady and also a half dollar, which he told her would pay her fare to Omaha, then went into the water and shot himself dead. He left no clue to the cause.

August 9 Frank Roper was killed trying to board a moving train. His foot slipped and he was horribly mangled.

August 16 the entire community was shocked by the awful death of three of our citizens near Lincoln, Nebraska, by the burning of cars in a smash-up on the Rock Island road. Henry Stannard, conductor, Ike DePuis, engineer, and Doctor Pinney, all of this city, were among the killed. Doctor Pinney's body was so burned that only some papers on his under side enabled friends to recognize his remains.

At the election held November 6, 1894, the following persons were elected: Clerk, F. L. Reed; auditor, J. M. Mathews; recorder, W. M. Shepherd; attorney, C. G. Saunders; supervisors, B. G. Auld and Perry Kearney.

January 6, 1895, Thomas Jeffries, an old pioneer, died. He was a character. He came from Delaware. He and his brother started a steam mill on their land near the Missouri river. In process of time the brother, Edmund, settled on land just east of the city, but Thomas retained that near the Missouri. During one of its freaks the Missouri cut a new channel, leaving it on the west side, but the state line between Iowa and Nebraska had been fixed by act of congress at the channel of the river as it then was. Omaha real estate men were quick to jump on to this new land, and immediately laid it off and platted it as an addition to Omaha. Jeffries followed his land, squatted on it, and as fast as they would evict him, return, and commenced proceedings in the United States court and at last won out, and that piece of land with the resort of Portland Beach forms a precinct of the sixth ward of Council Bluffs, although on the west side of the river and almost surrounded by Nebraska. In later years he settled and built an elegant home in the Bluffs. Discovered an almost infallible cure for diphtheria, added M. D. to his name. He was also a great spiritualist, a most agreeable man socially and liked by everybody.

On the 18th of January Mrs. A. B. McCune was attacked at her home on First avenue by burglars, who knocked her senseless, secured some jewelry and nineteen dollars in money and jumped out the back window and escaped in the darkness.

On the 25th Bobby Burns' birthday was celebrated in good style with a banquet and ball, with toasts, Scotch ballads and dancing in costume.

January 30 Conductor Creel was held up on the motor line between Thirty-sixth street and the bridge. The robber got but \$3 however.

February 25 Deputy Sheriffs Nick O'Brien and Hooker located two burglars, who had robbed the Griswold bank, at a room in the Keil Hotel and arrested them without any trouble, they submitting gracefully, and each one with his man started over to the courthouse.

When at the steps at south front O'Brien's man shot him and then both ran. The officers returning shots and hitting one. O'Brien was so badly hurt that his recovery was doubtful. The alarm was given and the robbers were run down, tried, convicted and landed in Fort Madison. O'Brien recovered and is all right to-day.

At the city election March 4, 1895, the following officers were elected: Mayor, J. H. Cleaver; treasurer, J. A. Gorham; auditor, G. M. Gould; engineer, S. L. Etnyer; marshal, Ed Canning; judge of superior court, J. E. F. McGee; solicitor, A. S. Hazelton; assessor, W. D. Hardin; weighmaster, Thos. Johnson; clerk, N. C. Phillips; chief of fire department, John L. Templeton; chief of police, J. M. Scanlan; street commissioner, W. J. Sneethen.

Aldermen-at-large, F. W. Spetman, J. P. Greenshields; alderman first ward, Henry Rishton; second, B. Grahl; third, W. R. Brown; fourth, J. M. Barstow; fifth, T. A. Brewick; sixth, L. M. Shubert.

On March 19 Peter Fulfs, a farmer on the Macedonia road, suicided by hanging. Despondency from drinking was the cause.

March 22 the residence of Lucius Wells on Oakland avenue was burglarized and a gold watch and a pair of diamond ear-rings stolen.

March 24 Seifert Reif, of Reel, secured \$1,500 by forging and negotiating notes, and was traced to Columbus, S. C., arrested and brought back for trial.

May 24 great excitement was created by the finding of seven human bodies in a gully just north of the city, but on investigation they proved to be what was left of "subjects" from the medical college that a good-for-nothing janitor had dumped there.

May 24 the body of Mrs. Ida Remington was found in the river with the bodies of her two children lashed to hers. They were taken to Estep's undertaking rooms, and friends came and took them to Omaha, that being her home. She was a member of All Saints Episcopal Church and Women's Relief Corps. She had been promised a position and was disappointed. In debt, and became despondent was what her friends supposed led to the triple tragedy.

Geo. J. Stephens, in a drunken frenzy, was threatening to kill his wife, when his son, a lad, shot him in defending her. He was taken to the hospital, where he died from the effects. Such boys should be encouraged.

June 14 Miss Maud Veurier, at the W. C. A. Hospital, suicided by taking morphine. She had evidently contemplated it for some time and made every preparation for it.

The graduation exercises of the high school class, numbering forty-five, were conducted at the Opera house, which was packed to its utmost capacity. The decorations were elaborate and the program very interesting.

At the state and county election held November 8, 1895, the following officers were elected: State senator, N. M. Pusey; representatives, L. F. Potter and G. M. Peterson; county treasurer, Wm. Arnd; sheriff, John S. Morgan; surveyor, E. E. Cook; coroner, H. B. Jennings; supervisors, W. F. Baker and Jacob Hansen; county superintendent, W. S. Paulson.

At the city election in March, 1903, the following officers were elected: Mayor, Geo. Carson; treasurer, J. A. Gorham; auditor, H. Stephenson; engineer, Thos. Tostevin; judge of superior court, J. E. F. McGee; solicitor, A. S. Hazelton; assessor, W. D. Hardin; clerk, N. C. Phillips; weighmaster, Wm. Higgison; chief of fire department, John L. Templeton; marshal, Ed Canning; street commissioner, W. G. Morris. Aldermen-at-large, J. P. Greenshields and O. W. Graham; alderman first ward, L. A. Casper, second, J. H. Pace; third, W. R. Brown; fourth, J. M. Barstow; fifth, John Brough; sixth, L. M. Shubert.

April 2 news was received of the death of Henry Metcalf in California. He was a prominent citizen here for years, a native of Chardon, Ohio, volunteered in the Seventh Ohio, was in twenty battles, among which were Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, was at Atlanta and marched with Sherman to the sea.

On April 9 a young woman named Amanda Bidler suicided by shooting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Elsie Harris, at 143 Vine street. No cause assigned.



The Southwestern Teachers' Association met at Council Bluffs. The attendance was very large. Rev. Dr. Asken delivered the address of welcome and Dr. W. M. Brooks of Tabor responded. The meeting was a great success.

May 31 W. H. Deal, of Hazel Dell, became insane and was sent to the asylum at Clarinda. He was sixty-two years of age. His wife died some months previous and he had been despondent ever since.

June 20 a very destructive fire occurred at Walnut, involving a loss of \$15,000 to \$18,000, mostly insured.

At the congressional convention after a lively contest Mr. Hager received the nomination.

April 26 the seventy-eighth anniversary of founding the order of I. O. O. F. in America was celebrated. The occasion was the dedication of the new hall. Committees met the visiting delegates at the different trains and escorted them in. Mayor Carson delivered the address of welcome, to which Deputy Grand Master J. C. Koonz responded. One of the features was a parade, in which five hundred marched, after which the new hall was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

May 23 Wm. Burbidge, of Boomer, suicided by hanging. There was no known cause. He had told his wife and parents of his intention to do it, but they paid little attention, not thinking him in earnest.

July 5 George Immerine was arrested for assault on thirteen-year-old daughter of S. W. Crabtree, and was committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail. There was strong talk of lynching, so strong that Sheriff Morgan requested Captain Pryor to hold his company in readiness in case of need, but the excitement subsided and the troops were not needed.

August 18 the Odd Fellows held a picnic at Manawa in which good music was discoursed and games of various kinds indulged in, and had a good time generally.

August 21 a wedding occurred at the Bluffs that had some peculiar features. The parties were H. E. Thomas and Mrs. J. D. Porter. The bride was the widow of Porter, who had suicided on account of jealousy of the groom, who was a nephew of Porter, and whatever their relations had been, now that Porter, who was much older, was out of the way, there was no obstacle in the way and they improved their opportunity.

August 28 was a great day at Oakland. There was a reunion of veterans and a crowd of ten thousand were in attendance. It commenced with a parade and after a day of enjoyment closed with a camp fire.

September 9 Rev. Theodore Lomack was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Vein for defrauding Taylor Woolsey out of five cents, which the latter claimed was due on a meal.

The defendant had the nickel, but declined to pay, as he declared, on principle, contending he had fully paid. Justice Vein held him to bail in the sum of \$25, which was furnished by N. M. Pusey signing the bond.

November 3 a stranger applied to Rev. Lemen at the Christian Home to see if he could get a child admitted. Rev. Lemen made inquiries as to

age, sex and health, would prefer seeing it, whereupon the man opened a grip he was holding and produced the child. Rev. Lemen received it.

At the state and county election held November, 1897, the following named officers were elected: Clerk, Freeman L. Reed; auditor, R. V. Innis; recorder, Elmer E. Smith; coroner, V. L. Treyner; attorney, W. H. Killpack; treasurer, Wm. Arnd; sheriff, L. B. Cousins; supervisors, Jacob Hanson and J. W. Mathews.

December 31 while hauling earth from bluff a sudden cave killed J. B. Black and Frank B. Krones and severely injured C. P. Reed, who were shoveling.

January 6, 1898, the year just passed was reasonably prosperous, with no serious fire and considerable building was done. A large addition was made to the Neumayer Hotel at a cost of \$8,000, four rooms added to Twentieth avenue school and four to the Bloomer, besides a number of good dwellings.

March 30 Col. D. B. Daily died. He was a lawyer of marked ability and as a soldier had proved himself the bravest of the brave, having been shot through the body before surrendering.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the purpose of building a wigwam for the Pottawattamies while attending the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha the coming summer.

One of the saddest accidents happened wherein a bright lad was killed and a family stricken with grief as Everett Patterson was shot by his younger brother while playing with a revolver.

April 25 Company L started to join its regiment preparatory to going to the Philippines. Throngs of friends assembled at their armory to wish them God-speed and safe return.

May 4 a tornado struck Macedonia about 5 p. m., wrecked Odd Fellows Hall and many other buildings. Fortunately no lives were lost nor anyone seriously hurt.

At the city election for 1898-9 the following officers were elected: Mayor, Victor Jennings; clerk, N. C. Phillips; deputy clerk, J. R. Dietrich; special clerk, F. T. True; treasurer, W. B. Reed; solicitor, S. B. Wadsworth; auditor, F. L. Evans; judge of superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; marshal, F. A. Bixby; deputy marshals, Charles H. White and D. Denney; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; city physician, T. B. Lacy; superintendent of markets, Wm. Higgeson; poll tax collector, John Allwood; assessor, Wm. D. Hardin; chief of fire department, John W. Bates; capt. hose house No. 1, Miles Scofield; No. 2, C. H. Matheson; No. 3, F. G. Hitchcock; No. 4, Chas. Watts; electrician, Jas. G. Bradley; park commissioners, Wm. Arnd, A. C. Harding and M. P. Schmidt.

April 1, 1899, Judge W. C. James, who had been a prominent figure for nearly half a century, passed away. He was county judge from 1853 to 1858, twice mayor of the city, a leading democrat, a lawyer, but rarely practiced.

April 5 news was received of the wounding of three of Council Bluffs boys in battle with the Filipinos, and later that one of them (Robt. Daily) had died, thus following his father who had recently passed away from a similar

cause, for he never fully recovered from the terrible wound he had received in the Civil war.

### FIRST AUTOMOBILES.

During this summer Mr. Maurice Woolman brought the first automobile to the city. He had previously made one himself, but as it was not a success he claimed nothing for it. L. A. Casper was the next to follow and they have continued to arrive until at the present writing they keep two repair establishments constantly at work, and if they continue to multiply the prophecy made twenty-five centuries ago will soon be fulfilled, viz.: "The chariots shall rage in the streets. They shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings." (Nahum, 2d chapter, 4th verse.)

Another prominent man passed away. Capt. D. F. Eicher was captain of Co. E, 7th Iowa cavalry; a good citizen as well as soldier.

At the election held November 7, 1899, the following state and county officers were elected: Senator, A. S. Hazelton; representatives, John H. Jinks and G. M. Putnam; county treasurer, Wm. Arnd; sheriff, L. B. Cousins; coroner, V. L. Treynor; county superintendent of schools, O. G. McManus; surveyor, Ernest E. Cook; supervisor, H. C. Brandes.

January 1, 1900, the new year was ushered in with blowing of whistles, ringing of bells and firing of cannon.

January 5 Frank F. Everest was appointed supervisor of census for the ninth district of Iowa, to commence June 1.

January 10 Mrs. Wm. Geddes, daughter of H. H. Field, and sister of Mrs. T. E. Cavin and Mrs. H. H. Gilover of Grand Island, Neb., died in Washington City.

D. C. Bloomer, one of the most prominent men of western Iowa, died February 28 at his home on Fourth street.

At the school election held in March B. F. Sergeant, republican, and Dr. D. Macrae, Jr., democrat, were elected directors and W. E. Hooserstock treasurer of the board of education.

Dr. Chas. C. Plunket died at his home at 703 East Pierce street and on April 12 Norman Green, an old citizen, died at his home at 540 East Pierce street.

At the city election for 1900-1901, the following officers were elected: Mayor, Victor Jennings; clerk, N. C. Phillips; deputy clerk, H. M. Brown; treasurer, F. T. True; solicitor, S. B. Wadsworth; auditor, F. L. Evans; engineer, S. L. Etnyer; electrician, James G. Bradley; judge superior court, E. E. Aylesworth; marshal, S. I. Albro; deputy marshals, Chas. H. White and D. Denney; street commissioner, A. E. Avery; city physician, H. B. Jennings; superintendent of markets, Wm. Higgeson; poll tax collector, A. Follentreter; assessor, F. F. Everest, chief of fire department, John Templeton; assistant chief, F. H. Hitchcock; captain hose house, No. 1, A. H. Telfer; No. 2, C. H. Matheson; No. 3, F. G. Hitchcock; No. 4, Charles Watts; park commissioners, M. P. Schmidt, C. A. Tibbits and Frank Peterson.

March 15 a \$7,000 fire occurred in Jacob Zoller's store, corner of First and Broadway. Covered by insurance.

March 20 J. A. Gregory was sentenced to the penitentiary by Judge Smith for twenty years for larceny, being his third term.

May 31 John Shannon Briggs, last of the family of Hon. Ansel Briggs, first governor of Iowa, died in Omaha.

June 12 Judge Walter I. Smith was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

July 26 A. T. Whittlesey, veteran newspaper man, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Fisher, on Vine street.

July 28 Mrs. Gallup, wife of I. N. Gallup, died at their home in Garner township.

August 8 Mrs. Jas. Baker fell down stairs at her home at 101 West Broadway, breaking her neck, and lived but a few moments.

August 13 news was received of the death of Capt. Will H. Murphy, killed in battle in the Philippine war, casting a gloom over the whole community.

August 26 John Clausen, a leading merchant and one of our best citizens, died at his home on East Broadway.

September County Fair was held at Avoca and was well attended and the display was immense.

James Stageman, an old settler of Garner township, died this month.

October 3 robbers attempted to rob the express on the K. C. & St. Joe road. Messenger C. E. Baxter shot and killed one of them. The others made their escape in the dark.

The remains of Capt. Will H. Murphy arrived and were buried in Fairview cemetery with military honors.

October 4 the contract was let for the new high school building to Geo. F. Hughes for \$57,000.

September 12 Thomas Officer died, and on the 10th his partner, W. H. M. Pusey, was committed to the insane asylum at Clarinda.

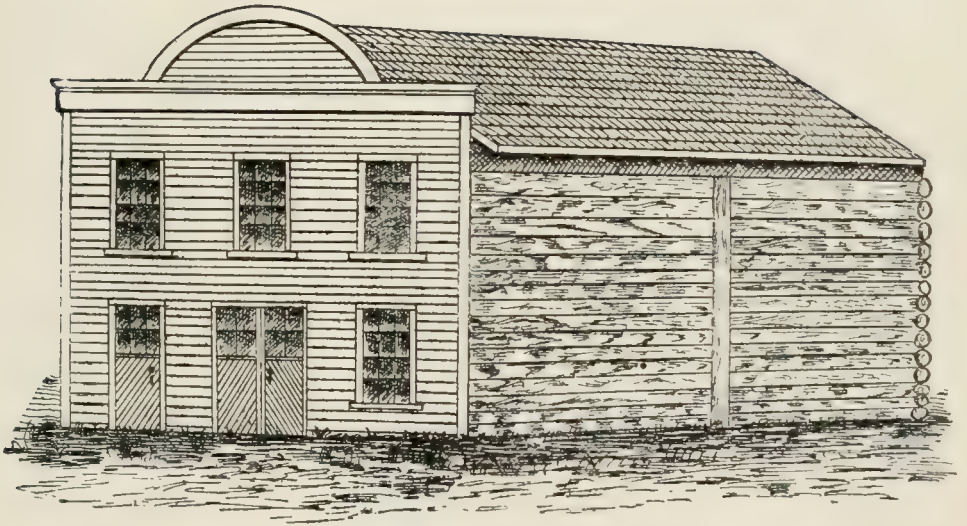
October 8 application was made for appointment of a receiver for the Officer & Pusey bank by J. J. Stewart, administrator for the estate of Col. Adison Cochran.

November 12 Mrs. Adelpia Sylvester of Garner died at the homestead where she had lived for nearly a half century, and on the same day in the city Dr. W. L. Patton died at the W. C. A. Hospital.

November 15 W. H. M. Pusey died at the asylum at Clarinda and his remains were brought home for interment.

No event since the settlement of Council Bluffs has caused the astonishment that was occasioned by the closing up of the affairs of the banking house of Officer & Pusey. When the first breath of suspicion was whispered that there might be something wrong, everyone that had known them longest ridiculed the idea. Few people that were acquainted with their conservative business methods, plain, even frugal domestic habits, and almost severe piety, but believed something like a million in their own right slumbered in the vault of that bank and that of their correspondent in New York.





BEEBEE'S HALL.

This hall was built of cottonwood logs, was located at the east end of the present Neumayer hotel, and was for many years the principal hall in the city. The front of the structure was weatherboarded, which, in those days, was considered quite a distinction.



Among the heavy depositors with Officer & Pusey were J. H. Gregg, \$42,550 and W. H. Kuhn, \$31,109; Fred Miller, \$14,800 and John Linder \$10,000.

At the election for county officers held November 6, 1900, the following persons were elected: Clerk of the court, B. L. Reed; auditor, R. V. Innis; recorder, E. E. Smith; attorney, W. H. Killpack; supervisors, Perry Kearney and B. G. Auld.

During this year much attention has been given to the public highways. Miles of paving have been made on the streets of Council Bluffs and twice as many of brick or cement sidewalks, besides a large amount in the other cities and towns of the county, while the country roads have been greatly improved.

January 1, 1901, J. J. Crowe was arrested on request of Omaha's chief of police as an accomplice of Pat, but nothing came of it.

January 24 Alex. Prentice, a pioneer of Crescent, died. He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 21, 1829.

February 5 Isaac Smith and Joseph Coofman were killed and a boy badly injured on the crossing of the Northwestern railroad and Avenue E.

Mrs. Martha Knepher, widow of Samuel Knepher, one of the pioneers, died at her home on Glenn avenue. She was a native of Wayne county, Ohio. They came to the Bluffs in 1854. Mr. Knepher was a merchant of the early days.

On February 12 Arthur Goff, the musical prodigy, mention of whom is made in another part of this history, died at the age of twelve years.

March 6 Mrs. Martha Spetman died of paralysis at her home on Fourth avenue, at seventy-one years of age.

April 23 Mrs. Mary Huffman, aged seventy, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffries, aged eighty-seven, died. Both had been residents of Council Bluffs for forty years.

For the past three months there were many cases of smallpox, but few fatal.

June 19 Mrs. Burchard, wife of N. C. Burchard, died at her home in Hardin township.

Also Mrs. Mary Roberts, aged eighty-four, at her home in Hazel Dell.

Herman Sheekloth was instantly killed about two miles east of Neola by a Milwaukee train.

July 9 David DeVal, aged ninety-five, died at the homestead of half a century on South First street.

July 10 Mrs. McMullen, wife of Solomon McMullen, died at her home in Crescent.

July 24 the torrid spell of weather that lasted twenty days in succession, in which the heat reached one hundred degrees, was broken.

July 25 Riley W. C. Luce, foreman in employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was instantly killed while on duty. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict censuring the company.

August 10 a young man named Carl Stoner, from Lincoln, Neb., was drowned in Manawa.

August 20 there was a destructive fire at the U. P. freight transfer, entailing a loss of from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

September 6 Henry Clay McMullen, of Crescent, died at the age of seventy-six.

On the same day the people were shocked by the news of the assassination of President McKinley while at the Buffalo Exposition.

September 24 Charles T. Officer was indicted for fraudulent banking.

At the election held November 5, 1901, the following officers were elected: Representatives, John H. Jinks and W. O. Freeman; sheriff, L. B. Cousins; coroner, Dr. V. L. Treynor; school superintendent, O. J. McManus; surveyor, E. E. Cook; supervisors, D. F. Dryden and W. F. Baker.

November 3 three men were killed in the Northwestern yards at different times. Their names were A. J. Headlee, Thomas Green and Chas. Anderson.

December 18 John Schemerhorn, a veteran newspaper man, died.

January 1, 1902, Wm. Tompkins, of Macedonia, suicided after shooting and wounding his granddaughter.

On the 17th Geo. F. Smith, an old settler, and father of Hon. Walter I. Smith, was found dead in his room at the Ogden House, supposed to have been suffocated by escaping gas.

February 5 A. B. Smith, superintendent of Refining Company, dropped dead at the corner of Main street and Seventh avenue from heart disease. On the same day G. A. Robinson, an old pioneer, the first county judge, died at his home on Thirty-fourth street from the infirmities of old age.

At the school election held March 10 J. J. Hess and Mr. Gorman, republicans, were elected directors, and Geo. S. Davis, democrat, treasurer.

At the city election for 1902-3 the following officers were elected: Mayor, Dell G. Morgan; clerk, N. C. Phillips; treasurer, F. T. True; solicitor, S. B. Snyder; auditor, F. L. Evans; engineer, T. L. Etnyre; electrician, Jas. G. Bradley; judge of superior court, Geo. H. Scott; marshal, C. A. Tibbits; street commissioner, G. C. Taylor; city physician, F. W. Houghton; superintendent of markets, Wm. Higgins; poll tax collector, A. Fellenratter; assessor, F. F. Everest; chief of fire department, John L. Templeton.

April 10 Dan Carpenter, one of the first printers of Pottawattamie county, and at one time interested in the Council Bluffs Bugle, died at the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

July 20 a man named Roderick was held to the grand jury by Justice Bryant for the murder of a man named Moyer.

August 20 Peter Jacobs, a lineman in the employ of the telegraph company, while shifting wires, was electrocuted and instantly killed.

Peter Boogs, while working on the building of the wholesale grocery of Groneweg & Schoentgen, fell through an opening, striking on his head and died within half an hour.

September 7 Robert A. Johnson, a boarder at the Revere House, became infatuated with a woman and suicided on her account.

At the state and county elections held November 4, 1902, the following officers were elected: State senator, C. G. Saunders; attorney, W. H. Kill-



pack; clerk, Freeman L. Reed; auditor, R. V. Innis; recorder, Elmer E. Smith; supervisors, H. C. Brandes and Allen Bullis.

December 1 a man named Clay Hudnall was killed and three others injured on the Wabash railroad near the city, the wreck being caused by a cow being run over on the track.

On December 15 John L. Howe accidentally shot and killed a friend named C. J. Gordon at the U. P. transfer. They were both in the employ of the express companies.

January 11, 1903, Leffert's jewelry store was robbed of watches of the value of \$500 by the breaking of a show window. The noise attracted notice and officers gave chase, exchanging shots, and the robbers dropped most of the plunder, which was recovered, but they escaped in the darkness.

At a meeting of the Grape Growers' Association it was resolved to erect a warehouse of their own of the value of \$10,000.

January 13 Henry Stacy of the city was hauling in a load of wood and was run down by a Rock Island train on the crossing near the school for the deaf. He and his team were instantly killed.

Otto Barnhart, of Avoca, suicided by cutting his throat on account of unrequited love of his sweetheart.

Through correspondence with Andrew Carnegie and the assistance of Gen. G. M. Dodge and Hon. Walter I. Smith, the library association secured a gift of \$70,000.

January 18 a horrible double tragedy occurred some three miles north-east of Oakland. Mrs. John Hanna cut her husband's throat and then her own. It was not discovered until morning. She had left a note saying she was going to do it.

January 24 the Christian Home received a donation of \$30,000 from Mrs. Mary E. Robertson of Sheboygan, Michigan, and \$25,000 from another benefactor who gave no name.

Marshal Sherman, who had the care of Mr. H. H. Van Brunt's team, was found dead in the barn. The doctors pronounced it heart failure. He was a member of the G. A. R. and Knights of Pythias.

A sad accident occurred at Carson. Eddie Conrad, thirteen years of age, was drowned while skating on the Botna river.

February 16 Mrs. Barney McDaniels and Bert Levix were arrested at Macedonia for the murder of Barney McDaniels, husband of the woman. They were taken before Justice J. C. Rayburn, who held them to the grand jury. Sheriff Cousins took them to Avoca, but the jail there not being convenient, they were brought to the Bluffs and placed in the county jail.

March 21 U. S. marshal W. A. Richards, accused of robbery, and after giving bail and disappearing mysteriously, finally returned and surrendered.

Oscar Cattleman, a little four-year-old boy, while playing in the street, was run over and instantly killed. It was the result of accident, unavoidable by the driver and the coroner's jury acquitted him of blame.

March 26 a little old brick house being torn down on North First street while a family named Cozad were living in it, and was the subject of an article in the Nonpareil, had a history. It was one of the first brick

dwellings in the city. It was built in 1854, owned and occupied for many years by J. Smith Hooten, at one time banker and later mayor of the city. And many a swell party has been entertained in that little house. Mr. and Mrs. Hooten were most generous host and hostess. But times changed. They became poor and after his death, even that little home had to go. This is another case almost as pathetic as that of the Bayliss family, and further along we shall relate another similar one. It seems hard that such things must be.

On the 31st of March a well appearing stranger came into the Grand Hotel, walked around in the rotunda a few minutes, then went out and started down Pearl street, stopped and shot himself, dying instantly. He proved to be a Mr. McNew, of Riverton. Poor health was supposed to be the cause.

April 1 the clerks at the postoffice had a very pleasant surprise—unusual for the first of April, viz.: that each one would have a raise of \$100, commencing July 1.

A sad accident occurred at Honey Creek lake when Lloyd Kirkpatrick, seventeen years old, was accidentally shot while hunting ducks.

At the city election for 1903-4 the following officers were elected: Mayor, Donald Macrae, Jr.; clerk, L. Zurmuhlen; treasurer, F. T. True; auditor, P. J. Smith; engineer, S. L. Etnyre; electrician, C. A. Atkins; judge of superior court, Geo. H. Scott; marshal, Geo. H. Richmond; physician, M. A. Finley; superintendent of markets, Wm. Higgeson; poll tax collector, P. G. Mikesell; assessor, W. D. Hardin; chief of fire department, Charles Nicholson; captain of hose company No. 1, A. H. Telfer; No. 2, C. H. Mathewson; No. 3, F. H. Hitchcock; No. 4, Robert Jones; park commissioners, A. C. Graham, J. J. Brown and Frank Peterson; alderman-at-large, A. G. Gilbert and John Olsen; adlerman first ward, O. Younkerman; second ward, Thos. Malony; third ward, M. H. Tinley; fourth ward, J. P. Weaver; fifth ward, Jas. McMillen; sixth ward, C. M. Crippen.

On April 4 Bert Forney was shot and killed at his saloon at 1028 West Broadway by masked robbers who made their escape.

April 10 Irvin Moore, driver of a coal team of Steepy & Steepy, dropped dead on his wagon on East Pierce street of heart failure.

On April 21 one man was killed and one probably fatally injured in collision of switch engine and freight train at U. P. transfer.

One of the most horrible tragedies of modern times was the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Church, two of Council Bluffs' best young people. They had gone onto a ranch near the town of Gillette, Wyoming, and comfortably situated. A man named Clifton, who had been with them, brutally murdered them both and buried their bodies in a manure pile. The first suspicion was raised when Mr. Clifton's mother went out to see them and their absence set the neighboring ranchmen to investigating. Clifton was arrested and finally confessed, but claimed it was in self defense. He was placed in jail at Gillette, but a mob of ranchmen came and took him out to a high bridge and hung him, giving him a drop of forty feet, which entirely severed his head from his body.

The remains of the Churches were brought to the home of Mrs. Church's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, on Fifth avenue and the double funeral was held at the Fifth avenue church, but not a fourth of the friends could enter, so great was the sympathy of the entire community.

On April 22 Andrew Thompson, convicted of robbing the Curry store at Underwood, was sentenced to six years at Fort Madison.

On the 26th Lozier and Moore, the fake foot racers, convicted of swindling Chas. Huber out of several thousand dollars, were given three years each at Fort Madison.

May 2 Mrs. McDaniels and Levix, who were tried at Avoca for the murder of Mr. McDaniels, were acquitted, but the feeling at Macedonia was such that they were advised not to return there.

It seems that there was a carnival of crime about this time, as on the 10th of May Wm. C. Rogers was held to the grand jury for the murder of Bert Forney.

The season opened up at Manawa with a full line of attractions, chief of which was Covalt's band of thirty pieces.

A large amount of sidewalk was constructed. The street fair and carnival was a great success, the admissions for the week being over 70,000.

At the election held November 3, 1903, the following named officers were elected: Senator, C. G. Saunders; representatives W. H. Freeman and Robert J. Martin; treasurer, L. G. Consigny; sheriff, Edward Canning; coroner, V. L. Treynor; school superintendent, O. J. McManus.

On the 5th of December, 1903, Council Bluffs was called upon to part with one of its best citizens in the person of J. B. Atkins, who had been in poor health for quite a while. Mr. Atkins, like thousands of others, rushed to the mountains at the first of the Pike's Peak excitement, and about the same time Henry Allen, who at the time was postmaster here, resigned and went, taking his family, consisting of wife and two daughters. Mr. Atkins and the eldest were mutually attracted but there was no clerk to issue license, but a preacher was found in a prospect hole who proceeded to tie the knot that held them until parted by death. This was the first marriage of a white couple in what is now the great state of Colorado and city of Denver. Mrs. Atkins' mother and sister were the only women in the camp to witness the ceremony.

The new year of 1904 brought the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Mendel, wife of Herman Mendel, of Neola, being crushed to death in the panic that occurred in the burning of the Iroquois theater in Chicago.

The new county house at McClelland was formally opened on the 29th of June. The cost of which was \$44,000.

The glorious Fourth was duly celebrated at Manawa, where it was variously estimated the crowd numbered from 15,000 to 20,000. Five thousand gathered at Fairmount Park. The injuries resulting from carelessness amounted to an even dozen, some of them serious, but none fatal.

On the tenth a young man named Edward Williams of Omaha was drowned in Manawa while fishing.

The Eagles' midsummer jubilee opened on the tenth in the western



part of the city and drew immense crowds from Omaha as well as from the Bluffs. Their pleasure was marred however by the sudden death of Frank Sherratt, one of their number, from heart trouble.

A man named George Gilson, on coming up town from the jubilee on the motor car, got into an altercation with a negro named Lincoln Turner and was fatally shot by Turner, for which he was tried, convicted and got three years only, as it appeared there were mitigating circumstances. At Avoca quite a saloon war was precipitated by the granting of a license to five applicants, but turning down the sixth.

On August 16 a serious accident occurred at the crossing of Broadway and the Northwestern track wherein a man named Floyd F. Mitchell, a carpenter, was killed. He had been drinking and the company was exonerated by the coroner's jury.

On the 31st of August the hearts of many were saddened by the death of Mrs. E. H. Longee, one of Council Bluffs' beloved young women.

The annual street fair and carnival opened September 5 and was a great success, as the receipts for the week were \$11,129.49, and after deducting expenses, which were \$5,600, it left quite a balance on the right side.

On October 26 Rev. H. R. Lemen, founder of the Christian Home, died in the midst of his great work but firm in the faith of its continuous usefulness.

At the election held November 8, 1904, the following officers were elected: clerk of the court, H. V. Batty; auditor, W. C. Cheyne; recorder, G. G. Baird; attorney, J. J. Hesse; supervisors, W. F. Baker and Felix Deitz.

Careful estimates of the corn crop of Iowa for 1904 gives Pottawattamie county 8,000,000 bushels, making her the banner county of the state.

On November 18 Fred Stone, who had been tried and convicted of assault with intent to commit murder upon Hans Clausen, was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

On the 8th of December Karl Kurrer, who had been convicted of robbing the Treynor bank, was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. His wife had given up \$1,500 of the money in October.

On the 14th of December a case of destitution was discovered which seems impossible in a community where there are so many benevolent institutions, so many kind hearted people and such abundance of the necessities of life. Failure to let her wants be known in time is the only way to account for the most pathetic tragedy, culminating in the suicide of Mrs. Allgood in the southern part of the city. The husband and father was gone. The mother with five little ones only had what the two oldest children could earn. They could not go to school for lack of clothes. The truant officer, Rev. Henry DeLong, took them from her, and discouraged and heartbroken, she suicided. Then and not till then did help come. The children were provided for and the father returned.

On the 10th Eddie Kruger and Harry Moloski, ten-year-old boys, while skating on Cut Off lake struck thin ice, went through and were drowned.

During the year 1904 the amount spent in building in the city and school for the deaf was \$1,300,000. The country was prosperous and the



republicans happy over the result of the election, having made a clean sweep of the state and county offices as well as members of congress for the ninth district.

On the 8th of February, 1905, Philip Warcham attempted suicide at the Martin's Hotel. He had locked himself in his room and slashed his throat with a razor, but was found in time to have the wounds attended to. Dr. Macrae was called and prompt attention given. He was in comfortable circumstances and ill health is the most probable cause for his rash act.

February 21 John Bernstein pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the Treynor bank. Arthur Deets elected to stand trial for the same offense.

On March 6 Wm. F. Steinbaugh was found dead on the ice in Indian creek. Heart failure was supposed to be the cause.

On March 16 J. E. Adams of Omaha was run over by a train on the Northwestern railroad above Loveland and when discovered his mangled remains were scattered along the track for a mile.

On March 26 the plant of the Walker Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$40,000, with only \$5,000 insurance.

On April 24 Joseph Schemal, of Garner township, in a fit of insanity, blew the top of his head off with his shotgun in the presence of his family.

At the city election for 1905-6 the following officers were elected: Mayor, Donald Macrae, Jr.; clerk, L. Zurmuehlen, Jr.; treasurer, F. T. True; solicitor, S. B. Snyder; auditor, P. J. Smith; engineer, S. L. Etnyre; electrician, C. A. Atkins; judge of superior court, G. H. Scott; marshal, Geo. H. Richmond; physician, Mat A. Finley; superintendent of markets, Wm. Higgeson; poll tax collector, P. G. Mikesell; assessor, W. D. Hardin; chief of police, Geo. H. Richmond; chief of fire department, C. M. Nicholson; captain hose house No. 1, A. H. Telfer; No. 2, C. H. Mathewson; No. 3, F. G. Hitchcock; No. 4, Clarence Hough; No. 5, Charles Withrow; park commissioners, A. C. Graham, Frank Peterson, J. J. Brown; aldermen at large, A. G. Gilbert and John Olson; alderman first ward, O. Younkerman; second, Thos. Malony; third, M. H. Tinley; fourth, J. P. Weaver; fifth, James McMillen; sixth, C. M. Crippen.

On April 24 the remains of Willy Lender were found on the U. P. track near the transfer with head severed from body.

On the 27th Mrs. Margaret Peterson, eighty-one years of age, inmate of county house, suicided by cutting an artery in her wrist. She had remarked to others that she was tired of life.

On the 28th Samuel Steele was killed near U. P. transfer by train while picking up coal on the track.

On June 2 Miss Clara Winslow of Omaha was drowned at Manawa, the result of a collision of the boat she and her lover, Garret Pange, were in with a steam launch.

On June 29 Frank Tabor fell from the top of a freight car at Neola and was brought to the Bluffs and placed in the General Hospital, but his injuries proved fatal, as he lived but a few hours.

The Fourth was duly celebrated at Manawa and Fairmount Park. A. S. Hazelton was orator at the park. After the address all sorts of games were

indulged in, enlivened by music of Highland pipers. Fully 5,000 gathered there, while fully 15,000 were at Manawa and no serious accident occurred at either place.

July 11 the sad intelligence was received of the death of John Merkel at Atlantic City, N. J. He was born and reared in the Bluffs and achieved a national reputation as a delineator and minstrel performer and had been with some of the best companies on the road.

September 2 Charles Platner, patrol driver, while in line of his duty, in endeavoring to capture burglars, was fatally shot. It has never been known of a certainty whether he was killed by one of the burglars or one of the police, it being in the night. He was active, faithful and knew no such emotion as fear.

The street fair and carnival opened on the 4th of September with 7,000 admissions the first night, and although some unfavorable weather was had during the week it was a success both as to entertainment, as most of the exhibits and performances were firstclass, and from a financial point of view, as a handsome sum was realized after paying all expenses.

After a long trial Robert Little recovered a heavy judgment for damage resulting from collapse of bridge near Minden in June, 1903.

On the 16th of September, during a terrific gale of wind, the electric light tower on First street and Broadway fell. It was of steel, 154 feet high, and in falling took trolley, electric and telephone wires with it, but fortunately it kept the street, so that no houses were hit and no person was injured.

On October 2 after dark a man named Otis Carmichael was instantly killed by a Northwestern train opposite the brick yards. He was a car painter and worked at the car barns and was on his way home in the north part of the city. He had been talking with friends and was sober and the only theory was that the lights confused him.

October 8 the Eagles held a picnic at the Driving Park. Over 5,000 were present.

For quite a while a contest had been going on between the mayor and city council acting as a board of health and the board of education on the subject of vaccination. The board of health making the order that all teachers, pupils and janitors in the schools who had not been vaccinated should submit to the treatment, and, in default, they should be refused admittance. Then the question arose as to the method, as a large number of teachers as well as pupils were opposed to the old arm treatment, and a number of teachers proposed to resign rather than submit, and for a time more than a thousand pupils were out. Finally the matter was submitted to the court, and Judge Macy held that the board of health had no right to discriminate as to the mode of treatment, and as there was not an epidemic of small-pox, the matter was dropped.

As Mrs. O'Neil and her children were returning from mass, her son James, nine years old, was killed by a Great Western train at the crossing of Seventh street and Ninth avenue.

On the 3d of November the court appointed F. L. Reed receiver, with order to sell the Masonic Temple and divide the proceeds among the stock-

holders, and also appointed G. W. Lipe, F. Everest and Wm. Arnd as appraisers.

On the 22d of December the safe in the Macedonia postoffice was blown by burglars, but it contained no money nor was it locked.

During the year 1905 just closing, the sales of agricultural implements at Council Bluffs exceeded those of any previous year and were only second to those of Kansas City.

On the 20th of January, 1906, Henry Robinson, a pioneer jeweler, died. He and a brother started the business at a very early day; the brother went west many years ago, but Henry remained at the old stand to the last.

G. W. Scott, an old and prominent citizen of Hazel Dell, died on the 24th of heart trouble and on the same day, in the city Jeremiah Connor died of the infirmities of age at ninety-two.

On the 25th the corner stone of the Jennie Edmundson hospital was laid under the auspices of the Elks' lodge, No. 531, Mayor Donald Macrae acting as master of ceremonies.

On March 25 Rev. J. B. Lentz had commenced preaching at his church in Macedonia; a fearful storm came up and he was struck down by lightning in the pulpit. A panic ensued, the cupola took fire. Elmer Turnbloom did an act of heroism by climbing to the roof and extinguishing the fire, while friends carried Rev. Lentz to a neighbor's, where he died in half an hour. Some of the congregation were slightly burned by the electric fluid.

On the 9th of April E. A. Parker while crossing the Great Western track near Minden at night was struck by the train and terribly injured. Both his horses were killed and his buggy smashed to kindling wood.

At the city election held in April, 1906, the following officers were elected. Mayor, Donald Macrae, Jr.; city solicitor, Clem F. Kimball; treasurer, F. T. True; auditor, John L. McAnney; engineer, S. L. Etnyre; assessor, W. D. Hardin; superintendent of markets, Wm. Higgeson; aldermen at large, John Olson and John C. Flemming; alderman first ward, Oscar Younkerman; second ward, Thos. Malony; third ward, Robert B. Wallace; fourth ward, H. F. Knudson; fifth ward, Peter Smith; sixth ward, Wallace M. Hendix; park commissioners, A. C. Graham, Frank Peterson, J. J. Brown; chief of police, Geo. H. Richmond; chief of fire department, Chas. Nicholson; clerk, W. F. Sapp.

On the 25th of April Mrs. Sarah, the venerable widow of Dr. Henry Hart, passed away, he having preceded her in 1891. They came from Bath, N. Y., to Johnston, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1853, and from there to West Union, Iowa. When the war broke out he enlisted in 1861, became surgeon of his regiment, and served during the war. They settled in the Bluffs in 1868. Only one son, Ernest E., survives them, Frank H. died at Beloit, Kansas, in 1884, and one daughter, Mrs. Jennie Edmundson, in 1890.

On the 30th of April Frank Kruger, a farmer living about six miles south of Minden, suicided by drowning in his cistern. Insanity was the cause.

On May 16 a class of sixty-seven graduated from the high school.



On the 18th Wm. H. Kuhn, one of the foremost citizens of Garner township, died at the age of seventy-three. He came here in 1856, built a mill for Wm. Garner, married one of his daughters; was a farmer, but spent some time freighting and mining in the early days; was a good manager, and, although he lost heavily by the Officer & Pusey bank failure, left a comfortable fortune for his family.

May 20 Philip Wareham made a second attempt at suicide, this time by drowning. While walking with his wife he started for the creek. She suspected his intention and tried to hold him, but he jerked away and jumped into a deep hole, but her screams brought help in time to save him.

On May 21 James Arthur was sentenced to nine years at Fort Madison for the Treynor bank robbery, and Mickey Tagert to six years for robbery of Solomon.

May 30 a man was found dead two miles above Honey Creek on Northwestern track. From papers on his person he proved to be J. Monahan of Lincoln, Ill.

May 30 Memorial day was appropriately observed in the city by decorating the graves in the forenoon and in the afternoon services were held in Fairmount park.

On June 4 a general foreman of bridge work on the Union Pacific bridge was struck by a Rock Island passenger engine while at work and instantly killed. It proved to be Henry D. Baldwin, an employee of many years' standing. His residence was No. 123 Fourth street, was fifty-four years of age. The train was exceeding its speed limit at the time.

On the 18th William B. Cook, a switch engineer of Chicago, was crushed to death between passenger coaches at the Great Western crossing at Sixth street and Ninth avenue.

Council Bluffs' crack team took first place and Neola first in hose race at the state tournament at Des Moines on June 21, and on the 23d Jack and Jim went over and took first at Clinton.

June 29 a man by the name of John Dicks, insane, suicided by hanging himself to a tree in John Robinson's yard at the corner of Seventeenth street and Avenue G.

Manawa did a larger business than ever before, although the band was inferior to that of Covalt's. The street fair and carnival in September also exceeded any of its predecessors.

On the 16th of October we were called upon to part with one of our foremost citizens in the person of John Schœntgen. He was one of the leading wholesale merchants, and most honorable of men.

At the election held November 6, 1906, the following officers were elected: Representatives, H. C. Brandes and Willoughby Dye; auditor, W. C. Cheyne; clerk, H. V. Batty; sheriff, Ed. Canning; recorder, G. G. Baird; attorney, J. J. Hesse; school superintendent, E. R. Jackson; surveyor, J. H. Mayne; coroner, V. L. Treynor; supervisors, W. F. Baker and Felix Sitz.

The reunion of the officers of the army of the Tennessee was a brilliant



affair. Many distinguished soldiers and civilians were present, among whom were General O. O. Howard, Archbishop Ireland, Colonel Stibbs, General Fred Grant, Colonel W. L. Barnum, General G. F. McGinnis, General John C. Black, Captain N. T. Spoor and Captain Joseph R. Reed. Mrs. John A. Logan also graced the occasion with her presence. The exercises were conducted at the opera house, Major General G. M. Dodge presiding, and were most interesting. The whole closed with a banquet at the Grand hotel, where 500 guests were served.

On the 13th of December George F. Wright, for forty years one of the leading attorneys of the Council Bluffs bar, passed away.

The year 1906 was a most prosperous one for the entire county. Crops were good and much improvement was made on the roads as well as on the streets of the city. More than a million dollars were spent in building.

January, 1907, the chief of police reports the number of arrests in the city at 1,765. The chief of the fire department reports 132 alarms and a loss by fire of \$142,597.

At a meeting of the Council Bluffs Bar Association on January 8 W. A. Mynster was elected president; Spencer Smith, vice-president, and D. L. Ross, secretary. After which the members to the number of forty partook of a dinner at the Grand hotel.

On the 13th of January Andrew Hunter of Neola started out for the purpose of buying cattle, he going in a buggy, his two sons following on horseback to drive the stock. At Geiss crossing of the Great Western railroad he was run over and instantly killed, also his team, and his buggy smashed to kindling in plain sight of his sons.

Charles Proctor, a widower living by himself and keeping a cigar stand, was found dead in bed in his room back of his store on the 19th of January. Heart trouble was the cause. He was a native of England, but had been a citizen for many years, and was in his younger days an active member of the old Volunteer fire department.

On the first of February the Jennie Edmundson hospital was thrown open for inspection and more than a thousand visitors passed through.

On the second day of February, Dan Farrel, at one time connected with the Globe, but more widely known as one of the most efficient civil officers in the state, died at San Antonio, Texas.

On the 8th of February Royal D. Amy, the pioneer stove and tinware merchant of Council Bluffs, died after being in the business for more than a half century. He left a wife, children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren and thousands of friends. He was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death.

On the 14th Fred H. Hill, manager of the Empkie-Shugart-Hill Hardware Company, another of our leading business men, died of cancer at the hospital after an operation performed as a last resort.

Royal B. Felton, banker, of Underwood, was killed by the Great Western train at the crossing of Main street on the 21st of January.

On the 19th of March J. W. Morse died after a long tedious sickness. Mr. Morse had been a prominent man in several ways, having been a mer-

chant, and had held the offices at different times of city marshal and justice of the peace.

It was he and his partner, Mr. Hall, at that time doing a shipping business, that instituted the suit by mandamus proceeding to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate its line to Council Bluffs, which was finally successful. He left a wife and two sons.

On the 23d of March James Anderson, janitor of the Masonic Temple, was found dead in one of the halls with his skull fractured, supposed to have been caused by his falling down one story over the banisters.

On the 25th the community sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. T. B. Lacy. As a physician and surgeon he stood at the head of his profession. He also occupied a high position in Masonry, being past eminent grand commander of Knights Templar and past grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons.

On April 9 the grand council of the Royal Arcanum convened here and, after transacting business and selecting Boone for the next meeting, closed with a banquet at the Grand hotel.

On the 21st of April two railroad employes were killed, Wm. Burns, switchman on the R. I., and A. Hoffman, colored, a helper in Wabash round-house.

April 23 City Treasurer True reports amount spent during last year at \$244,000, of which \$161,415 were for improvements and \$83,047.58 city expenses.

April 26, at the home of Henry Sperling, just outside of city in Garner township, his daughter, eight years of age, and Miss Mary Miller were burned to death by lighting the fire with kerosene.

On June 13 John Beno, after three years' suffering, which he bore with heroic fortitude, quietly passed away. Perhaps no man in Pottawattamie county was better known or liked than he. Coming here a boy in 1861, and starting in as an errand boy, he filled every requirement. In the mercantile business he went in at the bottom, and by strict integrity and industry he reached the top. His family lost the kindest of husband and father and the community one of its best citizens.

On the 26th Mrs. Mary, widow of Judge G. A. Robinson, died. She was a pioneer, coming while the city was but little more than a Mormon camp. She became a helpmate to her husband, who engaged in the hotel business by becoming a frugal as well as popular hostess. She could adorn the kitchen or drawing room with equal grace.

The charter of the Council Bluffs Water Works Company having expired for more than a year, it became a subject of much importance what course to pursue, some favoring municipal ownership, while others were opposed to it. The present company applied for a new charter, and after a lengthy discussion, the council passed an ordinance granting the company a new charter, which was approved by the mayor and submitted to a vote of the people to be taken at a special election to be held on the sixth day of August, 1907, and at which it was defeated by a large majority.

## DR. DONALD MACRAE.

The Grim Reaper the past year was very busy in Council Bluffs. In addition to several prominent persons previously named, Dr. Donald Macrae, eminent as a physician and surgeon, passed away.

He was a native of Scotland, born October 3, 1839, came to Council Bluffs in March, 1867, and practiced his profession up to within a short time previous to his death, which occurred on the 14th of August. He also took a lively interest in public affairs and was elected and served one term as mayor of the city.

His wife, who was a daughter of Joseph Bouchette, surveyor general of Canada, preceeded him, dying in March, 1904. He was the father of the present mayor, Dr. Donald Macrae, now serving his second term.

On the night of July 28 two policemen were shot in attempting to arrest a burglar. One of them, George W. Wilson, lived but a few hours. The other, William H. Richardson, although shot through the chest, has nearly recovered. The burglar escaped in the darkness.

On the 10th of August Peter Bechtel, another of Council Bluffs' respected citizens of long standing, died at the age of eighty. He came here in 1868, engaged in the hotel business, was prosperous for years, built a fine modern hotel and an elegant residence, but in his old age was overtaken by misfortune and lost all, save his honor, and, added to this, he was afflicted with loss of sight. He left his venerable wife and one son and daughter.

Politically Pottawattamie county, previous to the war, was democratic. During that period the opposition to the war by leaders of the democratic party caused many to change to the republican columns, so that since that time the county at large has been republican by far the largest part of the time, while in the city it has been somewhat different. Of the thirty men, who have filled the office of mayor, the first one was a whig. This was before the birth of the republican party. Since that time thirty-two years have been under democratic administrations, while the republicans have had but nineteen. Of these, four have been soldiers, Cochran, Carson, Keatley and Macrae, Jr. Two brothers, John and Caleb Baldwin, have held the position. Also father and son, being the two Drs. Macrae. Of these, nine are living, being Vaughan, Bowman, Evans, Rohrer, Groneweg, Carson, Jennings, Morgan and Macrae. One, John Chapman, died in office.

Taken as a whole, it would be hard to find a more honorable set of officials. In only one or two instances did the odor of graft attach to any of them, and, however they may have differed as to the means, they had the welfare of their city at heart.

Morally and religiously it is perhaps neither better nor worse than other cities of its size. The wheat and tares are still growing together, but we believe the wheat to be gaining. The street fair and carnival held in September was another success, netting over \$3,000, which is to be expended in public improvements. The management announced that as the last to be given under their supervision.

The season now closing has been a very busy and prosperous one for



both city and county. In the city more buildings have been erected and more street paving done than in any one year in its history.

Although Council Bluffs cannot as yet lay claim to being a manufacturing city, it is gradually taking steps in that direction as will be seen further along, where they are given special notice. At an early day Council Bluffs had a distillery and three breweries, but owing to unfriendly legislation, they have long been discontinued, but our sixty saloons find no difficulty in getting supplies from neighboring states. Whether this is to our advantage from either a moral, religious or commercial standpoint is still a debatable question. Only Geis' Bottlings Works is all that remains of a former large industry.

As considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, we will proceed to notice some of the establishments engaged in this business, after which we will look at some of our infant manufactures.

### J. F. WILCOX, FLORIST.

Prominent among the industries of Council Bluffs is that of floriculture. The largest of these establishments is that of Mr. J. F. Wilcox, on East Pierce street. This business was started back in the seventies by Mr. L. A. Casper, for whom the present proprietor worked for a number of years. Ever since the commencement of Mr. Casper the business has had a constant growth, and proved quite remunerative, so much so that by 1892 Mr. Casper was content to retire on a handsome fortune, and sold out to Mr. Wilcox, who has since conducted the business with the same skill and energy that has characterized its management from the beginning, until it has reached mammoth proportions. Four hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet of glass enter into the construction of the hot houses, while miles of piping is required for keeping the proper temperature. Besides this, he has an establishment just outside of the city, in Garner township, for supplying fresh vegetables at all seasons of the year. Altogether 5,000 tons of coal is consumed in a year to maintain the proper degree of warmth. The business has become continental in extent, as, at his office at 521 West Broadway, orders are received from New York to Seattle, and from Minneapolis to St. Louis.

His residence at 1132 East Pierce street is one of the finest in the city.

### HENRY J. MEYER, GARDENER AND FLORIST.

The above industry was started in 1885 by the father of the present proprietor. At first the business consisted of raising vegetables exclusively. Having five acres under cultivation, and furnishing fresh vegetables at all seasons of the year. During the year 1889 the elder Mr. Meyer died, since which time the business has been conducted by the son, above named, and to which he has added the raising of flowers. One acre has been devoted to this branch and enclosed with hot houses. Although this addition has been made but recently, one hundred and fifty tons of coal was required to keep the plant at the proper temperature. The raising of vegetables is contin-



ued, and in addition two acres have been set to raising choice varieties of grapes.

Fred L. Lainson, gardener, has 35,000 square feet of glass in his hot houses at 1308 Canning street. Two eighty horse-power boilers force heat through three miles of piping, and requiring 1,000 tons of coal per annum to keep the right temperature.

His business is raising vegetables and supplying them fresh the year round at wholesale. So far he has not been able to supply the home market and that of Omaha, but is enlarging his plant, with a view of supplying the increasing demand.

### MARKET GARDENING.

Thomas Capel started a market garden on East Pierce street in 1905 in a small way, but is compelled to enlarge, and at the present time (1907) he has 30,000 feet of glass in his hot houses, with one mile of piping, and requiring 250 tons of coal per annum to keep the proper temperature. The rapid growth of Omaha and Council Bluffs creates a great demand for these products, which they furnish the year round. His business being vegetables exclusively and has \$10,000 invested in the plant.

### HERMAN BROTHERS.

The above named firm started business in 1905, on the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Ninth avenue. They make a specialty of cut flowers, which they furnish at wholesale and retail.

Although started but two years ago, their greenhouse has 40,000 feet of glass, the main building being 250x100 feet, besides office and packing rooms. They ship as far east as Chicago and west as far as Denver. They employ six persons besides themselves and families. It takes eight hundred tons of coal per annum to maintain the proper temperature.

The value of the plant at present is \$30,000.

### GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Fruit raising during the early settlement of the county was not attended with much success. At first the young trees would kill out during the winters, some of which were severe, but the real cause was found to be the long distance from which they were brought.

A few of the pioneers, however, had faith, notably Mr. Terry, of Crescent; Mr. McDonald, of Kane; Mr. Cooledge, of Mills, and later, Mr. Raymond, of Garner, also Mr. Rice of Kane. Nurseries were started and fruit raising became infectious until at this time a farm without an orchard or vineyard, or both, is the exception. In a few years the crop more than supplied the home market, and steps were taken to find others.

In 1891 a number of the fruit growers incorporated for mutual benefit with a capital of \$1,000. A building was rented temporarily in which to handle the crop and they began shipping. The business grew and in 1905

the company erected a warehouse 36x60 feet of two stories and basement, in which the business was conducted for two years.

In the spring of 1907 the company was reincorporated with a capital stock of \$35,000 under the name of the Grape Growers' Association, with J. A. Aulabaugh, president; Alex. Wood, vice-president and chairman of the board of directors; J. J. Hess, secretary, and Charles Konigmacher, treasurer. The warehouse built, not being sufficient, an additional one has been added, 60x160 feet. This also is of brick, two stories and basement. The shipping facilities are of the best, being located on the Great Western track. The company has reliable agents in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Denver, Pueblo, Duluth and Salt Lake, besides intermediate points.

The new warehouse above mentioned is probably the strongest in the city. It is already rented, to take effect as soon as the grape season closes, for storage of 150 carloads or 7,500,000 pounds of sugar.

Among the leading fruit growers of western Pottawattamie are Rev. G. G. Rice, D. L. Royer, Robert McKinsey, A. Wood, D. J. Smith, W. T. Keeline, Harry Kingston, O. J. Smith, W. H. Kuhn, Mark L. Stageman, Chas. Konigmacher, Wm. Arnd, A. Rosner, J. W. Dorland, W. G. Rich, N. P. Dodge, Wm. Homburg, Anton Kerston, James Peterson, J. A. Alabaugh, J. F. Gretzer, C. D. Parmale, John Johnson, M. R. Smith, Henry Sperling, G. C. Hansen, Peter Peterson, Miss Nance Avery, Dr. A. P. Hanchett, J. F. Wilcox and Charles Beno.

#### THE CONSOLIDATED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

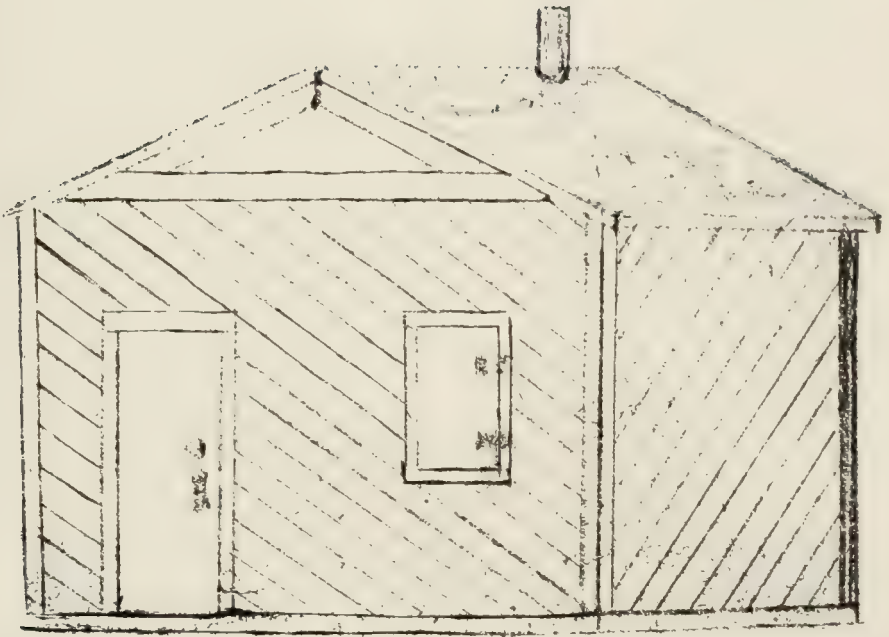
This company was incorporated in 1904 with a capital of \$25,000. President, C. Hafer; secretary, W. W. Hafer; treasurer and manager, P. I. Van Order.

The business of this company is general contracting. Their business differs from that of most contractors in their keeping all material in stock for all the branches of building, commencing with the foundation, including stone, brick, lime, cement and sand; also a full line of hardware and paints, as well as all standard sizes of doors and windows, and in addition it has a large factory equipped with the most improved machinery for mill work of every description, including planing, scroll and band sawing and turning. In connection with the lumber yard a full line of wire fencing is also kept. It also has its architect and skilled foremen in every department. An average of one hundred mechanics are employed and the payroll now amounts to \$7,500 per month.

The business during the year of 1906 reached \$200,000, and that of 1907, counting contracts already made will reach \$250,000 or over.

Among the buildings erected since starting are the residence of E. E. Hart, the Goodrich hotel, the Jennie Edmundson hospital.

The establishment occupies 400 feet front on Pierce street.



OLD COTTONWOOD JAIL, COUNCIL BLUFFS.





## E. CHILDREN'S SONS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the numerous industries operating in the city is one of E. Children's Sons Manufacturing Company. The business was started here in 1892 by E. Children and his two sons, who came here from Wisconsin and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the business was conducted successfully for eight years under that management until the death of the father, which occurred June 13, 1900, having been constantly increasing and extending its business. After the death of the senior partner it was incorporated with F. R. Children as president; W. C. Children, treasurer, and E. G. Anderson, secretary, with a capital of \$110,000. The principal articles manufactured at this time are cultivators, grain drills, sweep rakes, hay stackers, feed mills, elevators and dumps and horse powers. The location of the establishment is well suited to their business, leaving ample room for present or future needs, with trackage to facilitate shipping.

The main building is 200x50 feet and two stories in height. The foundry occupies a separate room of one story, being 100x50 feet, while the finishing and sales departments each have separate rooms 100x50 feet, of one story, while the power house is 50x50 feet and entirely disconnected with the other buildings.

All are of brick and great care is taken to keep the several departments separate as a protection against fire.

Nearby is a large lumber yard stocked with hardwood sawed at the mills to the dimensions required for the several different articles of their manufacture, and no part of which is permitted to be used until it has seasoned for two years. It is a hive of industry, where eighty men are employed, and their trade constantly increasing.

## THE MONARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, the officers are: E. P. Searle, president; L. W. Kinyon, vice-president; H. A. Searle, secretary and treasurer, and F. H. Searle, superintendent.

The plant consists of a main brick two-story building, 100x50 feet, besides storage rooms, all located at the corner of Sixth street and Eleventh avenue.

The business consists in the manufacture of high-grade greases and lubricating oils. The location is fortunate in having trackage connecting with all the railroads entering the city.

## KIMBALL BROTHERS COMPANY.

The above named brothers commenced business in Council Bluffs in 1892, in a small way, in the manufacture of weighing scales, freight and passenger, hand, electric and belt-power elevators.

The plant is situated on the corner of Ninth street and Eleventh avenue. The business grew and in 1900 was incorporated, with C. E. Kimball

as president: B. McInnerney, vice-president and manager, and W. H. Kimball, treasurer, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. All are practical mechanics and especially skilled in these specialties, so much so that they are at this time filling an order for two of their elevators to be shipped to New York city, also one to Cleveland, Ohio, and another to Pittsburg, Pa.

The way their business is increasing, they will soon require more room, their lot being but 200x130 feet. They have good shipping facilities, the Union Pacific, Rock Island and Milwaukee railroads passing their doors. On their payroll are seventy-five names.

#### SPRAGUE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among our manufacturing industries the Sprague Foundry and Manufacturing Company should not be overlooked.

It was established in 1885 on Third street, where it conducted a small business until 1893, when it succeeded the Ogden Iron Works, and in 1902 moved to its present quarters at Eleventh street and Third avenue, and incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

The officers are: President and treasurer, C. C. Sprague; vice-president and manager, R. M. Sprague; secretary, George S. Wright.

In addition to general foundry and machine work they have several specialties, among which are the Rose patent shaking grates, Western Underfeed furnaces, iron and brass castings and architectural iron work.

The business is growing and, though working forty men, they are behind with their orders.

The John T. Henderson Novelty Works is another industry, consisting largely in the manufacture of toys. Mr. Henderson is quite an inventor, making his own machinery, and has secured several valuable patents.

#### THE WALKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This establishment located in the city in 1902, coming from Rock Island, Ill., and occupying the building on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Ninth avenue, is engaged in the manufacture of farm machinery, consisting of furrow openers, disk sharpeners, wind mill regulators, stock waterers, hay bunchers, sweeps and stackers, woven wire fence, washing machines and other specialties. The main factory is 50x100 feet, with wing 50x50 feet, for foundry and powerhouse. At present time thirty men are employed besides a traveling salesman. The location affords ample facilities for shipping.

Peter Wind, contractor and builder, has a mill for planing, scroll and band sawing, all kinds of mouldings, turning and, in fact, doing all kinds of mill work required in the line of building; also has kiln for drying lumber. Has been one of the leading contractors for a quarter of a century. At this time has sixty men in his employ. Capital invested, \$25,000.

The plant is located on the southwest corner of West Broadway and Thirteenth street.

## KEYS BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS.

A prominent building in the western part of the city is the factory of Keys Brothers, for the manufacturing of carriages, surreys, buggies, spring wagons, etc. They came in the winter of '88, and, after looking the ground over, considering the facilities for distribution of finished work, concluded to locate here, and the following spring purchased the ground and erected their main building, which is 160x60 feet, and four stories high. They at the same time secured ample ground for any enlargement that might be required. They were from Ohio and, in addition to their plant here, are largely interested in an establishment for doing the mill work required by modern usage. So far the enterprise has proved a success, as the demand for their work has increased each year. They have just added a wing to the main building, 58x52 feet, of three stories. These, with the houses and sheds for storing the materials, occupy two acres, and their shipping facilities are of the best.

The concern is incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, with an average payroll of one hundred men.

On the 3d of September the above establishment was nearly destroyed by fire, but at this writing, October 24, is being rebuilt larger than before.

## THE KRITCHMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in 1900 with a paid-up capital of \$30,000.

The officers being: E. Kritchmer, president and treasurer; J. C. Kritchmer, vice-president, and George E. Smith, secretary.

The senior member of the company had been for years engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies in a small way on his farm in Montgomery county, where he had made a study of the habits of the bee, and the best methods of profiting by its industry.

So successful were his efforts, that his growing business required larger facilities, both for manufacturing and shipping, and, after looking over several localities, he decided on its present location on Third street, near the Wabash freight depot, where it secured abundant room for buildings, lumber yard, etc., also trackage for bringing the raw material and shipping the finished product.

Since coming here it has added the manufacture of steel and wooden tanks. The main building is two stories, 100x90 feet, with the most approved machinery for making the bee supplies, while a smaller one, 25x60, is used in the tank work exclusively, both being hives of industry.

It is encouraging to learn that the bee supply work has proved so satisfactory that its sale is not confined to the home market, but that orders are already received and shipments made to foreign countries.

Thirty-five men are on the present payroll.

The Alfalfa Meal Company was incorporated in 1904 and is quite an



extensive concern. President, M. M. Breen; secretary and treasurer, J. T. Brooks. Capital, \$80,000.

The plant is on the northeast corner of Twelfth street and Ninth avenue. The main building is 100x100 feet of three stories, with storerooms adjoining, 100x90 feet, part of which is one and part two stories. The business is the manufacturing and sale of stock food. It employs on an average twenty-five men and finds ready sale for its products.

### THE GROWERS' CANNING COMPANY.

The Growers' Canning Company is a corporation formed in 1905. Its officers are: Wm. Arnd, president; A. P. Hanchett, vice-president; J. J. Hess, secretary, and E. E. Hart, treasurer, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

The purpose is the production of high-grade canned fruits and vegetables.

The plant is situated on the corner of Third street and Twelfth avenue and consists of a main building of two stories, 100x50 feet, besides storage rooms and platforms with all of the most approved modern appliances for prosecuting the work. During the active season it employs seventy-five people, and has a capacity for producing 65,000 cans per day.

### BLOOMER ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

In 1893 R. H. Bloomer commenced the manufacture of wire and flat fence, in a small way, employing a dozen men, and after getting fairly started, had the misfortune to be burned out, but rebuilt on the same ground, to which was added the manufacture of woven wire fence to the business, and was incorporated, enlarged and employed forty workmen, besides fifteen traveling salesmen.

In the spring of 1907 it was reincorporated as the Bloomer Ice and Cold Storage Company, with R. H. Bloomer, president; E. C. Smith, vice-president; Thomas Green, secretary, and Dr. A. P. Hanchett, treasurer, with a capital stock of \$125,000, and adding the manufacture of artificial ice and operating a cold storage plant.

In establishing this the company has just erected a six-story brick building, 100x86 feet, that has a capacity of 200 cars and requiring thirty tons of ice per day in maintaining a temperature from freezing point to 15 degrees below zero. Although this has but just started, it requires a force of thirty men, with every prospect of enlargement, and for which the company has abundant ground space and trackage.

### THE JOHN G. WOODWARD COMPANY.

The above establishment is successor to the firm of Duquett & Co. and commenced business in its present quarters in 1895, in the manufacture of a general line of candies, with a capital of \$50,000. The building in which the business was started was the three-story brick, known as the Mynster



building on West Broadway. The increase of business required additional room, and in 1899 a building 66x80 feet and four stories was added, also a fourth story was added to the original structure, besides packing, shipping and storage rooms, sheds and platforms, so that the entire plant at the present writing is 165x100 feet.

In addition to the candy business, in sinking an artesian well at the depth of 800 feet, an abundant supply of water was struck, possessing medicinal properties, the bottling and sale of which has become a large addition to their already extensive business. It also affords fire protection by having an immense tank high above the roof constantly filled, from which the entire plant can be instantly flooded in case of fire. From two to three hundred persons are constantly employed in the works, many of whom are girls and boys, besides a dozen to fifteen salesmen are kept on the road. The goods find sale from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

### THE M. E. SMITH SHIRT FACTORY.

This is a hive of industry, in which seventy-five women are engaged. It is no "sweatshop," being roomy with the best of light and ventilation, situated at the southeast corner of Main and Fifteenth avenue. The sewing machines are driven by electricity, and the output being from sixty to seventy dozen per day. The entire force, including the superintendent, is composed of women.

The Standard Manufacturing Company was incorporated in November, 1904, with G. G. Wooden, president and treasurer, and J. F. Hughes, vice-president and secretary, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

The business is the manufacture of wagon boxes and shovel boards. The company secured ample ground, being half of the block on West Broadway, running through to First avenue, affording the most convenient shipping facilities. Their main building is 150x160 feet, with another 130x40 feet for painting and storage. The lumber used is southern yellow pine, of which a large quantity is kept on hand in their yard. It requires a force of thirty men to enable the company to keep up with their orders.

### COUNCIL BLUFFS BRICK COMPANY.

Brick probably enters more largely into the construction of a city than any one commodity.

The Council Bluffs Brick Company was incorporated March 10, 1907, with a paid-up capital of \$10,000. President and general manager, E. A. Wickham; secretary, William Arnd; treasurer, Ernest Hart.

The plant is located at the foot of the bluff in the northern part of city, the great bluff furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of the raw material, and the yard is equipped with all the most approved facilities for prosecuting the work, which includes all varieties of common and pressed brick.

The product this year, 1907, will reach 3,000,000.

Wickham Brothers are located under the same great bluff, where they have been engaged in the manufacture of the same quality of brick from the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Most of these are used by them in works, for which they are the contractors.

Their output will average 50,000 per day during the working season.

#### A. METZGER & CO., WHOLESALE BAKERY.

The above manufactory was established in June, 1906. The plant consists of a two-story and basement building of pressed brick, 100x90 feet, with all the most modern facilities for producing bread and cake of all varieties, also ice cream. This establishment is located on Mynster street, and the daily output runs from 4,000 to 5,000 loaves of bread, with a corresponding amount of cake and ice cream.

In connection with this is a retail store and restaurant at 523 and 525 West Broadway. Twenty-two employes are now on the payroll and the business growing.

Nearby is about the latest manufacturing establishment in the city, viz., The Oreutt Manufacturing Company. Incorporated June 1, 1907, with D. M. Oreutt, president and treasurer; G. E. Fisher, vice-president, and W. E. Oreutt, secretary, with a paid-up capital of \$15,000.

The principal business is the manufacture of weighing scales of all kinds, including the pitless wagon scale.

Although so recently established here, their business requires the active service of twelve skillful machinists.

#### THE NEW SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Incorporated with F. J. Duerr, president and manager; A. C. Walker, vice-president; C. E. Woodbury, treasurer, and John Gretzer, secretary.

The business of this establishment embraces the manufacture of gasoline lamps and lighting appliances, gasoline engine and automobile repairing, general machine work, steel frame pitless wagon and stock scales; also make castings in gray iron, brass, copper, bronze and aluminum, and do nickel and copper plating. Location, No. 43 to 47 North Main street, Council Bluffs.

Nearby in the same line of industry is the Incandescent Light Manufacturing establishment of James Darby, who, with six men, are endeavoring to keep up with their orders.

The Johnson McLean Company is engaged in all kinds of mill work required in the building trade, kiln drying, planing, sawing and working mouldings, also manufacturer of doors and sash. This firm takes no building contracts, but does mill work for such contractors as are without these facilities.

Is incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, and employs from thirty to forty men.

## THE A. C. KELLER COLLAR COMPANY.

This is situated on the southeast corner of Thirty-second street and Avenue A in Council Bluffs and makes a specialty of horse collars. The proprietors came here and started their business in a modest way, and, by industry and close attention to business, it has grown until they now employ from ten to fifteen men, and have introduced machinery and enlarged their factory, besides erecting a separate building for storing the raw material.

## BOX AND BASKET FACTORY.

Another small industry, made necessary by the large amount of fruit being raised in the surrounding country, is the Council Bluffs Box and Basket factory. This is situated on Twenty-first street, opposite Cochran's park. The building is 110x60 feet, two stories. This is one article for which we have the raw material in abundance, as the cottonwood along the Missouri is the best wood of which to make the berry, grape and other fruit boxes and baskets, and the work is adapted to men, women and boys.

The proprietors, J. M. and F. P. Liggett, last season made and sold to the amount of \$36,300.

## ELEVATORS.

The Cavers-VanDorn Elevator Company is situated at First avenue and Thirtieth street, with capacity of 50,000 bushels, can handle 30,000 per day; has trackage to all the roads.

The Peavy Elevator at U. P. transfer has capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, can handle 150 cars per day; trackage to all roads.

The Trans-Mississippi at U. P. transfer has capacity of 500,000 bushels; can handle one hundred cars per day.

The Droge Brothers' Elevator has capacity of 50,000 bushels; can empty a car in fifteen minutes.

The Shugart and Owen Elevator Company was incorporated in 1905; engaged in seed business. Elevator is situated on Sixth street and Tenth avenue. Capacity 20,000 bushels.

Sales during 1906 amounted to \$50,000.

A. Peterson's feed mill on Third street, 60x30 feet, two stories, driven by gasoline engine, has capacity for 1,000 bushels in twenty-four hours. Capital of \$10,000, and employs five men.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS BEDDING COMPANY.

This is one of the infant industries recently established. It is incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. At the present time the business is limited to the manufacture of mattresses, for which it is equipped with the



most modern machinery. At this writing five persons are employed. The factory being No. 34 Fourth street.

O. B. Anderson, manager.

The Council Bluffs Granite & Marble Works, southwest corner of East Broadway and Grace streets.

Sheeley & Lane, proprietors, successors to H. J. Gibson in fall of 1892. Have capital invested to amount of \$10,000. Employ five men in works beside one salesman on the road.

Among the manufacturers in a small way are those of A. Rasmusson's wagon and carriage manufactory on Upper Broadway, employing six men, and also that of Schultz & Hill on the southeast corner of Fourth street and Fifth avenue. These men employ six men, besides being practical workers themselves.

### THE WATERLOO CREAMERY COMPANY.

This institution was incorporated in 1900 and reincorporated in 1904 with a capital of \$12,000. President, Leroy Corless; secretary, Corless Hopper; treasurer, Bert Corless.

The business being the manufacture of butter and ice cream. It also is wholesale and retail dealers in milk and cream.

The plant consists of a three-story brick with all necessary appliances for conducting its business at 21 South Eighth street, and business is rapidly increasing.

Kindred establishments are those of I. Mucci at 218 West Broadway, manufacturer of ice cream, also keeps constantly on hand fresh milk and cream in quantity to suit purchasers.

Also that of O. O. Brown at 546 West Broadway, confectioner and manufacturer of ice cream.

### COUNCIL BLUFFS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

This institution is located at 28-30-32-34 North Main street; was started in 1902 in the old Bluff City Laundry building; engaged in the business of cleaning carpets by power machinery.

In 1903 looms were added for the purpose of weaving fluff rugs from old worn-out carpets. It became incorporated in September, 1903, with C. A. Beno, president; T. A. Bush, secretary and manager; Adolph Beno, treasurer; J. D. Evans, L. R. Hypes and W. F. Hypes, directors.

In 1906 the business was extended to include general cleaning and dyeing of garments, household goods, lace curtains, draperies, etc.

The growth of the business requiring more space a modern two-story brick building has been erected adjoining the original plant, and both buildings occupied.

The business requires from eighteen to twenty hands.



## INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY OF COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The above company was incorporated in 1905 with F. J. Day as president; vice-president, E. H. Merriam; secretary, C. A. Beno; treasurer, T. G. Turner.

Work was commenced immediately. The present site was purchased and Exchange building commenced and rushed rapidly to completion. While lines were being extended most approved apparatus installed so that the company was ready for business and opened on June 1, 1906. Since which time the business has rapidly grown until on October 1, 1907, their subscribers numbered 3,200.

Besides the industries named, we submit the following as directory showing the principal lines of business conducted at this writing in the city of Council Bluffs:

Abstract Offices .....	3	Laundries .....	5
Architects .....	3	Lawyers .....	40
Awnings and Tents .....	1	Liquor Stores (wholesale) .....	5
Automobile Repairing .....	2	Lumber Yards .....	4
Banks .....	5	Livery Stables .....	10
Bakeries .....	10	Meat Markets (exclusively) .....	13
Book Stores .....	2	Music Stores .....	4
Brick Yards .....	3	Millinery and Dressmaking .....	4
Building Contractors .....	12	Novelty Stores .....	2
Clothing Stores .....	5	Oil (kerosene) .....	1
Coal and Wood Yards .....	16	Physicians and Surgeons.....	32
Dry Goods Stores .....	4	Photograph Galleries .....	5
Department Stores .....	3	Plumbing Establishments .....	5
Drug Stores .....	20	Printing Offices .....	5
Dye Works .....	3	Paint and Papering .....	5
Dentists .....	10	Real Estate and Insurance .....	31
Electric Supplies .....	2	Restaurants .....	12
Engineers (civil) .....	4	Saloons .....	60
Furniture Stores .....	5	Shoe Stores .....	6
Feed Stores .....	10	Seed Stores .....	3
Galvanized Iron .....	2	Sewing Machine Stores .....	3
Groceries (wholesale) .....	1	Tailoring Establishments .....	6
Groceries (retail) .....	62	Tea and Coffee Stores .....	3
Hardware (wholesale) .....	1	Transfer Companies .....	7
Hardware (retail) .....	6	Theaters .....	3
Hospitals .....	4	Upholstering .....	2
Hotels .....	18	Undertaking .....	2
Implement Houses .....	16	Veterinary Surgeons .....	4
Jewelry Stores .....	4	Wind Mill Establishment .....	1

During October one of our citizens of the Hebrew persuasion passed away in the person of Mr. G. H. Mosler. He was an active member with Simon Eis-

man, Benjamin Newman and others of the first Hebrew society of Council Bluffs.

Our community was surprised on the 29th of October by the determination of our bankers to partially suspend, but allowing depositors to draw small amounts from time to time. This was brought about by the action of the New York bankers closing as a protection against runs and as New York went it seemed necessary for all others to follow, and so far our citizens acquiesce in the arrangement.

Having given the early history of the early settlement, and the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial affairs, we will proceed to notice the religious, fraternal, sanitary, patriotic and benevolent institutions, commencing with the churches.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic missionaries seem to have been the first of the religious sects to penetrate the wilderness of which this county once formed a part. The first to identify himself with the Pottawattamies seems to have been Father J. Smet, and we take the liberty of taking a few extracts from his writings after his arrival here.

"Council Bluffs, September, 1838.

"For the last four months the result of our exertions has been truly encouraging. A considerable number of savages manifest a desire to be instructed.

"We have opened a school, but on account of the limited size of our hut, we can receive only thirty children. The church in which divine service was celebrated, is perhaps the poorest in the world.

"We have already admitted one hundred and eighteen, of which number I had the consolation to baptize one hundred and five," and again, "I afterwards gave an instruction on the necessity and the ceremonies of baptism, and conferred that sacrament on twenty adults, among whom was the wife of the chief. \* \* \* After mass I blessed four marriages." The letter from which these few lines were extracted was addressed to Right Rev. Mathias Loras, Bishop of Dubuque.

Later Rev. A. Ravoux writes from Council Bluffs under date of August 29, 1847: "We spent three or four hours near the great camp of the Mormons, which is situated in one of the most beautiful regions of the Missouri. During the spring they cultivated a large tract of land and expect an abundant harvest. They possess a considerable stock of animals, and they number from eight to ten thousand souls in the camp or within a circle of ten miles.

"The same day about sundown we reached Council Bluffs, where we passed the night. I baptized two children and gave instruction at the house of Mr. Benoit. There are at least forty Catholic families in Council Bluffs." Much more might be quoted but this is sufficient to show that even after the Indians had left, and the Mormons were in full control, a root of the church planted ten years before remained and continued to grow.

During two or three years from the departure of the Pottawattamies, the advent and exodus of the Mormons and tide of California emigration, things

here were in a state of transition and no church seemed to be firmly established, and although three of four priests had been assigned to this place, Rev. Jeremiah Tracy was the first to erect a church since the old Indian mission. It was he that commenced the brick church that stood on a part of the ground now occupied by the Merriam block and was used until the completion of the St. Francis Xavier church on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixth streets.

Rev. William Kelly was pastor here from April to September, 1863, and Rev. James Power from June, 1864 to June, 1865. He completed the church and was called to duties in the St. Joseph diocese.

Rev. John Dachsacher resided here from June, 1865 to October, 1869. He built a plain residence, introduced a bell, probably the first church bell in the city, was constant and faithful in all his duties. During ten months in 1869 he had eighty-two baptisms. He also attended St. Boniface church in the Plumer settlement and in other places and was recalled to his diocese in Omaha.

The next to fill this important position was Rev. B. P. McMenomy. His fame had preceded him and he was received with warm enthusiasm, which ripened into lasting respect. Immediate steps were taken to make his abode comfortable, the church was enlarged and embellished, and a parochial school established on the northwest corner of the church grounds.

In 1871 the Sisters of Charity of B. V. M. were introduced from Dubuque and in 1873 commenced the St. Francis Xavier academy on its present site, which from the beginning has made wonderful progress, and now ranks among the best schools for the higher education of young ladies.

The rapid increase of the congregation made it advisable to sell the old church property, from which was realized \$25,000, and with this and other contributions he proceeded to build the fine structure that now adorns the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Sixth street. This building was completed in 1888 at a cost of \$50,000 and one year later a fine parochial residence was erected adjoining on the west at a cost of \$9,000, while three years previous St. Joseph's school for boys was built on the opposite corner east, at a cost of \$6,000. Father McMenomy was one of the most highly respected of any of the clergy that have lived here, not only by those of his faith, but by all. With the expiring year of 1892 he was laid to rest on Walnut Hill, December 31, 1892.

Succeeding Father McMenomy came the present pastor, Very Rev. Patrick Smyth. He, like his predecessor, was born in Ireland, received his education in All Hallows College, Dublin, was ordained on June 24, 1871, for the diocese of Dubuque, Iowa, and shortly after set sail for America and arrived in New York on the 14th of August, 1871.

It was here in his new land on the day following, in the church of the Holy Innocents, he celebrated his first holy mass. He then proceeded to Dubuque and was appointed assistant to Rev. R. A. Byrne at Holy Cross. Since coming among us he has endeared himself to his congregation as well as won the respect of the entire community and all the institutions connected with the church feel the influence of his helping hand.

A meeting of the German Catholics of Council Bluffs was called and



assembled on May 9, 1886, attended by the following men: Peter Weis, John Mergen, Rudolph Toller, Henry Toller, Peter Tholl, Jacob Neumayer, Peter Beck, Joseph Miller, Jacob Apple, Joseph Schmidt, Dr. G. W. Emonds, Herman Roblings, P. J. Emig and Albert Schott. Peter Weis was called to the chair and P. J. Emig appointed secretary, and it was resolved to organize a congregation for the German Catholics and build a church.

The second meeting assembled on May 30, 1886, and Peter Weis as chairman, called the meeting to order, when a committee was chosen as trustees, consisting of Peter Weis, chairman; John Mergen, treasurer; P. J. Emig, secretary; Rudolph Toller; Jacob Neumayer and Joseph Miller, and the committee was instructed to seek a suitable building site and report at the next meeting, and also solicit subscriptions for money. The name of St. Peters Association was selected.

On April 24, 1887, during high mass in St. Francis church, celebrated by Rev. Adolph Wesseling, O. S. B. of Atchison, Kansas, Right Rev. Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport, Iowa, published the separation of the German Catholics from affiliation with St. Francis Xavier's congregation, and announced the selection of Father Adolph as pastor for the new Catholic church for the Germans. The committee reported in favor of the site now occupied, which was approved. The bishop gave his approval, arrangements were made with Father McMenomy to use the old church during the construction of the new.

The construction of the building was commenced and prosecuted with vigor. The present pretty church with its tapering spire, and flanked by the parochial buildings makes a pretty picture and speaks well for the taste, piety and enterprise of the members, while its chime of bells emits tones for which these bluffs and ravines have listened for a thousand years.

The attendance at St. Francis academy continued to increase and in 1904 a four story addition was made, in which is a large auditorium. An average of three hundred pupils receive instruction here, many coming from a distance and boarding at the institution.

The attendance of boys at St. Joseph's is not so large, averaging seventy-five.

In connection with St. Peter's church are parochial schools for both girls and boys, with an average attendance of seventy-five, in which the sexes are about equally divided.

### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

It is seldom we are able to get historical facts at first hand after a lapse of fifty-six years, as in this case, where we are permitted to interview the venerable founder of the Congregational church here, and learn from him personally of its first establishment. In 1851 the Rev. G. G. Rice, under commission of the Home Missionary Society came here, and in conjunction with Rev. Wm. Simpson, Methodist, rented a room of Isaac Beebe, which they furnished cheaply and proceeded to hold meetings and also a Sunday school. Rev. Simpson was of the Methodist persuasion, and they alternated in their use of the room, and got along amicably.



In the spring of 1852 they bought a hewed log house for one hundred and twenty-five dollars of a man that was starting for Oregon, and raised the money by subscription to pay for it, and this became the first Protestant church in this county. In 1852 Rev. Simpson was given a charge in the eastern part of the state, and Rev. Moses Shinn was sent to fill his place. In the spring of 1853 the first Congregational church was organized, and the two congregations separated, the Methodists built their little frame church on Pierce street, and the Congregationalists purchased a small frame warehouse and fitted it up on Broadway a little west of Glenn avenue, where it was used until a small brick church was built on Pearl street, where the Brown block now stands, which was completed and dedicated in 1856.

In the organization of the church in 1853 it consisted of the eight following charter members: Rev. G. G. Rice, Martha C. Rice, J. D. M. Crockwell, James Harrison, Mary L. Harrison, Louisa Turley, Rachel Nichols and Doreas A. Crockwell.

Of this number, all but the pastor and his wife were born in the west and came from three different denominations. While in their little rude cabin, Father Rice baptized the first infants in the Protestant faith in this community. Here also the Council Bluffs association of Congregational churches was organized and here for the first time the Congregationalists of the southwestern part of the state of Iowa gathered in fellowship. This association has since grown to be one of the strongest in the state with such churches as Creston, Red Oak, Shenandoah, Atlantic, Tabor and Glenwood in its fellowship.

The congregation continued to worship in the brick on Pearl street until the completion of the one on Sixth street and Seventh avenue. During the construction, after being enclosed, it was demolished by a tornado, thus delaying its completion until 1870. Up to 1869 the church had been assisted by annual contributions from the American Home Missionary Society, in which year the church became self supporting. During the fifty years of its existence, the church has been served by the following pastors: Rev. G. G. Rice, from '51 to '58; James S. Haskell, 1859 till September. This man was a wag. Could preach a good sermon, make a beautiful prayer, play a strong game of poker, was a fine sleight of hand performer and ventriloquist and could not resist the temptation to occasionally astonish the natives with his tricks, and finally landed in a circus, where he rightfully belonged. Harvey Adams, '60 to '63; W. W. Allen, '63 to '65; J. B. Chase, '65 to '68; H. P. Roberts, '68 to 71; H. S. DeForrest, '71 to '76; Cyrus Hamlin, '77 to '84; G. W. Crofts, '85 to '92; John Askin, '93 to '97; W. W. Wilson, '97 to 1901; James Thompson, '02 to '05; O. O. Smith, D. D., to present time of '07.

The most marked periods of growth were during the pastorates of Revs. Adams, Chase, DeForrest and Crofts.

Dr. O. O. Smith, the present pastor, has served with great acceptability since May 1, 1905. The present membership is three hundred and eighteen, with a flourishing Sunday school.

Grown out of this church is the Woodbury Avenue Mission People's Church, Rev. Burkhart, pastor.

There is a growing sentiment among the membership in favor of a new church building more centrally located.

The Rev. Mr. Rice, in addition to his church work has always taken a lively interest in public affairs. He was a member of the first city council in 1853, and is still with us, wearing lightly his eighty-eight years, and now is largely engaged in fruit raising.

#### THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST LATTER DAY SAINTS.

This small church is one of a vast body that seceded years ago from the Mormon church, and have built up churches all through western Iowa, and are in no way affiliated with the dominant church, the head of which is at Salt Lake City.

This has a membership at this time (1907) of two hundred and ninety-seven, with a Sunday school and also a literary society connected with it.

One peculiarity of this little church is that it is self sustaining, never asking assistance from outside, nor resorting to the schemes practiced by other denominations for raising money.

Notwithstanding this it is slowly but steadily growing. The present pastor is the Rev. Samuel Harding.

#### FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF COUNCIL BLUFFS.

This, like most churches here, began with a mission.

It was first organized in 1891, by Rev. Monroe, with a membership of seventy. The first meeting place was in an old vacant store building on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third streets, where services were held for three years, then moved to Broadway and Seventeenth streets. Dr. Carter preached one year, from '92 to '93, was followed by Rev. E. W. Allen till '95 when the tabernacle was built. Rev. R. W. Abberly preached until '93 and was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Perkins, from '96 to '99, then Rev. W. B. Crewel-son until 1903, when W. B. Clemmer took charge and continued until 1907. The church has made very rapid growth, having at this writing a membership of six hundred, about five hundred within the city and about one hundred in the country immediately adjoining, also a prosperous Sunday school of over two hundred and a well trained choir. The pulpit is vacant but a supply has been secured and will arrive and take charge in the near future.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the settlement of a new country it is but natural for persons of the same religious faith to mingle and organize for mutual benefit, both religiously and socially. The first settlement of this county and city differed from that of most new communities in being all of one church, a body just as distinct from other organizations as were the Jews on leaving Egypt. And although persons of other religious views were tolerated, so overwhelmingly Mormon was the entire community, that there was little use for Gentiles (as all others

were termed) to attempt to organize churches until the great body with its leaders had moved on. Neither was it a good field for missionary work, as they had our Bible, and no people on earth were more familiar with its contents and teachings than they, so that if you attempted to teach them, they would turn the tables and teach you, and further, they had the advantage of receiving revelations from time to time, an advantage not claimed by other denominations.

It was not until 1856 that it seemed worth while to attempt the organization of a church, which was accomplished by Rev. John Hancock and thirteen others. The salary of the pastor for the first year was raised by subscription, many of the largest contributors to which were not even professors of religion let alone members. On the 12th of October, 1856, the church was organized and a room in the second story of the Empire block was secured and cheaply furnished, which served until 1861. This was over what is now Camp's drug store, and the alley in the rear of the block got the name of Presbyterian alley.

The church prospered and by 1861 it was able to build a small frame about twenty-five by forty feet on Pearl street, where the waterworks office now is.

In 1857 a lot had been secured where the present church now stands and a foundation commenced when the financial crash came, and the building was suspended for some years, the congregation continuing to worship in the little church on Pearl street.

In 1859 Mr. Hancock was released for one year on account of ill health. In 1860 he resumed his work for a while, but was obliged to give it up, and for a time the church was without a pastor, till Rev. Wm. McCandlish succeeded him for a period of two years. He again was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Clark. During 1865, work that had been suspended on the church on the corner of Willow avenue and Seventh street was resumed, and the building enclosed and basement finished, in which the most successful services were held in which many were added to the church. Up to this time Mr. Clark exercised a greater influence in the community than any clergyman that preceded or has followed him, and it was a severe shock to his church as well as to the people generally, to learn that he was guilty of gross immorality, for which he was promptly dismissed.

Following this the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Wm. Hamilton of Bellview, Nebraska, until the arrival of Rev. Thomas Cleland in August, 1866. His pastorate continued for sixteen years, during which time four hundred and sixty members were added, besides completing the church building, which had cost \$17,270, of which amount \$1,823 was supplied by the Ladies' Society of the church.

Sixteen months intervened between the resignation of Rev. Mr. Cleland and the employment of his successor, Rev. Alfred F. Bates of Lima, New York. Many candidates were heard during this period and for three months the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Henry McKeekin. Rev. Mr. Bates remained with the church from October, 1883 to January 16, 1887, but refused to accept a call as pastor. It was during Mr. Bates' ministry that the church began to feel the need of more room, and after consideration it was determined to tear



down the old building and build anew, using the material as far as possible in building the new and more modern structure.

This was carried out and resulted in the construction of the building as it stands to-day. Rev. Stephen Phelps came to the church in 1887 during the building of the new church, and it was completed during the first of his ministry, which lasted until July, 1896. During his ministry three hundred and seventy-five members were added to the church.

Following Rev. Phelps, Rev. W. S. Barnes accepted a call and remained as pastor until September 1905.

During his ministry two hundred and ninety-five names were added to the church roll and the membership reached four hundred and sixty-nine.

Rev. Marcus P. McClure accepted a call and assumed the pastorate in November, 1905 and at this time (1907) is actively engaged in the work. Number of communicants in 1907, four hundred and eighty.

Many of our most honored and prominent citizens have belonged and are at present members of this church and many more have passed away.

The second church of this denomination is the outgrowth of the "Harmony Mission," started in the 80's by the ladies of the northern part of the city, who succeeded in establishing a chapel on the corner of Frank and Harmony streets, where services were held by pastors of different denominations, who, for a time, received no compensation, and although many of its founders have long since passed away, the little mission survived, and in 1889 was organized as the Second Presbyterian church, with Rev. George Williams as pastor, who was succeeded by the following pastors: Rev. Grosman, Alexander, Sarchet, Armstrong, Litherland, Hostetter, and Rev. Grant B. Wilder, the present pastor. In 1898 the mission building was sold and the proceeds applied towards building the pretty church on the corner of Pierce and Brace streets and later a parsonage was added. The first elders were Dr. David Hutchinson and E. Morehouse. A. M. Hutchinson, E. Morehouse, R. N. Merriam, C. M. Burgess and F. L. Hayden are the present trustees; present membership, one hundred and forty.

In addition to the above, a mission has been established on Eighteenth avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets in Bethany chapel, in charge of Rev. John Kroonsmeyer.

#### SALEMS SOCIETY OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Was organized in 1858. This society is composed of German speaking people. Their first pastor was Rev. J. F. Schourber. Their first church building was a small brick on the southeast corner of Broadway and Stutsman streets, where they worshipped for several years, after which they secured a small brick building on the southwest corner of Glenn avenue and Pierce street, where they worshipped for many years under different pastors, who, up to the present day, number twenty-six.

The church prospered and in 1893 the present church was built on the same ground at a cost of \$6,000, and in 1906, under the administration of Rev. G. P. Cawelti, a neat, modern parsonage was added at a cost of \$3,100





JEFFERSON STREET, WEST FROM CHICAGO STREET.



The present number of communicants is one hundred and forty-four, with a Sunday school of eighty-two pupils with sixteen officers and teachers.

Also connected with the church is a Young People's Alliance in good working order and a Ladies' Aid Society of thirty members engaged in missionary work.

During the year 1903 the members contributed for all purposes twenty-eight dollars each.

The present pastor, Rev. G. P. Cawelti, is hopeful for larger results in the future.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Was organized January 18, 1868, with ten constituent members, being W. J. Midler, Florence Midler, W. H. Smith, F. D. June, Frances E. Smith, Thos. H. Stewart, Ursula Bragg, Julia Wiggs, Margaret Smith and Nancy S. Thrall. Rev. T. S. Thickstun was called as its first pastor, and assumed charge in August, 1868, remaining with the church for thirteen years. During his pastorate a lot on Willow avenue was purchased, on which a chapel was built and dedicated in February, 1869. At this time the church numbered but twenty-nine. Later this lot was sold, and the lot on the northeast corner of First avenue and Sixth street purchased and the present building erected.

It was dedicated, free of debt, in June, 1879.

In April of 1876, a Scandinavian church was set off from the first to do work among those of its own nationality.

Subsequent pastors were as follows: Rev. J. G. Lemen, L. A. Hall, D. H. Cooley, James H. Davis, V. C. Rocho, Milford Riggs and F. A. Case.

The present membership is five hundred and twenty, with a Sabbath school of two hundred and seventy scholars.

### SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

In September, 1906, a part of the members of the First Baptist church, living near the mission known as the Thickstun mission, aided by Alex Tipton, who had taken up his residence in its vicinity, concluded to organize an independent church. Previous to this services were held Sabbath evenings and occasionally on Sundays when a suitable person could fill the pulpit. Being encouraged by those outside, the church invited Rev. W. J. Bell to become pastor, which he accepted, and his work began February 1, 1907, as assistant pastor of the first Baptist church, and on April 4th following an independent church was organized with fifty-seven members, forty-one of these bringing letters from the first church. The organization has largely increased and a Sunday school established, in which great interest is taken, and in September, 1907, the membership of the church reached seventy-two and the Sunday school increased from seventy-five to one hundred and five. Have greatly improved the church building and pay bills as made.

### CHEVRA B'NAI YSROLL.

A Hebrew church was organized in 1904 with J. Galinski as the first president with eighteen members, also a Sabbath school of twenty-five mem-

bers. During 1904-5 the society erected a church on Mynster street at a cost, including the lot, of \$6,600.

The present president is Geo. Whitebook.

#### THE COUNCIL BLUFFS HEBREW SOCIETY.

Was organized in 1880 and incorporated in 1882. The first officers were Benj. Newman, G. H. Mossler, Simon Eisman and others. Their meetings were in various halls until they purchased Temple Emanuel on North Seventh street, which they subsequently sold to the Swedish Baptists.

They will hold their meetings this year in Grand Army hall.

Its ritual is the Hebrew Reform.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Wm. Simpson was sent out by the Methodist Episcopal conference in 1850, and in '51, in conjunction with Rev. G. G. Rice, Congregationalist, they rented a room of Isaac Beebe (a Mormon) and proceeded to hold regular services, alternating in use of the room for a year or so, when Rev. Simpson was removed to the eastern part of the state and Rev. Moses Shinn was sent to fill his place. By 1854 the society had become strong enough to build a small church of their own, and Rev. Goodfellow took charge for a time, and after him Rev. Todd.

This little church stood on the south side of Pierce street, where the west part of Hafer's large shop now stands. Mr. Todd was the most popular minister we had had up to that time and had been very successful in building up the church. During the winter of 1859-60 they had quite a revival and sinners of all degrees were invited. Among these was an eccentric character named Marshall, always called Major. Bayliss, a brother of S. S. Bayliss of the Pacific House, and a liberal patron of its bar. Pious converts succeeded after many efforts in getting him out to attend a revival meeting. The ground in front of the church was somewhat steep, and that night was sleety, and in coming out he fell and fractured his hip. He said this was the first time he had been sober for ten years, and if he got over that, he vowed he would never be sober again, and he came pretty near living up to his resolution.

This little church did duty until the brick on the corner of Broadway and First supplanted the Ocean Wave. This was built during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Knotts, at a cost of \$25,000.

During the early days of the church the singing was according to the old style, being led by one, and the congregation joining. Following Rev. Knotts came Rev. C. C. Mabie, whose administration was successful in bringing the membership up to one hundred and fifty-five with twenty-three probationers and a Sunday school of two hundred and twenty-four with a library of five hundred and seventy-five volumes. In 1869 S. Guyer was succeeded by Rev. P. F. Brezee. He was followed by Rev. R. M. Smith, who remained two years and was succeeded by J. G. Eckles. In 1876 L. M. Walters was called and served three years. In '79 and '80 Rev. M. D. Collins was in charge, and in '81 Rev. Brezee was again pastor, followed by Rev. J. Z. Armstrong,



who remained two years. In 1884 Rev. E. D. McCrary became pastor. The church had grown to the number of two hundred and fifty, a \$5,000 parsonage was built. In 1887 Rev. W. H. W. Resse became pastor, but was made presiding elder at the close of the year, and in '88 and '89 Rev. D. C. Franklin became pastor, and it was during his pastorate that a sentiment grew in favor of building the present church. In 1890 Rev. Franklin was appointed elder of the Atlantic district and T. McKay Stewart was assigned and during his pastorate the present large structure was built at a cost of \$50,000, and on May 5, 1892, it was dedicated in the presence of a congregation of 1,500 persons, by Bishop Joice, when \$16,000 was raised to apply on indebtedness. From September, 1892 to '95, H. P. Dudley was pastor, and '95 Rev. J. H. Senseny was appointed pastor. At this time, 1897, the church had a membership of four hundred and fifty and a Sunday school of two hundred and fifty and an active Epworth League.

In the fall of '97 Rev. Waddell succeeded Rev. Senseny, the latter being made presiding elder of the Des Moines district, and was followed by Rev. Calfer, who served three years and was followed by Rev. Stratton, who was compelled to retire at the end of one year on account of sickness.

This brings it up to the pastorate of Rev. Jas. O'May, the present pastor, and 1907 finds the church with a live membership of five hundred and a Sunday school of three hundred.

While in the old brick a good choir was organized with, for a time, a pretty fair orchestra.

The pipe organ in the present church renders the orchestra unnecessary.

This appears to be the parent church. The mother of the Fifth avenue and Trinity, besides several missions in city and adjoining territory.

During the week ending September 14 the Des Moines conference held its meeting here, presided over by Bishop Goodsell. Rev. O'May of Broadway church is assigned to Creston. Rev. J. M. Williams succeeds him here. Presiding elder, Council Bluffs district, A. E. Griffith; Fifth avenue, E. C. Newland; Epworth, W. L. Holly; Crescent, W. H. Doyle; Neola, E. B. Scrogan; Oakland, A. J. Mathews; Walnut, to be supplied: Trinity, Charles Mayne, are the assignments.

### THE FIFTH AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church has grown from the Overton mission on Fourth avenue and Sixteenth street, organized in 1888.

The next year the present site on Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street was secured and a church erected.

This building was remodeled in 1905 under the pastorate of Rev. W. N. Graves.

The pastors in the order of their pastorates are: S. Alexander, Geo. H. Bennett, Chas. W. Brewer, A. F. Conrey, J. I. Farley, W. H. Cable, M. T. Tweedy, G. P. Fry, E. W. Erickson, J. W. Abel, W. N. Graves and Eddy C. Newland, the present pastor.

This church is situated in a part of the city that is developing rapidly; the membership numbers two hundred; is a harmonious congregation.

It has a Sunday school numbering two hundred and fifty, under the leadership of Dr. C. S. Erickson, a most efficient superintendent.

The church also maintains splendid Epworth and Junior Leagues under the leadership of President Edward Owens and Superintendent Clara Smith.

The Ladies' Aid Society is a very valuable help to the church work; its president is Mrs. Nellie Evans; the church is largely indebted to this society for its existence.

The Epworth mission at Twenty-sixth street and avenue G has recently organized as an independent church with the Rev. Mr. Webster as pastor and has a growing membership and Sunday school.

### TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In November, 1888, a petition addressed to Rev. W. T. Smith, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, was circulated by Mrs. Mattie Witter, and signed by Lee and twenty-four others requesting him to organize them into a society to be called the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and pledging themselves to sustain the doctrines, usages and interests of said church.

On Sunday night, December 30, 1888, this list was read to the congregation and a class was organized by the pastor. Soon after this an annex to a brick church was built on the southwest corner of Fourth street and Ninth avenue, which was paid for, and in which services were held until 1899, when the value of the church property was \$5,000.

In 1902 the church sold the lot and so much of the building as was completed, and erected the church that now stands on the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Fourth street, where they have continued to worship until the present time.

The church is in a prosperous condition with a membership of one hundred and fifty, and a Sunday school of one hundred.

Rev. Charles Mayne is now on his third year as its pastor.

### ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Was organized by the Rev. Edward Peet, rector of St. Paul's church, Des Moines, April 17, 1856.

The vestrymen of the parish were: John B. Beers, D. C. Bloomer, Horace Everett, Adison Cochran, W. C. James, T. P. Treynor, J. P. Casady, Samuel Perrin and Geo. W. Dodge.

Bishops Lee and Kemper assisted in completing the organization.

A lot was purchased for the church building in the fall of 1858, the building of the first church was begun in 1861 and completed in 1863. It seated one hundred and cost \$1,100. In 1867 the church was lengthened twenty-five feet and two transepts added, doubling the seating capacity. The expense of this enlargement was \$3,000.

In 1876 a lot for a rectory was purchased and a rectory built on it at a cost of \$1,700 in the following year. In 1880 another lot was purchased.

In 1884 the building of the stone church was begun and was completed in 1886 at a cost of \$40,000, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty.

The following is a list of the rectors:

April 17, '56, Rev. Edward Peet; from January, '57 to June, '61, Rev. Geo. W. Watson; from December 25, '62 to April 17, '65, Rev. Faber Billsby; from June, '65 to June 30, John Chamberlain; from '71 to '75, Theophilus J. Brookes; from Easter, 1875 to 1882, F. T. Webb; from January 15 to July 1, 1891; T. J. Mackey; from July 23, 1891, to April 1, 1895, E. J. Babcock; April 1, 1895 to November 20, 1898, L. P. McDonald; from February 1, 1899 to October, 1903, G. E. Walk; from March 1, 1904, Homer Worthington Starr, being rector at this writing (1907).

The parish began in 1856 with five communicant members.

In 1907 it has three hundred and seventy-five; two hundred pupils in the Sunday school, four hundred and thirty confirmed persons, five hundred and forty-three baptized persons and six hundred and one individuals connected with the parish.

### LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church has organizations among our people of four different nationalities, viz., English, German, Swedish and Danish.

That of the English was organized in August, 1891. In 1893 they built the church on the southeast corner of Willow avenue and Seventh street.

This is known as St. John's Lutheran church, and at this writing has a membership of one hundred and ten and Sunday school of as many children.

Rev. George Snyder is the pastor.

St. Paul's German Lutheran church at No. 627 Seventh avenue was organized in October, 1881 and for a time rented rooms in which to hold their meetings, until 1892, when they erected the building they now occupy. Their first pastor was Rev. A. Detzer. It now has one hundred and forty-six communicants and a flourishing Sunday school.

Rev. J. H. Lindemeyer is the pastor.

The Danish Lutheran church was organized in 1871, and consisted of the Rev. H. Hansen and one man, a Mr. Newman.

From this small beginning it has grown to a membership of three hundred at the present time, with a prosperous Sunday school and a mission on Nineteenth avenue, and also on East Broadway, where weekly services are held and Sunday schools established.

Rev. Jens P. Heede is the pastor. This church is situated on the southeast corner of Ninth and Mynster streets.

The Swedish Lutheran church, situated on the southwest corner of Seventh and Mill streets, was organized November 12, 1890, with twelve



members, Rev. C. E. Elving of Omaha serving as first pastor. The church prospered and the following year the pretty church and parsonage were built, the lot and buildings being of the value of \$10,000. It has one hundred and twenty communicants, a Sunday school, Ladies' Aid Society, Luther League and a fine church choir. B. N. Glim is the present pastor; trustees, Otto Applequist, Carl Olson, Oscar Swanson and B. A. Olson.

The Swedish Baptist church was organized in 1893. The church building now occupied by it was originally built by a German Methodist society and by them sold to a Jewish organization and used for a time as their synagogue, and finally sold by them to the present owners. The church is small, numbering only forty-two communicants, with a Sunday school of thirty-five scholars. Both of these, however, are growing.

Rev. G. D. Forssell is the present pastor.

The Danish Baptist church is situated on the northeast corner of Seventh street and Seventh avenue, was organized in 1876.

The church was built in 1885. Like most of our churches its growth has been slow. There being but one hundred communicants, with a Sunday school of one hundred and twenty-five. H. A. Richenbach is the present pastor.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The introduction of Christian Science into Council Bluffs was by Mrs. E. B. Fenn of Omaha in the autumn of 1885. Mrs. Fenn had taken a course of instruction of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, discoverer of Christian Science and founder of the Christian Science church, and by request had come to Council Bluffs to give Christian Science treatment to invalids who had failed to find health and healing by material means, and who, having heard of this new-old way, desired to test its healing power.

In the spring of 1886 Mrs. Jeannette D. Coleman of Boston, came by invitation to organize a class for the systematic study of Christian Science with its text book, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker G. Eddy.

There were eight members of this first class, prominent among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Filbert and Mrs. Mary D. Porterfield, who afterward studied under Mrs. Eddy as teacher, going through both primary and normal classes in Massachusetts Metaphysical College, located in Boston, and who later taught classes in Council Bluffs.

During the following year Mrs. Fenn taught a second class which included several persons prominent in Council Bluffs circles.

During several years and before the organization of a church proper, meetings for study and divine service were held in the homes of those interested in Christian Science. Later on, religious services were held on the Sabbath in what is known as the Brown block on Pearl street. These services were conducted by Mrs. Al. Freddie Delong of Omaha, and other students of Mrs. Eddy, giving a short address on Christian Science.



In the year 1895 the present form of worship was instituted by Mrs. Eddy for all churches of this denomination and adopted by the Council Bluffs society.

This service consists of silent prayer followed by audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer by the congregation, the singing of hymns and reading passages of the Scriptures and Science and Health alternately. It was not until June, 1899 that a church was formally organized and chartered with thirty-one members, an upper room was leased in the Sapp block on the corner of Broadway and Scott streets for the meetings of the new church, and here for several years the little flock met every Sunday morning and Wednesday evening.

At the semiannual communion season new members were added from time to time until the church numbered in 1902 seventy members.

In the summer of this year a second church was organized which continued a separate existence until January, 1907, when the two organizations united in one under the name of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Council Bluffs.

It was soon found that the former places of meeting were inadequate for the larger organization, and the spacious auditorium of the Carnegie Library was secured until the church is able to erect its own house of worship, which it hopes to do in the near future.

As a part of the missionary work this church has undertaken a free reading room where Christian Science literature of all kinds is kept for sale, for reference, and for free distribution.

This room is kept open every afternoon except Sunday, with someone in attendance, and visitors are always welcome.

For this brief history we are indebted to Mrs. Helen C. Montgomery, who, in introducing the subject says, "Every new movement of consequence is more or less an invasion, or at least an innovation, hence it is interesting to trace the causes which led to it, and its trend.

"It might be likened to the mustard seed which is said to be the smallest of all seeds, and yet grew to be the greatest of all herbs. Whether this proves true of the Christian Science faith in Council Bluffs, the future alone will determine.

"It may certainly be likened to the seed sown on good ground, for it speedily took root, and in due time brought forth its thirty, sixty, and it may yet be an hundred fold, for the harvest is not yet ended.

"It has at least stood the test given by the great founder of the Christian religion, twenty centuries ago:

"Every plant which my Father has not planted shall be rooted up."

#### THE JENNIE EDMONDSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

The little acorn from which the Women's Christian Association Hospital has grown, was planted by five Christian women calling themselves the "Faith Band," and consecrating themselves to any Christian work into which the Heavenly Father might lead them.

The first meeting of the Faith Band occurred in the parlors of the First Baptist church in May, 1884, after the close of a district convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in the following month the organization now known as the Women's Christian Association of Council Bluffs was projected into being, growing into completeness as the months passed by. It began with prayers and this has been always its resource and its recourse.

The first definite object mentioned after permanent organization was effected, was a cottage hospital, but lacking unity of purpose and perhaps faith to ask the needed help for such an undertaking, the project was temporarily abandoned, and evangelistic and charitable work among the poor of the city was substituted. This was for two years carried on with much benefit to the donors as well as the recipients. Among the members of the Faith Band was Mrs. Dr. Green, always full of love for her kind and devotion to her Savior, and has passed to her reward.

Miss Laura Cole was an early member who served for two years as treasurer. She too has been called to the higher life.

In the autumn of '84 and '85 systematic visits among the poor and the dispensing of charity was carried on and brought new revelations of human life to many who had heretofore seen only its sunny side. On Christmas day of 1884 an entertainment was given at the Baptist church through means of which about three hundred women and children were presented with clothing, books and toys. Some of the Sunday schools that year gave, instead of receiving presents, exemplifying the truth that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The result of this entertainment was a central mission Sunday school that for nearly a year distributed weekly to the most ignorant and neglected of the city the bread of life.

Out of this grew a sewing school for poor girls where they were not only taught the art of making garments, but also provided with wholesome clothing.

This was in operation for three years until it gave way to the larger work of the hospital.

In August, 1886, the plan of opening a cottage hospital again engaged the attention of the association, but it was not until November of that year that decisive action was taken which resulted in the renting of a small cottage in the northern part of the city and opening it for hospital purposes. This was named the Cottage Home Hospital.

At this time the association was given the collection from the union Thanksgiving service, a custom which has since that time been yearly observed, and for which the members feel grateful not only to the pastors but also to the public. As the work became better known, donations came from various sources from the charitably inclined, donations of fruit, vegetables, furniture, etc. In this the Sunday schools and the public schools as well as individuals and churches have nobly borne a part. Their names cannot be given in this history, but their gifts are recorded. The hospital, while it never refused to shelter the impecunious, was not designed to be exclusively a charitable insti-

tution, but requires those who are able to pay for their accommodation to do so.

In April, 1887, basket donations were solicited from ladies of means in the city, to the value of two or three dollars each, to supply the larder of the hospital, which has ever since proved an efficient aid to supplying the table. Mention should be made of Mrs. O. M. Brown, who became a member this year, and until her decease was a faithful and untiring worker. In June, 1890, she too passed within the veil.

In the autumn of '87, finding the cottage too small the association leased the brick residence known as the McMahon place, situated on the corner of Sixth avenue and Ninth street, and moved all their appurtenances into these more commodious quarters, and three years later the property was purchased for the sum of \$4,200 and remodeled to suit the purpose for which it was intended. A steam heating plant was introduced which, with other improvements and repairs made, cost the sum of \$2,634, making the debt at that time \$6,834.

The society was incorporated under the laws of Iowa on the 20th day of July, 1886 by the following named persons signing the articles of incorporation: viz., Josephine Allen, Mary G. Green, Laura M. Cole, Perris Stacy, Caroline A. Day, Helen E. Sealy, Angela Shugart, Anna B. Phelps and Angeline H. Peak.

The officers elected for the first year were as follows: President, Josephine Allen; vice-presidents, Mary G. Green, Helen E. Sealy, Perris Stacy, Caroline A. Day and Amelia Bloomer; recording secretary, Mary G. Green; corresponding secretary, Helen Montgomery; treasurer, Lydia B. Atkins; trustees, Anna B. Phelps, Angela R. Shugart, Sarah E. Tulleys, Mattie E. Gaylord, Laura M. Cole, Minta Gaines and Angeline H. Peak.

In 1898 the association received a substantial donation from the late Mrs. Sarah J. Ballard, being \$10,000 in money and property, which was sold for \$10,115. This enabled them to add largely to their facilities for carrying on the good work, and in recognition, the board has endowed a room and two beds in perpetuity, preference to be given to old ladies without means.

In June, 1905 the association accepted a loan of Mr. J. D. Edmondson of \$40,000, at five per cent interest during his lifetime and at his death the principal is to become the property of the association, thus making it largely a donation. By this agreement, while the property remains in possession of the association, it will be hereafter known as the Jennie Edmondson Memorial Hospital, and two rooms are endowed, and a tablet placed to perpetuate the memory of the first wife of the benefactor.

On receipt of this assistance the board proceeded to look up a suitable location and decided on a beautiful location on East Pierce street known as the Bock property, and having agreed upon the plans, commenced active operation on the new building, which was rapidly pushed to completion, and on the 12th of February, 1907, possession was taken, since which time the association finds its self installed in a beautiful three-story fire-proof building with sixty-two rooms exclusive of bath and store rooms, with all the modern



appliances required for conducting the same, and in which lighting, heating and ventilation have received the fullest consideration.

A training school for nurses has also been established in which thirty-seven have been graduated.

The salaried employes, including superintendent, number thirteen. The building has a capacity for comfortably caring for seventy-five patients and in case it became necessary, could care for one hundred.

The directors for 1907 are: President, Mrs. R. M. Sprague; vice-president, Mrs. Clem Kimball; recording secretary, Mrs. M. C. Gaines; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Thomas; auditors, Mrs. O. H. Lucas and Mrs. J. B. Atkins, Mrs. M. F. Rohrer, Mrs. W. W. Wallace, Mrs. G. H. Richmond and Mrs. J. H. Carse.

The grounds are large and so situated as not to be in danger of being crowded in the future and with abundance of room that may be needed for enlargement of present buildings, or building additional ones.

### THE CHRISTIAN HOME ORPHANAGE.

Inaugurated in 1882; incorporated in 1883.

Those who are skeptical as to the Bible story of the prophet being fed by ravens, should visit the above named institution.

In the fall of 1882 Rev. J. G. Lemen, then pastor of the First Baptist church of Council Bluffs, organized a department in connection with his church work to give aid to the poor of the city.

It soon became known, and children were brought to him even as they were to another person some nineteen centuries ago, and if he did not claim to bless, he fed and clothed them.

Himself poor, he struggled on often far into the night, but always found a way to meet the emergency. Children continued to come, and the work grew until it encroached upon the time he owed to his pastoral duties. At this point, he claimed, God's hand appeared, and the decision was made for him, not by him. He gave up his pastoral work and devoted his whole time, and that of his family, to the work of saving destitute and afflicted children. His house being too small he rented others, having faith that the Lord would put it into the hearts of the people to sustain him.

At times he did not know where the next day's food was to come from, but it came. More room was needed as the children continued to come, more houses were rented and help employed and the money came to pay for them. Hundreds of our citizens had no conception of what he was accomplishing, so quietly was the work progressing. A chapel was needed and play grounds, these also were provided as well as schools, and the ravens continued to come. If a child was feeble or crippled it had special care.

Year after year it continued to grow, but the constant strain was wearing the faithful pair away. On September 10, 1902, Mrs. Florence J. Lemen, the devoted wife, passed away, but the founder worked on, making improvements and adding to and enlarging its grounds for two years more, when his Father called him October 6, 1904.



Then people wondered what would become of it.

The ravens came in flocks.

H. R. Lemen, son of the founder, took up the orphan's burden where the father had laid it down. Large, substantial buildings with all modern improvements have supplanted the old frames, a department has been added for aged and dependent women, also for deformed and afflicted children. Ample playgrounds for both sexes provided. The grounds adorned with trees and flowers, and in all its arrangements it will compare favorably with any of the benevolent institutions of the state.

Its property is valued at \$275,000. Five thousand helpless children have passed through it to comfortable homes.

And still the ravens come.

### THE GOOD SAMARITAN SANITARIUM AND MATERNITY HOME.

Dr. G. W. Pangle, Founder.

After practicing medicine thirty years in this city, in 1900 he founded the above named institution at No. 723 First avenue, where he makes a specialty of treating women, and providing homes for infants born within the institution. It is not conducted strictly as a benevolent institution, as all patients that are able are expected to pay for treatment and care, the same as is customary in general hospitals. The great increase in his practice required more room and greater facilities and during this year he purchased the entire block known as the Foster Flats, where he is prepared to receive all of the afflicted that apply.

### ST. BERNARD'S HOSPITAL.

It is doubtful if any city of its size is better provided with benevolent institutions than Council Bluffs. All of these have started from small beginnings. Among these is the St. Bernard's Hospital.

In the fall of 1887 two Sisters of Mercy arrived in Council Bluffs to establish an institution for the relief of suffering and helpless humanity, and as a result of their efforts St. Bernard's Hospital was founded on September 24, 1887, having procured the Hanthorn residence on Fourth street. In a short time this building was too small and in May, 1888, they bought the beautiful residence of Conrad Giese. This was a two-story house of seventeen rooms which were used for hospital purposes until 1890, when the east wing of the building was constructed for an insane ward. From this time on the institution has experienced a constant growth until at this time there are insane patients from several Iowa counties and private patients from nearly every state in the Union.

In the year 1896 the sisters erected an additional wing. This is one hundred by sixty feet, three stories high with finished basement, and furnishes the equipment of a complete hospital service. The rooms and wards are all high, light and perfectly heated and ventilated, and are arranged according to the most approved plans of hospital architecture.

This is situated on a commanding eminence overlooking a large part of the city, but not so high as to render it difficult of access. St. Bernard's Hospital is now devoted exclusively to the care of the insane and nervous patients and has the capacity for the comfortable care of two hundred and fifty.

Just across Frank, and fronting on Harmony street, stands the Mercy Hospital. Although entirely detached, it is under the same management and warmed and ventilated from the same plant. It is four stories high and has all the modern appliances for heating, lighting and ventilating and is absolutely fire-proof and provided with fire escapes from every floor. All the rooms are light and airy, and finished in hard maple except operating rooms and lavatories which are of white tile.

This was built during 1901-02, and on the 19th of January, 1903, twenty-four convalescents were removed from St. Bernard's Hospital to Mercy, and the first meals were served in the new building. The first mass was said on January 23, and the public opening was held on May 24, 1903.

The building contains one hundred and eighteen rooms and will accommodate one hundred and fifty patients.

In connection with the hospital there is a training school for nurses, where young ladies can pursue their course of studies with assurance of good instruction and opportunity to acquire experience which is so necessary to all well trained nurses.

#### ST. MARY'S HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The sisters also purchased the Wheeler residence on the corner of Harmony and Baughn streets, and fitted it up for a home for young ladies who find it necessary to be employed away from home, and as a refuge for respectable young women who are seeking employment. It is a three-story structure and thoroughly equipped for the care of girls. It is in every respect a home with all its comforts and protection. The nurses at Mercy Hospital have their quarters at the home and at the present date it accommodates fifty boarders.

In August, 1905, the Sisters of Mercy purchased the Gilbert property on Upper Broadway consisting of about ten acres of lawn and forest in order to establish a home for the aged where they may retire in quiet after becoming too old and infirm to continue the struggle and storms of the outside world and end their days in peace.

At present it will accommodate but a limited number of people but the sisters propose to build an addition this fall.

This place is known as Mt. Loretto. The sisters also intend to open a seminary for small boys on the grounds near Mt. Loretto. The plans are out and contracts have been let and they expect to build the coming fall.

The money already invested in the grounds, buildings and equipments amounts to \$250,000.

#### THE CRECHE.

The most beautiful object in all the world is a healthy, well cared for, joyful child. The most pathetic is a neglected, forsaken, helpless and afflicted one, but such there are all around us. In this heaven favored community the latter are but few; there should be none.

In the constant struggle for existence the weakest are trampled down and unless assisted most perish, and all honor to the noble women who have banded themselves together in this blessed effort to "rescue the perishing."

This is the mission of the Creche established by a society of ladies under the style of the Associated Charities of Council Bluffs and incorporated in January, 1901, with the following list of officers: President, Mrs. Jacob Simms; vice-president, Mrs. Lewis Cutler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. A. Wiley; recording secretary, Mrs. F. T. True; treasurer, Miss Maud Smith; auditor, Mrs. Fred Johnson; assistant auditor, Mrs. W. E. Dawson; attorney, Miss Caroline Dodge; superintendent of Creche, Mrs. Caroline Johnson; historian, Mrs. G. W. Snyder; with the following list of trustees—Mrs. J. P. Hess, W. M. Frederick, H. A. Ballinger, W. Runyan, Chas. Parmelee, F. H. Hill, F. W. Miller, Geo. Phelps, J. P. Greenshields, S. T. McAttee, Horace Everett, Geo. Allingham, Miss Caroline Dodge, Mrs. N. J. Swanson, Ellen Wyman and Mrs. Geo. Camp.

The paramount object of this institution is caring for deserted wives and children, the unfortunate girl and the waif. By taking the children to the institution and getting employment for parents that will enable them to pay a small sum for their keeping.

Like nearly all benevolent institutions it commences in weakness and trusting in the generosity of their fellow-citizens for assistance.

Already substantial aid has been rendered by one of our wealthy citizens which has enabled them to purchase an ideal place on East Pierce street with large well shaded grounds which have been put in condition to receive the little guests, thirty-three of whom are now comfortably domiciled here. No better site could have been selected, and with the assistance already rendered, and the known generosity of our citizens its success for the future appears assured.

### THE IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Although the history of the above named institution has no connection with Pottawattamie county previous to 1866, it seems but proper to start from its inception and follow it up to the present time. In this we are indebted to the present superintendent, Mr. Henry W. Rothert.

Shortly after the admission of Iowa as a state small appropriations were occasionally made by the legislature to pay for scholarships for Iowa children attending schools in other states.

It was not until a private school was organized in Iowa City by W. E. Ijams that a part of the public funds was directed towards establishing an Iowa institution. This private school received for a time a small pecuniary assistance from the state until January, 1855, when an act was passed establishing the Iowa institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and approved by the governor.

Under the provisions of this act providing means to support and maintain this institution the general management was intrusted to a board of trustees consisting of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, and four others elected by the general assembly.



The board of trustees so appointed and chosen consisted of Hon. James W. Grimes, governor; Hon. G. W. McCleary, secretary of state; Hon. J. D. Eads, superintendent of public instruction; John C. Culbertson, Rev. F. A. Shearer and William Crum.

One of the first official acts of this board was to absorb the private school of Mr. Ijams with his twenty pupils, appointing him principal, Mrs. Ijams matron, and Mr. Perry Barns teacher, and the state institution, afterward to be known as the School for the Deaf, was duly founded.

The school grew rapidly, the building became inadequate, and another one was rented to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. The \$10,000 appropriated for the equipment and support of the young institution was exhausted at the end of the biennial period, and the succeeding general assembly in 1857 appropriated \$7,000 for its continued support. This was followed by an appropriation of \$8,000 annually for the years 1858 and 1859. Liberal as these acts of the general assembly might seem to be, yet, under the most careful management deficiencies at the end of the term appeared and applicants were denied admission. At this time the school numbered fifty-nine pupils.

This unfortunate condition continued for several years, under the strain of which Mr. Ijams' health failed, compelling his resignation.

At the beginning of the term of 1863 Mr. Benjamin Talbot, a former teacher in the Ohio School for the Deaf, was placed in charge. Each year showed an increase in the number of pupils. The necessity for better accommodation and larger facilities becoming more and more apparent, on the third day of April, 1866, the general assembly passed an act by the terms of which the institution was removed to or near Council Bluffs. A commission consisting of Thos. Officer, Caleb Baldwin and E. Horn was created and empowered to select a permanent location, invite plans and receive proposals for the erection of the buildings. One hundred and sixty acres were selected, plans were submitted by different architects and after adopting one that appeared the most acceptable, bids were asked for and received. The matter was then referred to the general assembly with a recommendation that \$300,000 be appropriated to carry out the suggestions as made by the commission. This was approved only to the extent of an appropriation for the erection of the center and one wing of the main building, and the commission was authorized to proceed with the erection of the same.

From this time on the institution seemed destined to come up through tribulation. Defects in plans were encountered and changes were made, faulty construction was charged, as well as inferior material, time had to be extended, and it was not until December 1, 1870, that the pupils could enter their new but not very comfortable home. The center building of five stories and one wing of four were erected on an appropriation of \$125,000.

In 1876 the general assembly provided for the erection and completion of the other or west wing, but before this was completed a fire on the 25th of February, 1877, nearly destroyed the center and east wing, and rendered what had been imperfectly done uninhabitable and useless. Some of the children were sent to their homes, while some were provided for in an industrial school



building erected in 1868, on the east side of the grounds. The west wing was being pushed forward with energy when in August a tornado destroyed a large part of the work done, so that the fall school could admit but a limited number of pupils.

In the following year Mr. Talbot resigned as superintendent and was succeeded by Mr. Moses Folsom of Chariton, Iowa. During the two years of Mr. Folsom's administration the center building was rebuilt and the educational facilities increased by the addition of a printing office, affording pupils the advantage of learning this remunerative trade.

Mr. Folsom resigned in 1880 and Rev. Alonzo Rogers, of Glenwood, Iowa, was appointed to fill the vacancy. During his administration the east wing was rebuilt, thus completing the main building. Improvement was made in surroundings and school rooms, thus placing the institution in a position to fulfill the mission for which it was erected and maintained. Mr. Rogers resigned in August, 1883, and was followed by Mr. H. C. Hammond, who was at the time superintendent of the Arkansas School for the Deaf. Mr. Hammond was an executive, as well as teacher, and during his administration a twenty-room schoolhouse, chapel and dining room were added, and the water supply improved by sinking an artesian well eleven hundred feet deep. This affords an ample supply of excellent water and superseded the old arrangement of cisterns filled by pumping water from Mosquito creek.

After three years' service Mr. Hammond severed his connection with the school, and was succeeded by Mr. G. L. Wycoff, who had been a teacher of the deaf in the Iowa and other schools.

Mr. Wycoff filled the position but one year, the position being tendered and accepted by Mr. Henry W. Rothert, the present incumbent, in 1887. At this time it was thought best to create a new office, that of principal of the school, to which Mr. Wycoff was called, and who should be directly responsible to the board of trustees, while the superintendent was intrusted with the general management, looking after its material and financial welfare. This dual arrangement was changed by an act creating the board of control of state institutions, and providing that there should be but one chief officer, recognized in the person of the superintendent.

Notwithstanding the ordeal the school has passed through by tornado and fire, its growth has been continuous. Workshops have been added, a chapel and hospital built, sewerage constructed, and all modern improvements and conveniences provided, and the grounds constantly improved.

After a period of prosperity, on the eleventh day of August, 1892, a fire, the cause of which could not be learned, destroyed a two-story building in the rear of the kitchen, containing the laundry and ironing room, and damaged the engine, dynamo and boilers to the extent of \$15,000. This loss was speedily repaired and it seemed as though it had suffered enough, but in a little less than ten years it was doomed to pass through the severest ordeal of all. On the 9th of May, 1902, the entire main building and part of the chapel and pupils' dining room were entirely destroyed by fire. It is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding the great pecuniary loss, not a child was hurt, nor did a pupil lose a meal or an hour's study. The remaining buildings were

utilized, temporary schoolhouses built, until in 1906 the ruins were replaced by better and more commodious buildings than before.

This structure cost \$250,000, to which was added a fire-proof hospital, costing \$30,000, also a new powerhouse and laundry costing \$60,000. Grounds have been graded and farm buildings erected at a cost of \$8,000.

Many people still call this the deaf and dumb asylum and consider it a benevolent institution. This is all wrong. It is simply a large public school, the pupils of which require teachers specially qualified.

Neither are the pupils subjects of charity. They have the same right to a public school education as all others. The course of study is substantially the same as that in our primary, graded, and high schools, to which is added trades adapted to both sexes, the full intent of which is to fit them for independent and intelligent citizenship.

The name as fixed by the general assembly is simply the Iowa School for the Deaf.

The institution as now constituted represents a money value of over a half million dollars.

The number of pupils at this writing (October, 1907) is two hundred and sixty.

### THE WESTERN IOWA COLLEGE.

This institution was established in 1884 and commenced business in the Shugart block.

It is strictly a business school, its aim being to equip young men and women to fill satisfactorily to themselves and their employers any position of a clerical nature that may be open to them.

The officials and instructors are as follows:

E. P. Miller—President and business manager, instructor in penmanship and correspondence.

Charles Benson—Vice-president, principal of business department and instructor in bookkeeping, banking, commercial law and arithmetic.

Catharine L. Miller—Secretary and treasurer, superintendent of shorthand, office practice department.

Alice A. Benson—Principal shorthand department, and instructor in shorthand and touch typewriting.

Mrs. W. L. Baker—Principal normal department, and special instructor in English sciences and didactics.

After some years more room was required for its increasing business and the institution was moved to the Masonic Temple and on completion of the Public Library building the college secured the rooms vacated by that association in the Merriam block, where it is established at the present writing, with ample room for its three hundred students. It became incorporated in 1906, with capital of \$10,000.

### OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Next to the home, the public school is the most sacred institution in our land. It is the ground floor on which our children can assemble without money and without price and receive instruction fitting them for the every-



THE POSTOFFICE, COUNCIL BLUFFS.





day duties of life, as well as to prepare such as desire, for the college and university.

The church, the Sunday school and the home are the proper places for religious instruction, and there is no danger of their receiving too much of it there, but here is, and should be, neutral ground on which all can be taught, unvexed by creeds and dogmas that have perplexed older heads for centuries. Here the young mind can expand, and outgrow bigotry and superstition that in times past have led up to persecution, even to the rack, stake and faggot.

Such is the present condition of our public schools today, and as such we are proud of them.

The following is a list of those of the independent district of Council Bluffs, with number of rooms and seating capacity.

	Rooms.	Seating Capacity.
Bloomer .....	12	600
Avenue B.....	12	600
Harrison Street .....	4	200
Eighth Avenue .....	4	200
Pierce Street .....	12	600
Third Street .....	8	400
Washington Avenue .....	19	950
Eighth Street .....	8	400
Twentieth Avenue .....	12	600
Second Avenue .....	10	500
Madison Avenue .....	4	200
Thirty-Second Street .....	8	400
West Council Bluffs.....	2	100
High School .....	12	600

These being filled, as the secretary reports, gives 6,350. This, with the 500 in the two parochial, the commercial, and Christian Home, gives us 6,850, and still many are not attending. Some of which are at work and some playing truant, as the state census of 1906 gives Council Bluffs 8,338 of school age.

These require the services of a superintendent and one hundred and fifty teachers, including specialists and substitutes.

The pay of teachers in the grades is from \$40 to \$70 per month. High school from \$75 to \$133. Principals from \$80 to \$112. Superintendent \$2,600 per year.

The board of education is constituted as follows: President, Emmet Tinley, J. P. Hess, F. J. Shugart, N. P. Anderson, J. A. Schoodsack, G. S. Elliott and W. H. Killpack.

Secretary—D. L. Ross.

Treasurer—Geo. S. Davis.

## BLUFF CITY LODGE FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

June 8, 1855, dispensation was issued by A. R. Cotton, grand master, assisted by T. S. Brown, grand secretary of Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. and A. M., to L. L. Bowen, P. J. McMahon, S. H. Riddle, A. V. Larimer, W. C. James, Wm. Clancy, L. W. Williams, Samuel Knepper, Rufus Beall and J. C. Fargo, to form and open a lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Council Bluffs, by the name of Bluff City Lodge, and appointing L. L. Bowen, W. M.; P. J. McMahon, S. W., and Samuel Riddle, J. W.

July 21, 1855, the first lodge meeting was held. June 4, 1856, charter was issued by Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. and A. M., to Bluff City Lodge No. 71, A. F. and A. M., signed by John F. Sanford, grand master, and T. S. Brown, grand secretary.

December 6, 1856, twenty Master Masons residing in Omaha, Nebraska territory, exemplified the work in Bluff City Lodge No. 71, A. F. and A. M., and asked for, and received a recommendation to form a capital lodge at Omaha, Nebraska.

May 5, 1860, a resolution presented at a former meeting to surrender the charter of the lodge was voted on and carried in the negative.

January 23, 1869, Geo. W. Lininger and other brethren exemplified the work and received the recommendation to form Excelsior Lodge in Council Bluffs.

The cornerstone of the Masonic Temple was laid by Geo. B. Vansaun, grand master of Iowa, October, 1883. The lodge held its first meeting in Masonic Temple December 16, 1884.

December, 1905, Masonic bodies bought Masonic Temple and made substantial improvements, including installing an elevator.

Present membership (1907) is 250.

Officers of Bluff City Lodge, September 1, 1907, are as follows: D. E. Stuart, W. M.; J. G. Wadsworth, S. W.; Geo. E. Williamson, J. W.; H. W. Binder, treasurer; G. W. Lipe, secretary; H. E. Doolittle, S. D.; T. B. Lacy, J. D.; J. M. Morrow, S. S.; G. H. Nicoll, J. S.; C. A. Bailey, tyler.

June, 1860, Thos. H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

June, 1893, Thos. B. Lacy was elected J. G. warden Grand Lodge of Iowa.

June, 1898, G. W. Lipe was elected J. G. W. Grand Lodge of Iowa.

## IVANHOE COMMANDERY NO. 17, K. T.

Charter was granted October 17, 1871.

Officers: C. E. Walters, commander; R. C. Peregoy, generalissimo; S. F. Shuart, captain general; G. W. Lipe, senior warden; C. W. Perdum, junior warden; W. S. Baird, prelate; C. Konigsmacher, treasurer; G. H. Jackson, recorder; E. E. Smith, standard bearer; J. E. Lundine, sword bearer; W. E. McConnell, warder; J. Anderson, sentinel. Finance committee—C. E. Walters, R. C. Peregoy and S. F. Shuart. Past commanders—T. B. Lacy, F. J.

Pierce, G. W. Lipe, Geo. H. Jackson, V. Jennings, H. W. Binder, C. M. Hart, P. H. Wind and J. C. Mitchell. Past grand officer—T. B. Lacy, P. G. commander. Membership, 87.

#### STAR CHAPTER NO. 47, R. A. M.

Organized July 5, 1869.

Officers: F. J. Pierce, M. E. H. priest; G. H. Nicoll, E. king; W. H. Miller, E. scribe; C. E. Price, treasurer; G. H. Jackson, secretary; J. C. Madsen, captain host; G. W. Lipe, principal sojourner; J. E. Lundine, R. A. C.; P. H. Wind, M. third vail; G. E. Gould, M. second vail; H. E. Doolittle, M. first vail; J. Anderson, guard. Finance committee—F. J. Pierce, G. H. Nicoll, W. H. Miller. Past high priests—P. H. Wind, A. McMillen, T. B. Lacy, H. W. Binder, C. Konigmacher, J. C. Mitchell, C. M. Hart, G. W. Lipe, J. C. Madsen and C. E. Walters. Past grand officer—T. B. Lacy. Membership, 119.

#### JOPPA COUNCIL NO. 15, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Date of charter October 8, 1902.

Officers: F. J. Pierce, T. I. M.; C. E. Walters, D. M.; P. H. Wind, P. C. W.; E. Kretchmer, treasurer; G. E. Jackson, recorder; G. W. Lipe, captain guard; A. McMullen, C. of C.; H. V. Battey, steward; J. Anderson, sentinel. Finance committee—F. J. Pierce, C. E. Walters and P. H. Wind. Past T. I. masters—Thos. B. Lacy, G. W. Lipe and F. J. Pierce. Membership, 51.

#### HARMONY CHAPTER NO. 25, O. E. S.

Organized December 21, 1878.

Officers: Mrs. Blanch Killpack, worthy matron; W. H. Killpack, worthy patron; Miss Crystal Dingle, associate matron; Emma G. Potter, secretary; Mrs. Jennette Ott, treasurer; Miss Jesse Caldwell, conductress; Miss Blanche Arkwright, conductress; Miss Blanche Arkwright, A. conductress; Mrs. Carrie Van Fossen, Adah; Mrs. Emeline Williams, Esther; Mrs. Helen M. Wheeler, Martha; Mrs. Lillie Cook, Electra; Mrs. Barbara Tucker, warder; J. Anderson, sentinel; Mrs. Mattie E. Witter, chaplain; Mrs. Esta M. Conrad, marshal; Mrs. Clara Williams, organist. Past matrons of Harmony Chapter—Mrs. Lizzie Huntington, Mrs. Maria Jackson, Mrs. M. Duquette, Mrs. Jennie P. Gray, Mrs. Ada Morgan, Miss Emma G. Potter, Mrs. Harriett Stevenson, Mrs. Barbara Tucker, Mrs. Charles E. Walters and Mrs. Jennie Wilkins. Past patrons of Harmony Chapter—Ephraim Huntington, Wm. Highsmith, G. H. Jackson, Chas. E. Walters, Peter H. Wind and Andrew McMillen. Finance committee—Geo. H. Jackson and Mrs. Harriet Stephenson. Relief committee—Miss Maggie McMillen, Mrs. L. M. Shubert, O. J. McManus. Past grand officers—Mrs. Maria Jackson, P. G. matron; G. H. Jackson, P. G. patron; Emma Potter, P. G. Ruth. Membership, 170.

## EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 259, A. F. and A. M.

Dispensation was granted February 1, 1869. Chartered June 2, 1869, with the following charter members: G. W. Lininger, T. A. Megath, J. Lyman, P. J. McMahon, B. Newman, W. J. Brainard, Leech Clark, Thos. J. Evans, Richard Gray, H. W. Goff, J. H. Keatley, J. W. Vinacke, A. J. Bond and J. Brewster.

First officers were: G. W. Lininger, W. M.; T. A. Megath, S. W.; J. Lyman, J. W.; P. J. McMahon, treasurer; B. Newman, secretary; J. W. Brainard, S. D.; Leech Clark, J. D.; T. J. Evans, tyler.

In 1907 the membership had grown to 145, with the following officers: Wm. S. Baird, W. M.; Charles H. Conrad, S. W.; Harry A. Lenox, J. W.; John S. Kinkle, treasurer; Thos. McMillen, secretary; Edward D. Carr, S. D.; John B. Sherman, J. D.; C. M. Maynard, S. S.; G. Gail Garretson, J. S.; Jas. McMillen, tyler. Trustees—George H. Jackson, Dell G. Morgan and Samuel Payne. Membership, 145. Past masters—C. M. Harl, P. H. Wind, W. A. Highsmith, G. H. Jackson, Samuel Payne, H. E. Spoor, D. G. Morgan, A. McMillen, S. G. Culver and James I. Henry.

The following are the directors of the Masonic Temple Association: G. W. Lipe, F. J. Pierce, W. E. McConnell, V. Jennings, J. McMillen, G. H. Jackson, J. G. Wadsworth, W. S. Baird and P. H. Wind.

Officers: President, G. W. Lipe; vice-president, P. H. Wind; treasurer, F. J. Pierce; secretary, J. G. Wadsworth. Executive committee—J. McMillen, V. Jennings, G. H. Jackson and W. E. McConnell.

## THE MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Is a fraternal benefit insurance association. Hazel Camp, No. 171 was organized February 6, 1886, with sixteen members.

Its growth has been continuous, until at the present time it has a membership of 630.

It has distributed to the widows and children of its deceased members ninety-four thousand dollars (\$94,000).

It includes in its membership many of the foremost business and professional men in the city.

## FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

The Council Bluffs Aerie was organized December 28, 1900. First past president, S. P. Wadsworth; first president, John Lindt; second president, W. H. Ware; third president, Steve H. Connors; fourth president, Thos. Metcalf; fifth president, Chas. Nicholson.

The organization at present (1907) is as follows: President, J. J. Klein; recording secretary, J. H. Bryant; financial secretary, F. C. Hendricks; treasurer, Geo. S. Davis.

The present membership of this Aerie is 700.

The benefits distributed since organization have averaged \$3,000 per annum.



## COUNCIL BLUFFS LODGE NO. 49, I. O. O. F.

The charter of Council Bluffs Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., was granted October 26, 1853, by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and record shows that from December 21, 1859, no meetings were held until July 11, 1867, when the following brothers met for the purpose of reorganization: J. P. Casady, D. C. Bloomer, J. Smith Hooten, W. L. Biggs and J. D. Test. Brother J. P. Casady being appointed by the grand secretary. District deputy grand master ordered an election of officers, and the following brothers were elected and installed: Brother J. Smith Hooten, noble grand; Brother D. C. Bloomer, vice grand; Brother J. P. Casady, secretary; Brother W. L. Biggs, treasurer.

At the following meeting July 19, 1867, the following brothers were elected by card: J. H. Stewart, T. H. Stewart, I. N. Chapman, B. Newman and A. H. Orr.

The present membership is 195, and the present officers are: G. W. Eckert, noble grand; Thos. Q. Harrison, vice grand; J. V. Howard, secretary; C. W. Dachtler, treasurer.

Hawkeye Lodge No. 184, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 10, 1869, by Past Grand W. L. Biggs, D. D., G. M.

Charter was granted October 20, 1870. The charter members were as follows: J. W. Perego, noble grand; Robert George, vice grand; J. S. Sayles, recording secretary; A. H. Orr, treasurer; G. W. Wilcox, Ben Newman, R. H. Kells and R. R. Kirkpatrick.

The present membership is 148, with the following officers: J. R. McPherson, noble grand; J. R. Ezra, vice grand; J. F. Spare, secretary; A. D. Van Horn, treasurer.

The five-story brick temple now occupied by the several lodges was built in 1896.

Park City Lodge, No. 606, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 20, 1894, with the following charter members: A. N. Lund, J. A. Heflin, F. A. Grout, Geo. W. Skinner, P. B. Griffith, E. A. Pippin, Geo. D. Clark, T. H. N. Peterson, Geo. Shoemaker and Geo. H. Scott.

The first officers were: F. A. Grout, noble grand; Geo. D. Clark, vice grand; A. N. Lund, secretary; Geo. Shoemaker, treasurer.

The grand officers who instituted this lodge were: A. D. Van Horn, past grand of Hawkeye Lodge, No. 184, Dist. Dept. G. M.; C. E. Tucker, past grand of Council Bluffs, No. 49, grand warden; Fred Knapp, past grand of Humboldt Lodge, No. 174, grand secretary; S. S. Keller, past grand of Council Bluffs Lodge, No. 49, grand treasurer.

Five of these original charter members are still connected with this lodge. All the charter members are living except P. B. Griffith, who died some years ago.

The present membership is 168. Present officers are: W. F. Johnson, noble grand; F. R. Starr, vice grand; Walter C. Joseph, secretary; I. N. Parsons, treasurer.

St. Albans Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., was organized June 12, 1872, by a delegation of Knights from Nebraska Lodge No. 1, of Omaha, with the following list of charter members: J. J. Monell, Jr., Edwin J. Abbott, F. W. Bennett, A. M. Wickens, W. H. Lafferty, J. W. Jacobs, G. W. Taylor, H. C. Van Brunt, C. N. Beyers, F. Gandy, J. Armstrong, J. E. Riley, W. P. Windel, C. Hummel, R. George, O. D. Boomer and Will H. Hoxie.

The first chancellor commander was J. J. Monell, Jr., and Edwin J. Abbott first master of exchequer, and J. W. Jacobs, K. of P. and S. past chancellor.

Edwin J. Abbott and J. W. Jacobs are the only charter members connected with the lodge.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition. Its present officers are: Julius R. Cummings, C. C.; Ray Cook, V. C.; Geo. Hunter, prelate; A. W. Huber, M. of W.; Edwin J. Abbott, K. of P. and S.; C. A. Tibbitts, M. of finance; A. C. Lane, M. of E.; S. J. Culver, marshal; H. Danells, J. G.; J. W. Jacobs, O. G. Trustees—Ed. Carr, C. W. Atwood and Thos. Pilling.

### PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ORDER OF ELKS.

Council Bluffs Lodge, No. 531 was organized in the fall of 1899, and on the 27th of December the first meeting was held, when 245 charter members were duly initiated, being the largest charter membership of any lodge ever instituted up to that time.

The following were the first officers of the lodge: Hon. John N. Baldwin, exalted ruler; Dr. T. B. Lacy, esteemed leading knight; W. J. Davenport, esteemed loyal knight; Emmet Tinley, esteemed lecturing knight; H. Z. Haas, secretary; F. A. Buckman, treasurer; E. A. Troutman, esquire; N. E. Terryll, tyler; Rev. Geo. Edward Walk, chaplain; E. C. Brown, inner guard. Trustees—Lucius Wells, three years; Wm. Arnd, two years; Geo. E. Smith, one year.

In the fall of 1900 an Elks' building association was formed and stock was issued, sold, and money raised to purchase ground and erect a lodge building and club rooms, and on October 21, 1900, the corner stone was laid with ritualistic ceremonies of the order, and on April 19, 1901, the building was properly dedicated and opened for the use of its members. From that time to the present the lodge has been in a most prosperous condition, having at the present time 600 members in good standing. The cost of building and ground was \$30,000.

### ROYAL ARCANUM.

Fidelity Council of the Royal Arcanum, No. 156 of Council Bluffs was organized by Thos. G. Magrain, August 12, 1878, with nine members, viz.: Dr. John Green, Thomas E. Weeks, Albert B. Nicholas, James P. Goulden, Thomas Bowman, B. F. Baldwin, Col. D. B. Daily, Thomas E. Cavin and Orvil M. De Kay.

This was but one year and two months after the organization of the supreme council of Boston, and was the first council organized in Iowa.

The splendid impetus given the new society by these enthusiastic young business men launched it upon a most successful and honorable career, and in

twenty-nine years of its history 650 members have claimed its protection. Its present membership is 252.

There have been forty-three deaths among its members, and the material benefits distributed to the widows and orphans of the deceased members amount to \$126,000.

The total membership of the order is 249,000, and the total benefits paid \$112,000,000.

Of the original nine charter members of Fidelity Council only three are now living, viz.: Hon. Thos. Bowman, T. E. Cavin and A. B. Nicholas.

### WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Council Camp, No. 14, Woodmen of the World, was organized September 8, 1891, by Deputy S. L. Waid in the Red Men's hall, corner of Broadway and Main street, with a charter list of 175 members.

The first set of officers were: Consul commander, Dr. D. Macrae, Sr.; advisor lieutenant, Dr. C. H. Brown; banker, Dr. V. L. Treynor; clerk, H. A. Baird; escort, Dr. D. Macrae, Jr.; sentry, Jas. A. Harlan; watchman, L. E. Roe; managers, J. I. Lutz, Dr. F. S. Thomas and C. A. Tibbitts. The camp moved from the hall in September, 1893, to what was known as Peterson's hall, on Upper Broadway, which was rented, and remained the W. O. W. hall. This they occupied until January, 1906, when they moved to their present quarters, corner of Broadway and Park avenue.

The present officers are as follows: Consul commander, C. E. Barry; advisor lieutenant, M. R. Jones; banker, C. A. Tibbitts; clerk, Del G. Morgan; escort, E. W. Corlies; secretary, E. A. Aspinwall; sentry, J. H. Carsley; watchman, E. E. Grimes; physicians, Drs. P. J. Montgomery, C. H. Bower, O. V. Hennessy and J. H. Gasson; managers, J. G. Bradley, W. J. Lauterwasser and A. C. Lane.

The camp has a well drilled uniformed company of sixteen men under Captain W. C. Smith. One of the features of the W. O. W. plan is the placing of a monument over the grave of every deceased member.

Council Camp has forty-one monuments placed, mostly in the city cemeteries.

The camp has paid out up to this time (1907) \$42,000 in death benefits.

The present membership numbers 440.

### ABE LINCOLN POST, G. A. R.

Was organized in December, 1880, and held its first regular meeting on the 7th day of January, 1881, with E. H. Harrison, W. H. Campbell, J. Lindt, E. J. Abbott, Lewis Souvrein, Ed F. Holmes, R. P. Seely, J. Daugherty, A. Austin, Wall McFadden, Geo. B. Miles, Geo. Carson, L. S. Russel, C. J. Beckman, D. B. Daily, E. Casey, W. H. McGinnis and J. A. Spaulding as charter members.

The first commander was C. N. Harrison; first adjutant E. J. Abbott.

The post and its members have been prominent in the Grand Army affairs of the state, Past Commanders John Lindt and J. J. Steadman having been



department commanders of the state of Iowa, and General G. M. Dodge is delegate-at-large to the national encampment, Post Commanders L. B. Cousins and D. R. Witter have served as inspector generals, and E. J. Abbott as adjutant general and judge advocate of the department, and many of the members have served as aids to the department and national commanders.

The officers of the post at present are: Past commander, C. S. Hubbard; S. V. commander, S. H. Alexander; J. V. C., Fitch Smith; adjutant, E. J. Abbott; Q. M., Samuel Johnson; chaplain, John Hutchings; surgeon, James Hoon; officer of the day, Wm. Roper; officer of the guard, Elmer Packard.

The post is also owner of the burial lot in Fair View cemetery on which the Kinsman monument stands, and also the part reserved for burial of old soldiers free of cost.

### THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 29.

Was organized in 1889 as an auxiliary to Abe Lincoln Post, G. A. R., by Mrs. Hannah R. Primpton, a national officer.

The first officers were: President, Nettie Brown; secretary, Annie Campbell; treasurer, Emma J. Clark; conductor, Flora A. Spera; assistant, Elizabeth Ward; senior vice-president, Mary C. Hoon; junior, Mary F. Foster; chaplain, Mary L. Irwin; guard, Hattie L. Cramer; assistant, Josephine Knight.

The corps is in a prosperous condition, spending considerable amounts yearly in donations to the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, the Memorial University at Mason City, Memorial Flag fund, Southern Memorial fund, California sufferers, and our own post.

The present officers are as follows: President, Mattie E. Witter; senior vice-president, Mary Kelley; junior vice-president, Amy Reed; secretary, Elizabeth Ward; treasurer, Leona Brown; chaplain, Ella Liles; conductor, Augusta Cook; guard, A. Pagenstecher; assistant conductor, Amanda Mullen; assistant guard, Martha Case; patriotic instructor, Huldah Steepy; press correspondent, Carrie Bennett; musician, Ethel Thornton; color bearer No. 1, Stella Talbott; color bearer No. 2, Favorett Weatherbee; color bearer No. 3, Mary Smith; color bearer No. 4, Alice Rhodes.

### THE NATIONAL UNION VETERAN LEGION, ENCAMPMENT NO. 8.

Was incorporated August 9, 1886, with twenty-six charter members, and consists of men who enlisted prior to July 1, 1863, and served not less than two years continuously unless discharged on account of wounds received in line of duty.

At first regular meeting John Fox was elected colonel; lieutenant colonel, D. B. Daily; major, J. R. Reed; officer of the day, E. F. Holmes; adjutant, C. H. Warren; quartermaster, D. J. O'Neil; officer of the guard, Henry Genhimer; chaplain, B. W. Hight.

The first death was that of A. Van Order, March 13, 1889. During the eighteen years since, out of an enrollment of one hundred and ninety-three, up to June, 1907, fifty-five deaths have occurred, and out of said enrollment, sixty-three were wounded.

The present number of members is seventy-five.



## LADIES' AUXILIARY TO UNION VETERAN LEGION.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Union Veteran Legion was organized September 23, 1891.

The first officers were as follows:

President, Mrs. Mary Crisp; senior vice president, Mrs. Blanch Loveland; junior, Mrs. Etta Miller; secretary, Mary R. Anson; chaplain, Sarah Watts; conductor, Mary Steigal; guard, Elizabeth Sherwood.

The society was reorganized August 4, 1903, and the following officers elected and are serving at the present time (1907):

President, Nellie Burrows; senior vice president, Bitha Bolton; junior, Martha Hobbs; conductor, Ada Martin; chaplain, Addie Mitchell; secretary, Theducia Williams; treasurer, Catharine Hess; guard, Nancy Cadwell; color bearer, Clara Whitell.

The present membership is forty-two.

## THE DODGE LIGHT GUARDS.

The first military company formed in Council Bluffs as a part of the Iowa National Guard, according to the records in the adjutant-general's office was known as Company A, Fifth Regiment, and was mustered into the state's service May 4, 1887, by Captain M. H. Byers of Company C, who was detailed for that service by the adjutant-general of Iowa. Captain Byers was afterwards appointed adjutant-general of the state, and has been succeeded in that office by Captain William H. Thrift, Company A, Fifty-third Regiment.

In a reorganization of the Iowa National Guard, the Council Bluffs company became known as Company L of the Third Regiment and was known by that name until the regiment was called into the service of the United States in 1898.

The following is the roster of the original Company A of the Fifth Regiment: Captain, Wm. S. Messner; first lieutenant, Charles Highsmith; second lieutenant, Hugh W. Patterson, with thirty-one rank and file.

The Fifty-first Regiment, of which the Council Bluffs company was a part, left Des Moines for San Francisco, June 5, 1898, arriving at Camp Merritt June 11. On July 29 they were removed to Camp Merriam, remaining there until November 3, 1898, when they left Camp Merriam and returned to San Francisco and embarked on board the transport Pennsylvania. The transport reached Honolulu November 16. Arrived at Manila bay on December 6, 1898. After nearly a month in Iloilo bay, the transport departed for Cavite, arriving at that place January 31, 1899, where the troops went into quarters.

The Fifty-first Regiment participated in the occupation of San Roque, February 29, 1899, and the various companies were in a number of engagements during their stay in Cavite, losing in battle and by death a total of forty-one men. The following is a list of engagements in which the companies of the regiment participated: Guadalupe Church, March 5, 1899;

Quingus, April 23, 1899; East and West Pullian, April 24, 1899; Calumpit, April 25; San Thomas, May 1; San Fernando, May 5, May 25, 26 and 31, June 16, 22, 30 and July 4, 1899; Calulut and Angeles, July 9, 1899.

On September 6, the troops broke camp and moved to Manila preparatory to returning to the United States and sailed on the transport Senator, September 22, 1899.

Here the Fifty-first Regiment was mustered out of the service on November 2, 1899, and the various companies returned at once to their various stations.

The home-coming of the Fifty-first was the occasion of a great and memorable celebration in Council Bluffs. The company, for a number of years, made its headquarters in rented rooms until, through the generosity of Gen. Dodge, it was provided with its present armory, located on the corner of Fifth avenue and Pearl street. The armory was dedicated January 17, 1905, and is one of the best in the state and the boys, as well as the citizens generally, are proud of it. The present officers of the company are: Captain, S. A. Green; first lieutenant, A. M. Peterson; second lieutenant, Percy Lamson; first sergeant, S. A. Walters; quartermaster-sergeant, R. H. Lackley; sergeants, N. V. Sanders, J. F. Norman; cook, H. W. Snyder; musicians, L. R. Kirkpatrick and Eugene Marr.

On July 14, 1904, pursuant to an order from the adjutant-general, Dr. Donald Macrae, major and surgeon, organized a hospital corps, which was temporarily attached to the Fifty-sixth Regiment. Orders were sent out from headquarters at the same time for the formation of three other detachments of the corps to be stationed at different points in Iowa. The roster of the Council Bluffs detachment upon its organization is as follows:

Dr. Donald Macrae, major and surgeon; first lieutenant, Dr. C. W. McDermott, Spencer, Iowa; second lieutenant, Dr. John Middleton, Davenport; first-class sergeant, Wm. Anderson; second-class sergeant, Arthur E. Lane; enlisted men, Dan. P. Cowles, Jas. Macrae Jr., Ray B. Beardsley, Clement C. Smith, Harry B. Evans, Egbert D. Aylesworth, Harry B. Sackett, Merl F. Warner.

The corps has its headquarters in the armory of Company L, where all its equipment is stored, the men being drilled once a week in their duties.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Council Bluffs had its beginning as far back as 1853, after the disastrous fire that consumed a large portion of the business houses as well as the merchandise. This consisted of a hook and ladder company and a bucket brigade. The hook has been kept as a relic by the department, but the rest of the apparatus, like its members, has passed away.

On July 12, 1868, at a meeting at Johnson and Orr's shop, the Rescue Engine and Hose Company was organized, with a small hand engine and hose.

Competition now entered, and in August, 1868, the Bluff City No. 2 was organized, and a steamer and horse hose cart were ordered by the city. The company was a strong one.

The Rescue had hoped to get this steamer but failed. They, however, continued their organization and became a part of the department.

The old Bluff City steamer arrived here in September, 1868, in charge of H. A. Sillsby, of the Sillsby Manufacturing Co., and was given a trial at the Sixth street bridge over Indian creek, by W. Savage, an engineer from the factory and who was retained in charge of the engine.

Bluff City Engine Company perfected its organization and was officered as follows: Foreman, F. T. C. Johnson; first assistant, O. P. Wickham; second, Ben Miller; president, James McFee; secretary, R. B. Brown; engineer, W. Savage; fireman, Thos. Homer. Heretofore the department had been independent, but the city having purchased the steamer as well as the hose cart, it appointed the officers of the department as follows: Chief engineer, F. T. C. Johnson; first assistant, P. D. Moomaw; second assistant, George Herbert.

In January, 1869, a large company was formed called the Protection Hook and Ladder Company, and the same month the Confidence, afterwards called the Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, was organized, and being recognized by the city council, was placed in charge of the truck, and the Protection disbanded and became absorbed by the other companies.

The city built a brick engine house on the corner of Pierce street and Glen avenue for the Bluff City, and Sam Morrison, an experienced stage driver, given charge of the team, while an immense horse, weighing over 1,800 pounds was installed, with Neil Voorhis as his driver of hose cart. This horse was named Pat in honor of Chief Lacy, and for many years served the department faithfully, outliving his driver and finally, in his old age, was degraded to sewer work. He was a favorite with all the boys, and they gave him an appropriate funeral when his labors were ended.

In the latter part of 1874 the city disposed of the old Rescue, and for about nine months the company were without apparatus, but they retained their organization, and on September 8, 1875, the department was increased by the arrival of a new hand engine called the Rescue, which was given to the Rescue company, as was also a hose cart that came at the same time. This engine was used by the Rescue company until June, 1880, when it was sold to the town of Griswold, Iowa.

The second steamer ever owned by the city arrived here in June, 1880, and was given a trial on Upper Broadway and also at the Scott street bridge, under the direction of G. F. Hawscotte, vice-president of the Ahrens Manufacturing Company, builders of the engine. The trial was entirely satisfactory, and it was accepted by the city and named the Rescue, and during the same month it was taken to the state tournament at Marshalltown, where it took the first prize on time, throwing one hundred feet in five minutes eight and one-half seconds from lighting the fire. The best time ever made by an engine at a tournament in this state was made by the Rescue at Sioux City in 1877, time three minutes and fifty seconds. Up to the time of completion of our waterworks this engine sustained her tournament records in actual service. On the 22d of February, 1869, the Rescue company gave the first firemen's ball ever given in the city. It was largely attended, over two hundred couples being present.

The first parade of the department was on May 13, 1869, the occasion being a double one, the welcoming of the first train coming over the Rock



Island Railroad, after which the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Ogden House was performed.

Following P. D. Muma as chief of department came Ralph Guennella, fourth, R. D. Amy; fifth, P. Lacy; sixth, John L. Templeton. Mr. Templeton was in at the close of the volunteer and inauguration of the pay department. With the completion of the waterworks the old volunteer department, with its many pleasing association, passed away, and while Mr. Johnson and Mr. Muma, the two first chiefs, are still living, their successors, Guennella, Amy, Oliver and Lacy, have passed away, as well as Engineers Savage and Homer, and Drivers Morrison, Voorhis and Neely and many of the others, officers and rank and file.

As chief in '84-85, C. D. Walters succeeded Templeton. In '86-7 Templeton succeeded Walters and again in '88-89 Walters became chief, to be succeeded by F. R. Levin during '90 and '91. Charles Nicholson served as chief during '92-93-94, after which John Templeton served during '95-96-97, to be succeeded by John Bates during '98-99, when John Templeton was returned and served during 1900-01-02-03, when Charles Nicholson was again appointed and served two years, when R. W. Jones was appointed and served until 1907, when Charles Nicholson received the appointment and at this writing, 1907, is serving in the capacity of chief.

This department has been noted for its efficiency, but in many instances has been handicapped from failure of pressure, owing to mains being too small at a distance from central part of city, also by the great extent of territory and unpaved streets.

The department at this writing (1907), consists of chief, Charles Nicholson; superintendent of alarm, James Bradley, and twenty-two men stationed as follows:

No. 1, South Main street and Eighth avenue, with four men, hose wagon and team. A. Telfer, foreman.

No. 2, West Broadway and Twentieth street, four men, hose wagon and team. Charles Matheson, foreman.

No. 3, intersection of North Main and Bryant, five men, combination hose wagon, also chief's wagon. Frank Hitchcock, foreman.

No. 4, Upper Broadway, six men, hose wagon and hook and ladder truck. Foreman, C. Hough.

No. 5, Eighth street and Nineteenth avenue, three men, chemical engine and team. Foreman, Charles Withrow.

It is doubtful if a more efficient department can be found in the state.

### MUSIC IN THE BLUFFS.

Of music, previous to the coming of the Mormons, nothing is known. They, however, were a music-loving people and it entered largely into all their entertainments. But as the most talented of their musicians followed the



great body to Utah, we find but few that stayed behind on the coming of the Gentiles. Of these, Fred Lord, James Orton, Robert Russel, John Clark and a Mr. Wagner, although not schooled, produced pretty fair music for the social gatherings. The first named was killed in 1854, but the others did duty as a quartette for some years: Jas. Orton as first violin; Mr. Russel, second; Mr. Wagner, clarionet and Mr. Clark, bass. The following year, '55, D. W. Griffey appeared, and although it is doubtful if he ever took a lesson, as a performer on the flute or piccolo he was a phenomenon, but like many artists, was of a roving disposition, of irregular habits, and died prematurely. In 1856 C. C. Kuhn organized and instructed the first brass band. The members of this band were "Up Town" men, and the rivalry between the two parts that has been noticed elsewhere then existed, and another was organized the following year, "Down Town." This also was taught by Prof. Kuhn. He had brought it up until it could perform plain pieces creditably, when he was taken sick and died. The band acted as pall bearers at his funeral. Some years after, a brother came and wished to find the grave, and strange as it may appear, not one could remember where he was buried. At that time the ground was not platted. The old sexton was gone, and like the grave of Moses, "No man knoweth the place thereof unto this day."

During '56 Miss Annie Van Arnam came among us. She was gifted with a charming soprano voice, and captivated her audience every time. She also captivated Judge W. C. James, and their eldest daughter inherited her mother's talent and later achieved fame in opera.

Fanny Kellogg was another bright star of home growth, but left here for a larger field.

After the death of Prof. Kuhn, the bands became demoralized for a time. Finally a teacher named Minkler got the fragments of the two together and for a time we had a tolerable band. About this time we received an addition in the person of James Madden, a cornetist who made his home here and became a reliable member for many years. Joseph Mueller appeared. A more extended notice of him will be seen in another part of this history. Prof. Powell came about '70; was a fine teacher and performer on the piano, and for a time was associated with Mr. Mueller. W. H. Goff appeared about '68 and getting the stragglng musicians together, organized a pretty good band that held together for two or three years. He located permanently here and reared quite a family, among which was a son (Arthur) that from infancy was a phenomenon, astonishing as well as captivating his audiences by his marvelous performance on the cornet. Like many precocious children, he died at twelve years of age and his father soon followed him.

Among the ladies of the early times, Miss Fanny Cook and Miss Julia Hoffman were fine performers on the piano and later Miss Nealy Stevens, also Miss Officer, both as teacher and performer.

During the winter of '56 H. H. Field formed a small orchestra that, with an occasional change in its membership, lasted for more than twenty years. This was reinforced during the '70s by Prof. Alex. Glenn, who has been associated with music, either performing or selling, ever since. Prof. Albia was another band and orchestra leader that reigned for a season and disap-

peared, to be followed by Prof. P. Olker, who succeeded in getting up a pretty good band and orchestra. About '82 the little Bavarian band made its appearance, but dissolved after a year or two, leaving us only Jake Schmidt (the tuba), but he fits in anywhere. During the 80's the venerable Prof. Batens came among us. He is a teacher of the violin of the old school, contemporaneous with U. C. Hill and Joseph Tosso of Cincinnati, the latter of whom was H. H. Field's teacher sixty years ago. Prof. Zerooski and Albin Huster are also teachers of the violin as well as leaders of orchestras. Mrs. D. J. O'Neil was for years a successful teacher of vocal music, and later Mrs. Dillon. Miss Bella Robinson has achieved an enviable reputation as a pianist. Professor Dalby appears to be another phenomenon, having organized and brought bands to a high state of efficiency and composed and arranged many pieces that have been favorably received by the best bands, while he has never taken a lesson in music.

Among the ladies of modern times whose singing has always been in request are Mrs. Mullis and the Merkel sisters. Hang Hollow or Glendale seems to possess the right soil for cultivating music. Commencing at the upper part we find the Oliver sisters and Mrs. Shepherd, née Gerty Gleason; Mrs. Wakefield, née Ida Tostevin; Perry Badolet, cornetist and Frank, a flutist of national reputation; Mrs. Merriek, née Maud Cavin; the Tuleys family; Miss Beebe and Max Bauneister, violinist from the Royal College of Music, Wurtsburg, Germany. Mrs. A. R. Hypes and Mrs. A. Covalt are also accomplished vocalists.

Some of the ladies above named are not in the Glen now, but having been born and reared there, are still claimed by its people.

Coming down to the present time (1907) we find Covalt's band in the lead, with several of lesser note in this and other cities of the county, as is also Whaley's orchestra. The Elks' quartette, composed of J. R. Gerke, first tenor; W. S. Rigdon, second tenor; Dr. C. P. Lewis, first, and C. S. Haverstock, second bass, are drawing cards everywhere.

Besides Mr. Goff and his son, whose death was noticed, Mr. Fox, a member of Covalt's band, has recently died.

It is next to impossible to keep a musical organization together in a small place. The most proficient being in demand at places where better pay can be had.

This, with the roving disposition peculiar to all artists, leaves us only such as have other business to hold them, while using the music as a side line.

## PARKS.

Council Bluffs is justly proud of its parks. Fairmount Park is rightly named, as its highest point rises three hundred and twenty feet above the Missouri. Grander views can be had from mountain tops, but for rare beauty it is doubtful if the scenery from Prospect Point is excelled on this little globe of ours.

Thousands of dollars are paid by lovers of art for a picture made by an eminent painter when, without money, you can gaze on one such as man alone

is unable to produce. No pen of author or pencil of artist can fitly portray this picture. Take a seat; it is free, and feast your eyes. The picture before you is ninety miles long by ten wide. Most of the work was done thousands of years ago by the Infinite Artist, while for sixty years civilized man has been putting on the finishing touches. That great yellow ribbon winding in graceful curves is more than four thousand miles long and we are near the middle of it. It is very busy; it has a contract for filling the Gulf of Mexico and is carrying down a thousand cubic yards of earth every hour to do it. Two miles north more than a century ago is where Lewis and Clark held the council with the Indians that gave us a name. Down in front of you is the western half of the city, itself almost a park. That locomotive that is running and screaming is started for Chicago over the Illinois Central. This one that is shooting out down below you is the Rock Island. That one creeping north under the bluff is on the Northwestern. That one climbing the grade going west is bound for San Francisco. This one pulling out below our left is bound for St. Paul. This one creeping north close to the bluff is for Sioux City. This one down in front yelling for dear life is for Burlington. That one scooting southeast across the prairie is for St. Louis over the Wabash, while this one that is cutting the foot of the bluff almost under you is on the Great Western, and that one headed south is bound for St. Joe and Kansas City.

These, with the trolley cars, make a moving picture rarely to be seen. But look off south four miles and Lake Manawa lies glistening in the sun, while away beyond that point surmounted by a college the Platte joins the Missouri; while five miles to the west looms up our young sister city, which is only fifty-three years old but now larger than any city in the United States at the time of the war of 1812.

Look away south again. Those farthest blue hills are back of Nebraska City, fifty miles away. Although it costs but a nickel by way of carfare to view it, it must not be inferred that it is a cheap copy of the work of some eminent master. On the contrary it is the real thing. The greatest of all masters prepared the groundwork, and during sixty years a hundred millions of dollars has been spent in its completion. If satisfied with the picture stroll down through the beautiful glens. Interview Graham's Pets, go through an eighty-foot cut and find the soil just as fertile at the bottom as at the surface, and you get a pretty good impression of Fairmount Park, the original cost of which, by good management, was but \$1,600.

Lake View Park consists of what was once called Big lake and a considerable body of land adjoining at the northern limit of the city. This was secured through the efforts of Mr. Graham and Col. Sapp while he was a member of congress.

Island Park, south of the city, in Lewis township, was obtained in like manner at trifling cost, and like Lake View, is being held for future development.

Cook Park, a pretty tract of three acres, and Graham Park, a six-acre tract, both shaded by native trees, being reserved when the Morning Side addition was platted, came as donations to the city.

Prospect Park, next to Bayliss, is the oldest in the city. This, too, was



reserved in laying out the Galesburg addition, and although these last five are not improved to any great extent, we have them and future generations will appreciate them.

Bayliss and Cochran parks, both gifts to the city, have been treated in another part of this history and speak for themselves.

To Mr. A. C. Graham, more than any other man, are we indebted for these beauty spots that adorn our city. Since the memory of man runneth not back the care of the parks has been a religion with him. He loves parks, even as Carnegie loves libraries, as Col. Baker good roads.

With Mr. J. J. Brown and Mr. Peterson, his lieutenants, all men of enterprise and taste, their care is assured.

### FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The free public library, as we now know it, has not always been known as such.

The inception of a library for general reading was first had under different auspices and it has developed into its present form through various organizations.

The first effort to form a library in Council Bluffs was made in March, 1866 under an organization called the Young Men's Library Association, with D. C. Bloomer as chairman.

Several hundred books were collected and the library placed in the Empire block, which, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire in June, 1867. Two years later Prof. Armstrong, superintendent of the high school, feeling the need of books to aid the pupils in the literary department of the school, organized with the help of Horace Everett the High School Library Association. It was again incorporated in 1871 as the Public School Library, and in 1873, through the efforts of A. W. Street, an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a combination was formed between that body and the Public School Library, by which the latter had the use of a room in the Woodbury building free of rent, and W. T. Robinson of the Young Men's Christian Association gave his services as librarian. This arrangement continued for five years, but as few books were added and the old ones were wearing out, the library was in a fair way to die a natural death.

In 1878 the Council Bluffs Library Association was formed, and as there was some difficulty in collecting money, the directors determined to call the women to their aid, and at the following election of directors seven women and two men were appointed. There were 1,900 volumes on the accession book list, but not more than 1,400 could be found. The city council allowed \$15.00 a month for rent and Mr. Everett gave the use of a room, so that the money allowed might be used in the purchase of books. The women enlarged the subscription list and collected money by various entertainments, increased the number of books and made the reading room a pleasant place of resort.

In 1875 an effort was made to levy a tax but it was a failure.

Six years later the women decided to petition the council to submit the proposition to a public vote, had their tickets printed, and carried the election





FOUNTAIN IN BAYLISS PARK, COUNCIL BLUFFS.



by a large majority in favor of a free library, and in August, 1881, the first tax was levied. All difficulties being removed and the success of the library assured, all the books, cases and pictures were turned over to the city by an instrument of donation signed by the trustees and all members of the association.

On April 24, 1882, it was opened as a free public library with between two and three thousand books on the shelves, after which it outgrew its original quarters, and in 1889 was installed in the Merriam block, where it continued to grow.

In compliance with petition of the trustees the mayor and city council in August, 1902, made a tax levy of three mills for the purpose of enabling the board of trustees to purchase suitable grounds on which to erect a library building.

Likewise in 1903 a levy of one mill was made.

At a meeting of the trustees in July, 1903, the site known as the Pusey & Pusey property was selected and the purchase effected, the price being \$9,000, and correspondence opened with Hon. Andrew Carnegie, which resulted in the donation of \$70,000, to be made in sums of \$5,000 or \$10,000, as the work progressed.

On September 15, 1903, the board elected J. C. & W. Woodward, of Council Bluffs, and Patton & Miller of Chicago as architects, and on approval of plans submitted by them on March 8, 1904, the president and secretary were authorized to receive bids for its construction, which resulted in awarding the contract to Winchester & Cullen, of Rockford, Ill., and Janesville, Wis., for \$55,822, leaving a balance to apply on other contracts of \$14,178.

Early in June, 1904, Trustee Bender suggested that in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Lewis and Clark expedition at Council Bluffs that during the six days carnival to take place, commencing September 5, that being a holiday, the propriety of setting apart one day for laying the corner stone of the library. The suggestion met the approval of the board and the 26th was designated. On the 28th of June, 1904, ground was broken and work progressed so that the substructure was prepared for the ceremony, which was conducted in the presence of 3,000 people. At 9:30 a. m. September 6, the assembly was called to order by President Rohrer, after which music, both vocal and instrumental, and addresses by eloquent speakers were listened to. The stone was formally laid by Exalted Ruler Searl of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he using a silver cup and trowel in spreading the mortar. In a copper box in a large cavity were deposited many articles for the edification of future generations.

From this time on work progressed satisfactorily until completion and acceptance by the board. Formal delivery was made and possession taken July 1, 1905, and 27,000 books were moved to their new quarters.

The selection of the site was most fortunate and the building a success from an architectural point of view and the foundation being laid on concrete piling, is sufficient to sustain one or two additional stories in case more room should be needed in the future.

At this writing the board is constituted as follows: Trustees, Mrs. Mary L. Everett, C. R. Tyler, John M. Galvin, W. S. Baird, Dr. J. H. Cleaver, J. J. Stewart, M. F. Rohrer, H. W. Binder and Dr. W. F. Dean. President, John M. Galvin; secretary, Victor E. Bender.

Library Service—Librarian, Mrs. Mary E. Daily; first assistant, Miss Margaret E. Sherman; second assistant, Mrs. Bessie K. Black; third assistant, Miss Gibbs.

### THE POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY BAR.

On entering the average district court room if a trial is on we are impressed with the striking resemblance existing among them all. The same judge partially bald sitting on a comfortable arm chair which for a thousand years has been called the "bench," the same attorneys sitting by tables down in front called the "bar," the same twelve good and lawful men sitting in the most uncomfortable of chairs, called the "box." From three to four of these are usually professional, while the others are from the country, taken from their farms during the busiest season, to their great pecuniary disadvantage, while they would have felt slighted if they had not been summoned. The same witness, having been sworn to tell the whole truth, and stopped by one or the other of the attorneys if he attempts to, while the judge looks up at the ceiling and appears wise, and if the answer is calculated to shed any light on the matter in controversy will sustain the objection. But if permitted to answer it is in an inaudible voice to the attorney, instead of an audible voice to the jury. The same bailiff ready to maintain the dignity of the court and keep the inevitable pitcher filled, and a few young lawyers are absorbing wisdom. It is not often that a clown gets onto the bench, but it happens occasionally, as in the case of Sloan, our first district judge, and later of Judge McHenry of Des Moines. As a sample of profound legal instruction we submit the charge to the jury by Judge Sloan in the cause entitled the state of Iowa vs. Robert and Margaret Keys, charged with breaking into the store of C. O. Mynster and stealing therefrom some boots and handkerchiefs. It was a gem in its way, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury. I wish to address you. I am weak and cannot be expected to speak long. I do not wish to. You have taken it upon you to try this case and a true verdict give. It has been told you, a part of you should come out of the jury room and a part remain and the jury be discharged. This is to be the last resort. The laws of Iowa have been so framed as to prevent evasion. It is provided that if you do not find the charge sufficiently proved in testimony but find a lower degree of the same nature of crime it is for you to act thereon. You will not take into consideration any act or any evidence that is not founded on fact, and is not satisfactory, and you will be aware that much extraneous matter has been introduced, the more solid as well by the prosecution as by the defense. The manner in which the case came up I was satisfied what course would be taken. First the defendant tried to get the other bill dropped and have this one tried, and when they did not succeed they took up the other and agreed to separate trials, and when the prosecution came to prosecute the bill they again arose and demanded that this case be tried, and



the prosecuting attorney withdrew the other bill and consented to try this, or I should have held them to the other."

After these instructions the court cited the jury to such sections of the code as he considered best for their guidance and after retiring the jury returned a verdict, whereon the judge, reproving them, declared he would rather have paid ten dollars out of his own pocket to have had it gone the other way.

The next judge to preside in this county was S. H. Riddle. Although elected all right the canvassing board refused to give him a certificate of election owing to the fact of his not being a lawyer. His opponent also was refused a certificate, which left a vacancy in the office and Gov. Hempstead out of regard to the wishes of the people appointed Riddle to serve until the next election, and in the meantime he was admitted to the bar, was re-elected and held the office until 1858, when he was succeeded by Judge Sears. The first bar was composed of attorneys of average ability. Among them were Orson Hyde, Hadley D. Johnson, A. C. Ford and George Stiles. With the gradual exodus of the Mormons and the incoming of the Gentiles the court assumed more dignity, and although Judge Riddle off the bench was socially inclined, and not averse to a quiet game of draw poker with friends, when sitting as a magistrate it was a different matter, as W. C. James once discovered while conducting a case before him in the old courthouse on First street.

During the trial James, presuming upon his familiarity of the court, in the heat of trial reflected upon a ruling of the court in terms unbecoming to the dignity of that or any other court, whereupon the judge ordered him to be imprisoned in the old cottonwood jail close by, which was promptly carried into effect. When court adjourned for noon the judge in passing called to James, saying, "Now, d—— you, if you will promise to behave, I will let you out." To which James replied, "I'll be d—— if I will," but he changed his mind, apologized and all was lovely again.

As at the dawn of Christianity wise men came from the east, so from time to time they appeared here, though not impelled by the same motive.

Among the first were C. E. Stone, R. L. Douglas, Frank Street, D. W. Price, J. P. Casady, J. D. Test, W. C. James, D. C. Bloomer, A. V. Larimer, and later Caleb Baldwin, Samuel Clinton, W. F. Sapp, Geo. F. Wright, L. W. Ross, C. R. Scott, Robert Percival, Finley Burke, Joseph Lyman and D. B. Daily. All of these became prominent here and have passed to the highest of all courts.

Of these the firms of Clinton and Sapp and Baldwin and Wright were the strongest of their time. A. V. Larimer, D. B. Daily, Robert Percival, R. L. Douglas and later Finley Burke were lawyers of more than average ability.

Continuing with us are W. A. Mynster, dean of the bar association, Hon. Walter I. Smith, Geo. Carson, Flickinger Bros., J. J. Stewart, Spencer Smith, John N. Baldwin, Mayne & Hazelton, N. M. Pusey, Harl & Tinley, D. L. Ross, J. J. Hesse, E. E. Aylesworth, J. B. Sweet, W. S. Baird, Ballenger & Ballenger, Fremont Benjamin, Frank Cappel, John D. Organ, John M. Galvin, R. J. Organ, Reed & Robertson, C. S. Saunders, H. J. Chambers, Simms & Killpack, S. B. Snyder, G. H. Scott, Clem F. Kimball, Stillman & Price, T. B. Wadsworth, Emmet Tinley, Herman W. Schurz, Emil Schurz, John Lindt,

Thos. Q. Harrison, H. O. Ouren, Geo. S. Wright, G. W. Hewitt, W. H. Ware, F. W. Miller and possibly others.

Of these many have achieved distinction aside from their practice in the courts.

C. E. Stone became mayor of the city; D. W. Price became mayor of the city and also member of the state constitutional convention. Caleb Baldwin became chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa and later mayor of Council Bluffs, was also commissioner to award Alabama claims. Frank Street became county judge and later mayor, as also did W. C. James; D. C. Bloomer member of the legislature and mayor of the city; J. H. Keatley mayor and later judge of the United States court, district of Alaska; R. L. Douglas, judge of circuit court; J. R. Reed, judge of circuit, district and supreme court of Iowa, member of congress and judge of land claims; E. E. Aylesworth, Geo. H. Scott and S. B. Snyder each judge of superior court; Geo. F. Wright state senator; J. P. Casady county judge; Joseph Lyman member of congress; J. D. Test member of legislature; W. S. Mayne U. S. commissioner; A. S. Hazelton state senator and postmaster; H. J. Chambers county auditor; C. G. Saunders state senator; W. F. Sapp member of congress; W. H. Ware representative to state legislature; N. M. Pusey state senator; Geo. Carson judge of circuit and district court, member of legislature, mayor of the city and justice of the peace; Walter I. Smith judge of district court and member of congress; L. W. Ross professor of law in the state university.

As a jury lawyer D. W. Price had few equals and no superiors anywhere. But for an unfortunate dissipation there is no telling to what he might have attained. To Col. Sapp and A. V. Larimer we are indebted for their able services in the cause of the city to compel the U. P. Railroad Company to do us justice, for which they made no charge.

Of our home grown boys several have already achieved an enviable reputation and lucrative practice, but as their careers are not closed we will leave the future historian to record their respective merits.

Hon. Caleb Baldwin was the largest man, being six feet six and weighing over four hundred pounds; D. W. Price, the smallest, weighing but one hundred and twenty pounds. Judge James and Col. Sapp were the best looking, being each over six feet and weighing two hundred pounds.

The judges of the circuit court, now abolished, were R. L. Douglas, J. W. McDill, F. R. Stockton, C. F. Loofborough, Joseph Lyman and Geo. Carson.

Those of the district court that have presided since Judge Sears, previously named, were James G. Day, James M. McDill, Jos. R. Reed, C. F. Loofborough, George Carson, Walter I. Smith, H. E. Deemer, A. B. Thornell, N. W. Macy, W. K. Green and O. D. Wheeler. The last four now occupy the bench and of the others Judges Day, Reed and Deemer have served upon the bench of the supreme court of Iowa.

#### THE COUNCIL BLUFFS COMMERCIAL CLUB.

This club was organized in January, 1903, and incorporation papers were gotten out under date of January 28, 1903. Fifty of the most prominent business men of the city being the incorporators.

Of the original fifty four have removed and four are deceased.

Regarding the purpose for which the Commercial Club was organized, article two of the corporation reads as follows: "The business of this corporation shall be to promote the extension and increase of the trades and industries of the city of Council Bluffs and vicinity in all its commercial and material interests; to work for the common good of all in matters touching the general welfare of said city through the consultation and united efforts of the members hereof; to secure the location of manufactories and other business enterprises in the city and vicinity; to promote commercial progress and increase trade and industry; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information and acquire and hold a commercial library; to increase acquaintance, harmony and good fellowship among the business and professional men of said city, and to secure the co-operation of all citizens in its development, and to use all such means as may be best calculated to protect and advance the interests and rights of its members as business men, tax payers and citizens."

Article five provides that "the government of this corporation shall be vested in a board of directors to consist of fifty members who shall have control of the property and manage the affairs of the corporation, and who shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the members of this corporation. The board of directors shall adopt such rules, regulations and by-laws as may be deemed advisable for the government and proper business conduct of the club, and for the guidance of its officers, committees and employes, and shall have the power to name and define the duties of such officers as they may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the club by by-laws, and shall generally do all such things as are calculated to benefit and improve the usefulness of such corporation and to carry out the business of its formation."

The membership fee is \$5.00 and the annual dues \$12.00, payable quarterly in advance.

The first officers of the Commercial Club were: President, Victor E. Bender; vice-presidents, Chris Jensen and W. H. Kimball; secretary, M. F. Rohrer; treasurer, E. E. Hart. The executive committee was composed of H. H. Van Brunt, chairman, F. R. Davis, C. W. McDonald, H. A. Quinn and H. W. Binder.

The present officers of the Commercial Club are: President, E. H. Merriam; vice-presidents, P. C. DeVol and E. H. Doolittle; secretary, W. B. Reed; treasurer, E. E. Hart. Present executive committee is Chas. A. Beno, chairman, J. G. Wadsworth, Thos. Green, R. H. Bloomer and H. B. Jennings.

### CEMETERIES.

Few cities have more beautiful spots for the repose of their departed friends than Council Bluffs. Nature had already clothed them with native trees, making them, in reality, parks, while the grass was sprinkled with beautiful wild flowers.



Fairview is rightly named, as its crest rises to a height of two hundred and fifty feet, commanding a view second only to that obtained from Fairmount park, and sloping down each way forms delightful ravines. The first settlers were quick to observe this and immediately appropriated it, while yet it belonged to the government. Later, when a title was obtained, a company was formed, the ground surveyed and platted. Then beautiful and costly monuments began to appear.

It seems that even here there is an aristocracy. In sight of the massive granite and marble monuments of the wealthy departed are hundreds of modest graves, where just as loving hands have adorned them according to their means, and undoubtedly their occupants rest as peacefully as the others. It seems to be natural for people to select hills on which to bury their dead. The first burial place found in the vicinity of Council Bluffs was on a high bluff near the Mynster Spring, where were the bones of hundreds of people supposed to be of Indians, of all ages, and all mixed together, and covered only to a depth of from one to two feet. The next was established after the advent of the white man, where the Pierce street school now stands. This was also an Indian burying ground and established after the mission was started among them, as shown by the Christian emblems found in the graves when the remains were removed. What is now Fairview was next and was started by the Mormons. The ground at that time belonged to the government and was appropriated by whoever saw fit, as before stated. Later, a few bodies were buried around the little frame church that stood on Pierce street in the rear of the Ogden House, but these were soon removed many years ago. Fairview, being the oldest and nearest, has as yet the greatest number of graves, especially of the old settlers.

At the northern part, on the highest point is the soldiers' burial place, in the center of which is the Kinsman monument, surrounded by the graves of his comrades. This part is especially intended for such as had no lots of their own, and many soldiers are buried on their family lots. Among these are Dr. Henry Osborn, surgeon, Major Lyman, Dr. Alex Shoemaker, Harmon Shoemaker, Colonel Addison Cochran, and many others. Some years ago an attempt was made to enjoin the burial of more bodies here, claiming it would contaminate the water of the city, but since establishing the water-works this objection is removed.

Walnut Hill in the northeastern part of the city is another beautiful and sightly spot, and really embraces four cemeteries, as on the same hill, on the eastern slope is St. Joseph's (Catholic), Oak Hill (Jewish), besides Hillside (public). Here again we meet the names of many who became prominent. Among them Judge Caleb Baldwin and wife, Rev. Joseph Knotts, Colonel Wm. Orr, Wm. Wyman and wife, J. M. Palmer and wife, Dr. Henry Hart, Captain D. F. Eicher, Dr. P. J. McMahon, and many others; and crossing into St. Joseph's we meet with as many more. There are comparatively few as yet in Oak Hill, and fewer still in the public ground. The view from here is almost as fine as from Fairview.

Just beyond the city limits going east situated on another hill is the



Clark cemetery, named in honor of D. B. Clark, a pioneer, whose farm was near by, and where he and his wife and many of the neighbors are buried.

Besides these each township has one or more.

### THE PRESS.

So little has been left of numerous papers that have risen, flourished for a time under different managements, and died, that to give an authentic history is a pretty difficult proposition.

It is generally conceded that the Frontier Guardian, edited by Orson Hyde, a Mormon elder, and assisted by A. C. Ford, was the first newspaper published in this county. Politically this was whig, religiously Mormon. This had a life of some four years.

The next appears to have been the Bugle. This was owned and controlled by Alman W. Babbitt, was politically democratic, religiously Mormon. After conducting it for a year or two he sold it to Joseph E. Johnson.

Shortly after, Dan Carpenter, a practical printer, purchased an interest and for a time was run by them. During 1856 L. W. Babbitt bought out this firm, but Johnson continued to edit the paper until 1857, when he transferred his activities to the rising town of Crescent and started a paper there called the Oracle. This left L. W. Babbitt in full control of the paper, which was issued as a daily after '63.

In 1864 Charles H. Babbitt took an interest and it was conducted by Babbitt and son until 1866, when it was purchased by W. T. Giles, the elder Babbitt retiring and the younger entering the army, and at the close of the war located permanently in Washington city. During the life of the Bugle it was intensely democratic, so much so that it was classed as a copperhead sheet. But however much Mr. Babbitt differed with the party in power, his integrity was never questioned and morally and socially no one stood higher than he. With great opportunities for accumulating wealth in office, he knew no such thing as "graft."

Mr. Giles also started a German paper called the Council Bluffs Press, but soon sold it, and after passing through several hands it finally was purchased by F. S. Pfeiffer, who came from Oregon with his family in 1879. He continued to publish it until his death July 16, 1899. Alois Becker is the present editor and proprietor.

During 1868 Alf Kierolf started a paper called the Democrat. He was a disciple of Brick Pomeroy. In the fall of that year B. F. Montgomery bought the concern and Kierolf continued to run it until October 31, when it suspended, and on December 12 the press and material were sold to satisfy a mortgage held by M. M. Pomeroy.

In 1871 the Globe was established by S. W. Morehead. The following year Jacob Williams became editor and in 1879 Mr. Morgan bought a half interest and it continued under this management for some time.

During the early '80s the Evening Herald was launched, with S. T. Walker as president, F. E. Spencer, secretary and editor, and R. E. Ingram as treasurer. This was a prohibition paper, and after a short run was suc-

ceeded by the Independent Republican from '85 to '88, and edited by H. W. Linchard.

This was succeeded by the Eagle, with W. R. Vaughan, proprietor, who, after a short trial here, took it to Omaha, where it was finally closed out by the sheriff.

The Globe continued as the democratic organ under different managements until 1900, when it went into the hands of a receiver.

For a time the Inland Christian Advocate was published by Rev. Joseph Knotts. This was a Methodist organ, but was of short duration.

With the birth of the republican party it became necessary to have an organ, and as such the Nonpareil was launched more than a half century ago. The first issue was on May 2, 1857, by Maynard and Long. These men were brothers-in-law. The latter was a practical printer and the former was undoubtedly the ablest editor that has yet appeared here. The first home was in what at that time was the Palmer block, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Scott streets.

After the death of Mr. Long, which occurred during the winter of '57-8, Mr. Maynard conducted the paper alone until the spring of '64, when he sold out to W. S. Burke and A. J. Bell. Previous to this, on the 28th of January, 1853, the first issue of the Daily Nonpareil appeared, but after a short trial was suspended, but in July, 1854, came out as a daily, tri-weekly and weekly. After Mr. Maynard's retirement from the postmastership, John W. Chapman became interested with him, and were together in the business until Mr. Maynard's death, February 26, 1876.

After the death of Mr. Maynard, Mr. Chapman took the editorial chair. He soon became recognized as one of the strong editorial writers of the state.

The following year Thos. P. Treynor, then postmaster, and John C. Schermerhorn purchased the interest of Messrs. Gray and Mill, and the office was moved into the old two-story brick on the south side of Broadway that was in an early day the banking house of Green, Ware & Benton. The next move was into the building between Main and Pearl streets, now occupied and owned by the Metcalf Company. About this time the Nonpareil Printing Company was incorporated, with Thos. P. Treynor, J. W. Chapman and Spencer Smith as stockholders, and the following year bought the three-story brick at the corner of Broadway and Scott street, and the Nonpareil found itself back to its first home, though much enlarged and improved. While here several changes in the ownership occurred. Mr. Treynor sold to Spencer Smith, Mr. Chapman sold a part of his stock to C. Lefferts, and the remainder to J. J. Steadman and Spencer Smith, who became president and editor-in-chief.

Mr. Steadman and Mr. Lefferts sold to the Snyders, of Red Oak, and Mr. Smith to General E. F. Test.

In the latter part of 1894 a company was organized under the name of the New Nonpareil Company, which took over the entire plant, including the Daily and Weekly Nonpareil and the building it occupied.

Ernest E. Hart became president, J. H. Purcell, secretary and business manager, and Victor E. Bender assumed editorial charge of the papers. Mr.

Purcell remained with the paper but a few months, and was succeeded as manager by Mr. Bender, a position he has ever since held. In 1900 removal was made to the present quarters in the Odd Fellows' building.

For five years from 1897 to 1902 Howard Tillon was editor.

During this year Mr. Bender purchased the interest of E. E. Hart, and is the present president of the company.

Other papers of the county are noticed in the part of this history relating to the cities and towns where they are published.

### BELKNAP TOWNSHIP.

This township is composed of twenty-four sections and named in honor of W. W. Belknap, an Iowa soldier, who became secretary of war during administration of President Grant. What it lacks in size it makes up in fertility.

It was set off for organization by an order of the county board of supervisors September 6, 1872, on the petition of W. Henry Mann, D. W. Hays, Wm. Lyman, and twenty other citizens of Center township, out of which the new township was carved.

As near as can be ascertained the first settler was Orin Belknap, who came from Ohio in 1854, and settled on section 10, township 75, range 40, the same tract of land which he sold to Judge W. C. James.

G. A. Slocum was another early settler. He was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, on the 10th day of May, 1811, and became one of the early settlers in Huron county, Ohio. Of a roving disposition, he returned to New York, but in 1844 removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin. In 1847 went to Marquette and from there emigrated to this county, settling in what is now Belknap township, coming with an ox team.

His first residence was constructed by himself and was peculiar, being partly under ground, partly log and partly sod, but was very comfortable, being warm in winter and cool in summer.

The first white child born was Samuel George Slocum, son of G. A. Slocum, November 7, 1854.

The first marriage was that of Sylvadoy Slocum and Marilla Belknap.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1854. George Reed was appointed postmaster and while he held that position he was killed by a kick from a horse, and was succeeded by Wm. Lyman, father of the boy that tramped into the Bluffs when the war commenced, enlisted in Company B, Fourth Iowa (Dodge's) regiment, was promoted to adjutant of the Twenty-ninth, became major, and after the war studied law with Clinton and Sapp, became judge of circuit court and was elected to congress in 1884.

The first death was that of Michael Beard, August 29, 1854. The first postoffice was located about a mile east of Oakland in Mr. Reed's dwelling, and in 1863 was transferred to the residence of Wm. Lyman, a short distance from the west side of the river.

M. T. Palmer started a store about two miles north of Oakland at the north end of the grove in 1860. He also practiced medicine. Although



not a regularly educated physician. he practiced for a time, until Dr. Tobey, the first regular practitioner, arrived, the first one who settled in the township, being in 1856. His first store was in a building that had been used as a schoolhouse. The first mail to these offices was carried by Jas. A. Sinclair on horseback, the route being from Macedonia to Newtown.

The first school taught in the township was by Wm. Lyman, Sr., and was supported by voluntary contribution by the little community.

J. L. Fetter was the first school director, and let the contract for the first schoolhouse for \$690. The house was finished in 1861, and when completed payment was made, all in silver, the contractor being Cyrus True, of Newtown.

The first house in Big Grove, now Oakland, was built in 1856 by Wm. Walker for a store room.

The first bridge across the Botna was begun in December, 1855, and finished in March, 1856. The abutments were timber cribs filled with earth. It was one hundred and twenty feet long, roadway fourteen feet wide, and consisted of three spans. Previous to this the settlers had to go to Macedonia, the river not being fordable here.

No money was paid for building of this bridge. G. A. Slocum procured the settlers to sign a contract to furnish material or labor, and in this way it was built, G. A. Slocum, Samuel Dey and Orin Belknap, who were mechanics, doing most of the work.

One of the notable events of early days was the murder of Edward M. Benton by James Vest in October, 1838. Benton was in the employ of the Western Stage Company, who had a station at Big Grove. Vest was a farm hand in the employ of W. M. West. The scene of the murder was a little log cabin kept by three women of bad repute, and Vest boarded with them. Benton called in the night and, being refused admittance, broke down the door and made an attempt to get in, when Vest grabbed a hatchet and struck Benton twice on the head with the blade and cut him so badly that he died before morning. Vest made his escape and no effort was made to capture him, nor was any inquest held.

In 1860 a young man named Albert Griffith was plowing in a field of J. L. Fetter's with a yoke of oxen when one of them became entangled and in trying to extricate him, he was kicked to death. He was buried in Big Grove cemetery in section 10. Others buried there were Peter S. Johns, one of the soldiers drafted from James township; Wm. Elliott, a soldier of the civil war, who died while undergoing the amputation of a wounded leg; an unknown emigrant of 1857, who was drowned while bathing in the Botna river; and the eldest son of J. R. Cook, who, in trying to reach the upper Botna bridge when the river was out of its banks, missed the bridge and was drowned March 28, 1875.

Goods were sold on the present site of Oakland before the town was laid out. Mr. Slocum had a store room and stock of groceries, when Jacob Cohn came from Council Bluffs to start a general store at Big Grove, and the groceries in stock were transferred from Slocum to Cohn. W. H. Freeman put up a new building in the Grove and Cohn moved to that. He soon be-



came a bankrupt. D. B. Freeman took charge of the assets and he and W. H. Freeman opened up in the same place on their own account.

J. B. Matlack afterwards acquired W. H. Freeman's interest and again that of D. B. Freeman, after which D. B. Freeman became sole owner by purchase from Matlack. Through successive changes rapidly made the business finally came into the hands of Potter and DeGraff.

The building of a branch railroad of the Rock Island Railroad down the Botna valley from Avoca changed the character of the hamlet of Big Grove, standing in the primeval forest, to an important town. The town of Oakland was laid out by Thomas Tostevin and Samuel Denton, surveyors. The first residence on the new site was erected by Dr. S. Stewart and the first store building by J. C. Norton, J. M. Estes and E. H. Wineland in the upper part of town.

The plat of the lower part of the town was made September 13, 1880, on the lands of W. H. Freeman, David Freeman, John Bates, Ambrose Bates and Thomas Tostevin. The next spring, 1881, Thomas Tostevin platted a portion of the town in the upper part on the lands of John T. Baldwin.

The town was incorporated under the laws of Iowa by the circuit court of Pottawattamie county on the first of May, 1882. An election having been held on the 26th of April at which W. H. Freeman was chosen mayor; S. S. Rust, J. L. Caldwell, John McDonald, Austin Goff, L. F. Potter and Charles Bryant, councilmen; E. G. Barley, recorder; B. F. Freeman, treasurer; D. H. Morrison, marshal, and W. W. Begler, city attorney. A newspaper, the Acorn, was started by John C. McMannima and John G. Julian May 1, 1881. The first issue was dated May 5, the same year. In August following A. M. Lewis became editor and proprietor, and on the 1st of March, 1882, A. M. Lewis sold to A. T. Cox. It has been independent in politics, working for the interest of the town and surrounding country, and its efforts are appreciated by the business public.

Oakland Lodge No. 442 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established at Oakland on the 13th of January, 1882, with the following officers: T. C. Alexander, N. G.; N. Young, V. G.; A. M. Lewis, secretary; W. D. Johnson, treasurer.

The Big Grove Grange of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted by General William Duane Wilson, editor of the Iowa Homestead, in the spring of 1871. The charter membership was twenty, and increased to sixty, while the grange continued to act as such.

For the establishment of a Masonic lodge the first meeting for organization was held at Big Grove in March, 1874, and the lodge instituted as Ark Lodge No. 335, under dispensation from the grand lodge, upon the recommendation of Mt. Nebo Lodge of Avoca.

J. C. Chapman was grand master at that date. The dispensation is dated 10th of June, 1874, A. L. 5874, the year of the grand lodge 32, and is signed by J. C. Chapman as grand master and T. S. Parvin as grand secretary, and evidenced by the seal of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

The dispensation constituted Fletcher Dunham master of the lodge; W.

H. Freeman, senior warden; H. H. Gillette, junior warden. With these the lodge was duly constituted, and at the ensuing meeting of the grand lodge the subordinate lodge was properly and regularly clothed with power to work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

The Big Grove Missionary Baptist Church of Jesus Christ was organized August 11, 1861, with the following as members: Jacob Rust, Eda E. Rust, Susan Huff, Margaret J. Reed, Eda McGee, M. T. Palmer and Caroline Palmer, seven persons in all. The society was organized under the counsel of the Rev. E. W. Hall, pastor of the Baptist church at Lewis, in Cass county, and James W. Brown, clerk of the church at Lewis. The first meeting was held in the dwelling which now constitutes the residence of John Bird, the building then being used for a schoolhouse. On the second Sunday in November, 1861, George L. Reed and Abnas Huff were received as members, and in December Mr. Reed was baptized, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered for the first time.

A preliminary meeting was held at Big Grove September 16, 1881, for the purpose of organizing a Congregational church society.

The confession of faith as laid down in the authorized manual was accepted, articles of faith and a constitution were drafted by a committee composed of Messrs. Norton, Snyder, Shepard and DeGraff. The following persons became members by signing the same: J. C. Norton, Susie Norton, Sarah Lyman, H. C. Snyder, C. R. Johnson, Lottie Shepard, W. L. Nokes, H. B. Shepard, M. J. DeGraff, L. B. Shepard and Frank Shepard.

Rev. John Todd, of Tabor, preached to the congregation in the store room of J. B. Estes on the 19th of October, 1880. The first officers were H. C. Snyder, clerk; Mrs. Sarah Lyman, treasurer; A. Johnson, L. B. Shepard and J. C. Norton, trustees, and J. C. Norton, deacon.

Work was begun on a new church in September, 1881, and was so far completed as to be suitable for use in the winter of 1881. The cost was \$1,500, and the same was furnished and dedicated.

The peculiar situation of Oakland is favorable for building up a large local business, being far enough from larger towns to prevent local trade from being drawn away to them, and being surrounded by as fine an agricultural country as the world can show, the town has made steady progress, and an old timer, on going there in this year of 1907 would look in vain for the old land marks of the days when the western stage crossed the Botna and wallowed through the mud bottom and wound around the south end of the grove and up the hill to Reed's station, who also kept the post-office.

On stepping from the cars now he finds himself on a well graded street with cement walks and lined with up-to-date business houses, most of which are of brick.

Among these are the three department stores that would be a credit to any town of ten thousand inhabitants, one exclusive grocery store, one boot and shoe store, two drug stores, two furniture stores, two millinery stores, one hotel, two restaurants, two meat markets, three barber shops, three coal yards, two cement block factories. There are two lumber yards carrying

heavy stocks, two elevators with one of which is connected a feed mill, three livery stables, three agricultural implement houses. Among the trades are three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one tailor shop, three harness shops.

In addition to the stores above named are two exclusive dry goods stores, two billiard halls. The city has two banks. The religious element is represented by one Methodist, one Congregational and one Christian church. In schools the city is constituted an independent district and is provided with a graded school in charge of a superintendent and ten teachers. Four doctors look after the health of city and surrounding country, while but one attorney is required for to keep legal matters straight. This may be owing to the fact that Oakland has no saloon. It has a very neat little opera house, and a jail for rent. The city has its own waterworks, the supply being supplied from wells and the pressure obtained from a standpipe.

In addition to other improvements it has miles of cement walks.

The fraternal organizations are represented by one Masonic lodge, one of I. O. O. F., one of the K. of P., one of Woodmen of the World, and one of Maccabees.

Mayor, L. S. White. Population one thousand two hundred. Persons of school age in city according to the state census of 1905, three hundred and six; township outside of city, one hundred and ninety-two; total, four hundred and ninety-eight, of which two hundred and thirty-nine were males and two hundred and sixty-four females. Directors: President, Frank Zentmire; secretary, W. R. Frantz; treasurer, E. P. Denton.

Compensation, first-grade teachers, \$40; second-grade, \$35.

Township trustees: R. H. Carse, Clark Fickel and E. P. Denton. Township clerk, F. A. Nash. Justices of the peace, W. C. Davis and W. B. Butler. Constables, J. E. Forsythe and W. D. Ball. Assessor, M. H. Parks.

### BOOMER TOWNSHIP.

The order to constitute Boomer was made June 8, 1858. It formerly was a part of Rockford. It is a full congressional township, being bounded on the north by Harrison county, east by Neola, south by Hazel Dell, and west by Rockford townships.

The first election under the new organization was held on the 12th of October, 1869, at the house of Samuel Bateman, and township officers were chosen. There were nineteen votes cast, of which eighteen were democratic and one republican. This one was that of Z. Remington, referred to in part of history of Neola.

The first township officers chosen were Samuel Diggle, Wm. Fouts and Joseph Mohat, as trustees; Henry Gittings, clerk, and Samuel Bateman, Sr., and Joseph Bardsley, justices of the peace. There is no record of constables having been elected.

The first settler was Lee Bybee, a Mormon, who, with a number of families, established a camp and built cabins as was their custom during their temporary sojourn while enroute from Nauvoo to Salt Lake. In two or three



years these moved on and their camping ground was later included in the farms of L. S. Axtell and George Drake.

The names of the first births and deaths are not known, but the first wedding was a double one, the parties in one being William McKeown and Miss Eliza Jane Hall, and in the other, Ezekiel Cheeny and Miss Lucy Hardy. This was in 1848. The latter couple subsequently went on to Utah and were lost sight of.

The first school opened was in Bybee's camp in the winter of 1847-8. J. L. Deforest was the teacher, who afterward died in Harrison county.

The persons most active in securing the organization were Judge Hall and I. M. Sigler. The latter being the strongest kind of a democratic and something of a wag proposed the name of Bloomer as a joke on D. C. Bloomer, who was equally as strong a republican. But Judge Sherman spoiled the fun by leaving out the "l," making it Boomer, which was adopted.

The first highway laid out was what is known as the Harris Grove and Council Bluffs road, laid out by Edward Latham, as commissioner, in 1853, and the first bridge a wooden one across the North Pigeon near William McKeown's. Nearly all the first settlers were English and accustomed to reaping with the sickle. Ike Sigler had the only grain cradle, which was as much a wonder to them as the McCormick reaper to us a half century ago.

The first fanning mill was owned by Robert Kent and he charged his neighbors toll for using it. I. M. Sigler was for many years a prominent citizen. He died about 1888 in Nebraska from the effects of a fall, and his remains were brought home for interment. He was a soldier of the Mexican war and a native of Indiana.

Mr. L. S. Axtell has always been a highly useful citizen, was a school teacher in Council Bluffs in the early days, where he married a Miss Wade; has represented Pottawattamie county in the legislature and was for several years county superintendent of schools.

Boomer has been at a disadvantage compared with her neighbors in having neither a railroad nor town. It has as good soil, however, as the sun shines upon, well adapted to grain or stock raising. It also has groves of native timber that have been a wonderful help to the settlers.

The township officers at this writing (1907) are C. M. Axtell, J. H. Page and G. H. Darrington, trustees; and Nels Christianson, clerk; J. M. Axtell and Geo. H. Darrington, justices of the peace; C. L. Thomas, assessor; and G. F. Page and Wm. Wright, constables.

The school board consisted of Joseph Mackland, president; secretary, Geo. H. Darrington; treasurer, Lewis Peters. Pay of teachers, first grade, \$40; second, \$35 per month, respectively.

According to state census of 1905 there were four hundred of school age in the township, of which two hundred and twenty were males and one hundred and eighty were females.



## CRESCENT TOWNSHIP.

From February 12, 1853, Crescent township formed a part of Rockford. At the latter date a petition, signed by A. J. Williams and thirty-seven other citizens of the territory comprising Crescent township, asking that the territory be set off as a new township, and it was granted. This territory consisted of congressional township 76, range 42, and township 76, range 43, also a fractional part of township 76, range 44. This included its present territory as well as that of Hazel Dell and part of Norwalk. It was also ordered that an election for township officers be held at Crescent City in April, 1857.

The first settlers were Mormons that came with the great exodus that halted at Council Bluffs and overflowed into the adjacent territory.

Some of these renounced allegiance to Brigham Young though still adhering to the faith as expounded by Joseph Smith. These remained here and have proved to be some of our best citizens.

Among the number were David Wilding, an Englishman, William Strong, Robert Kirkwood, Scotch. H. A. Terry, S. M. Hough and Joseph McCoid were natives of New York.

No citizen is better known than H. A. Terry. For years he has devoted his time to demonstrating that fruit of all kinds adapted to this parallel of latitude could be profitably grown here, and he has succeeded in proving it, and in his old age is reaping the benefit of his earlier labors. He was among the first to organize the first agricultural society of which L. M. Kline was president; D. S. Jackson, vice-president; J. E. Johnson, treasurer; and H. A. Terry, secretary. This was in 1856. For many years his seed business extended from St. Joseph, Mo., to Fort Pierre, Dakota.

Mr. Kirkwood was a plain farmer and desired no office, but the people insisted on his representing them on the county board of supervisors, to which they elected him a number of terms, and, further, his party wished to send him to the legislature, but he declined the honor.

The first highway opened was the road from Crescent City to Council Bluffs through the valley of the Little Pigeon, and in the crossing of that stream the first bridge was built.

The first schools were probably kept by the Mormons and taught at some of the residences.

In September, 1855, Reuben Barton, David Dunkle, Wm. McMullen, Henry McMullen and Solomon McMullen met and organized the school township of Little Pigeon, district No. 7.

L. J. Goddard was elected president of the board, David Dunkle, secretary, and Reuben Barton, treasurer. L. J. Goddard was employed by the other members to teach at \$30 per month until a schoolhouse could be built.

A log schoolhouse was soon built and fitted up near the line between Crescent and Hazel Dell townships. The floor was of puncheons, smoothed by an adz, with earth roof. The seats were slabs with flat side up, with holes bored and pins put in for legs.

These are the germs from which the great universities, with their be-

quests of millions, have grown, and the foundation upon which the greatest nation of earth was laid.

The next summer Miss Sophronia E. Whitcomb, now the venerable wife of Rev. Henry DeLong, was the teacher, and the house was crowded. For several years this was the only school within a radius of seven miles.

The second building was erected on Pigeon creek, near the site of the Parish mill. From this time on the interest increased with that of the population until before the division by detaching Hazel Dell, Crescent contained eleven subdistricts, all with comfortable houses.

In the division Crescent retained five of the houses, to which two had been added previous to 1880. At this date ten teachers were employed, four male and six female.

The first postoffice was at Ellisdale farm, two miles south of what was destined to be Crescent City. This was in April, '56, and the first postmaster was L. J. Goddard. On Crescent City coming into being it was moved to that place. It will be remembered that Crescent City is older than the township, it having been organized in the spring of 1856.

The original proprietors were Joseph E. Johnson, H. A. Terry, S. M. Hough, Samuel Eggleston, L. O. Littlefield, L. J. Goddard, O. H. Dutrow, D. S. Jackson and R. W. Steele. Joseph E. Johnson erected the first business house in 1856, and Mr. Johnson opened a general store the same year in that building. Samuel Eggleston soon followed with another. The third was built by a Mr. Piper, who built a large one but a short distance from the other two. Business not requiring so large a building, it was converted into a town hall. In 1857 few towns away from railroads presented greater activity than Crescent City.

A little newspaper was started called the Rock Bottom, but was short lived. Its principal business was to urge the bridging of the Missouri river between this place and Florence on the west side, five miles above Omaha. The dream that haunted the people of both these towns was that there being rock bottom here, it would be the only practical place to locate a bridge; that the first railroad would come down the Pigeon valley, and that Crescent would supersede Council Bluffs and Florence should do likewise to Omaha.

Crescent was laid out, platted, the streets named, a newspaper started called the Crescent City Oracle. It was quite ably edited by Joseph E. Johnson.

Florence also made great strides. A newspaper was started there, and also a bank, and for quite a while it looked as if there was something in it, but in the fall of '57, when the great crash came, only the strongest of the young cities (there were no towns or villages) survived.

Many houses in Florence were moved to Omaha and out onto farms, and from Crescent, both business houses and dwellings were moved to the Bluffs as well as sold to farmers. Among these was that of G. F. Smith, the father of Hon. Walter I. Smith, present member of congress. He had a neat dwelling in Crescent which he brought down to Council Bluffs, and after living in it some years, sold it to the late Colonel W. F. Sapp, who finally died in it. So that little house had the honor of housing two mem-



BROADWAY, WEST OF GLEN AVENUE.





bers of congress, and still at this writing is standing on Oakland avenue, but it was while yet in Crescent City that the Hon. Walter I. Smith was born in it.

It is a long reach from 1856 to 1907, during which time great cities have risen and some of the embryo cities disappeared. In the meantime, however, the little hamlet backed by the township has maintained its individuality and, in fact, grown with the township, of which it is a part. At this writing (1907) it has a graded school of four rooms, a neat two-story frame, with Miss Mary Schrot as principal, with Margaret Johnson and Nettie Hutchison, assistants. The members of the board of education are J. R. Lapworth, president; J. A. Pratt, secretary; and Warren Hough, treasurer.

The Latter Day Saints have a neat church building; also the Methodists. Rev. Mr. Baldwin is pastor of the latter.

The Odd Fellows have a lodge of over seventy members, of which Dr. A. A. Robertson is noble grand. The Modern Woodmen also have a lodge with G. B. Hampton as head consul.

Crescent City has two stores of general merchandise, two hotels, a lumber yard, livery stable, and, besides the nursery of H. A. Terry, previously mentioned, is an extensive one known as the Crescent City Nursery, owned and operated by a joint stock company, of which T. G. Turner is president; E. D. Menary, vice-president; R. D. M. Turner, secretary; and F. W. Menary, treasurer. It has extensive salesrooms in Council Bluffs, with office at 3101 Avenue A.

It is interesting to a person who saw this beautiful country a half century ago and revisits it to note the difference. In place of the rude cabin and its equally rude outbuildings we see the comfortable house of the prosperous farmer, with the box for reception of his daily mail at his front gate, and, on entering, find the piano or organ, while the telephone is waiting your bidding.

Occasionally we meet those whose life has spanned the long interval that reaches from the little log schoolhouse nearly hid in the grove down to the present time with all our modern conveniences and comforts.

An interesting case of this kind is to meet the following named persons, now past middle age, viz.: J. A. Boren, Mrs. H. A. Terry, Warren Hough and C. L. Barret and hear them tell of the time when, as little kids, they were pupils of Miss Whitecomb, now Mrs. DeLong, in the little log schoolhouse a half century ago, and we wonder if the next will show as much progress. The little boys and girls must answer this, as we shall not be here.

The township officers at this writing (1907) are: Trustees, James R. Lapworth, Fred Miller and P. J. Moran; Walter Hough, clerk; justices of the peace, J. A. Pratt and L. S. Jones; constable, James Kinney; assessor, H. W. Miller; school board, president, J. R. Lapworth; secretary, J. A. Pratt; treasurer, Warren Hough.

According to the state census there are three hundred and eighteen children between five and twenty-one, being one hundred and fifty-nine of each sex.

## CARSON TOWNSHIP.

The early history of Carson township is identical with that of Macedonia, of which it was a part. The egg from which both the township and town was hatched was Loshe's mill. With the opening up of the branch roads from Hastings and Avoca both township and town rapidly gained importance. The township is small, having but twenty-four sections, twelve of which were detached from Macedonia and as many from Belknap. Both are named in honor of a prominent railroad official. The township is of the same quality that obtains all along the Botna valley, than which the world has no better. The farmers are largely engaged in stock raising and becoming wealthy, while the town is assuming the dignity of a city, although it has been twice tried by fire.

The town was incorporated in 1881, and the first mayor was W. W. Gardner, and the first council consisted of the following persons: Dr. F. S. Thomas, Wm. H. Graff, A. J. Anderson, Isaac Culberson, James Ellis and S. P. Hardenbrook. The present city government is as follows: Mayor, E. T. Osler; marshal, J. C. Bradley; recorder, Frank Galloway; city council, F. A. Bigalow, W. M. Holtze, W. D. Landon, E. W. Rowe and Wm. B. Bodyfeldt.

The city has five churches, Methodist, Christian, Presbyterian, Catholic and Latter Day Saints. It also has a graded school with principal and five teachers, three general stores carrying heavy stocks, two of hardware and furniture, one lumber yard, two drug stores, two livery stables, one flouring mill, part of which is the old Loshe to which an addition has been made and steam power applied thereby furnishing power for the electric light plant in addition to the manufacture of flour. It also furnishes power for the water service in the business part of the city. It has also two barber shops, four physicians, two lawyers, one machine shop, one blacksmith shop employing a number of hands, a printing office with weekly newspaper, the Carson Critic, with F. G. Week editor and publisher; State Savings Bank, J. R. Chaloupka, cashier and manager.

The fraternal orders are represented by one Masonic lodge, with Eastern Star, one of Modern Woodmen, with Royal Neighbors.

During 1889 the town was visited by a destructive fire that swept the entire north side of Main street, and again in 1894 a second made a clean sweep of the south side, which was followed by rebuilding with brick as had already been done on the north side. The people here have been to great pains and expense in constructing good cement walks that add much to the appearance and to the comfort of the public.

In addition to the railroads the wagon roads of this part of the county are in splendid condition, the road drag being much in evidence.

On coming here after years of absence one misses the kindly faces of the old pioneers, both fathers and mothers, but their work is done. They have opened up one of the most lovely spots on earth and are now resting in a pretty little city of granite and marble on a lovely spot overlooking the Botna valley, about a mile from town.

The township officers are as follows: Trustees, Claus Hartz, C. H. Coyl and A. F. Stone; clerk, F. G. Weeks; assessor, T. W. Dungan; justices of the peace, D. McMillan and Z. F. Linville; constables, A. A. Faley and Thos. Brack.

According to the state census of 1905 there were in Carson township, exclusive of city, one hundred and ninety-one persons of school age, of which ninety-two were males and ninety-nine females. In town of Carson there were one hundred and eighty-one, of which eighty were males and one hundred and one females.

The school board consists of J. H. Galloway, president; C. Hartz, secretary and P. F. Schoening, treasurer.

Pay of teachers, \$40 and \$35 for first and second grades respectively.

### CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Center is a full congressional township, bounded on the north by Valley, east by Wright, south by Grove and west by Belknap and Carson townships. The main streams are Second, or Graybill, creek and Jordan. The earliest settlers who came were Joshua C. Layton, who arrived April 2, 1852; Reuben Maines came in 1855; Joseph Layton, Jacob Rust and Joseph Darnell in 1854; Louis Huff, Benjamin Palmer, Charles S. Robinson, Thomas Ephraim and Wm. McKee in 1856.

Joshua C., or Captain Layton, as his friends called him, was born in Clark county, Ohio, August 27, 1807.

The first justice of the peace in Center township was Jacob Rust. The first birth was in the family of Joseph Darnell and his wife and the child died. The first marriage was between James Morris and Lavinia Layton, daughter of Joshua C. Layton, on the first day of July, 1856. Mr. Layton was also the first assessor and made the assessment of the township in three days. The first school was taught in a log cabin in the northeast quarter of section 7. This was in the winter of 1858-9 and taught by Martin Luther Ingoldsby.

The first mill established in the township was on Jordan creek for grinding corn. It was simply a large coffee mill with a sack attached to receive the meal. Its capacity was about one bushel per day. It was run by a Mormon named Jordan, from whom the creek derived its name.

In 1856 three brothers named McKee brought a portable sawmill into the settlement and afterward sold it to Joseph Layton and Joseph Darnell, who moved and set it up near the Botna bridge at Big Grove, and while in use the boiler burst and totally destroyed it.

The first Fourth of July celebration ever held in this vicinity was in 1857 at a paper town laid out on the dividing line between Center and Valley townships and named Iola. This was on the faith of a railroad being built through here. The people came from all around and had a basket picnic, but the railroad failed to come that way and the three houses constituting the town were moved and Iola became a memory.

In 1861 a military organization was effected and called the Home Guards,



and J. C. Layton was made its captain. Its first duty was to go under General Dodge to the southern border to repel a threatened invasion of Iowa by Missouri rebels, but on arriving at the border they found the frontier already prepared for defense by volunteers from the border counties and accordingly returned to Council Bluffs, but were soon called upon to go to Sioux City, as the Indians were becoming troublesome on the northern frontier, but, after remaining there with a detachment of infantry and a battery of artillery and the Indians becoming quiet, the alarm subsided and the expedition again returned to the Bluffs and were disbanded.

There was no more loyal community during the time that tried men's souls than that of Center township, of which Mr. Layton was an acknowledged leader and in recognition of which a township has been named in his honor. The people of this township have continued ever since to maintain their character as a progressive, upright and industrious community, and while it has no town of its own its interests seem identical with those of its next neighbor, Belknap.

There are many names of the old pioneers that should be remembered, among which are Jacob Rust, Joseph Darnell, Louis Huff, Benjamin Palmer, and the noble women who braved the hardships and privations that have resulted in transforming an uninhabited waste to one of the fairest spots on earth.

The affairs of the township at the present time are entrusted to the following named officers: Trustees, G. W. Gage, T. R. Strong and W. Storts; clerk, George H. Nash; assessor, Paul Beezley; justices of the peace, Arthur Putnam; constable, Ashur Heckman.

The following named persons constitute the school board: President, J. A. Goehring; secretary, F. D. Gould; treasurer, T. R. Strong.

According to the state census of 1905 there were two hundred and eighteen persons of school age, of which one hundred and eight were males and one hundred and ten were females.

Compensation of teachers is \$40 and \$35 for first and second class respectively.

### GARNER TOWNSHIP.

Garner township was settled by the Mormons at the same time that Kane, Rockford and Crescent were. What made this point particularly inviting was the abundance of timber for building their cabins and fuel, but even more was the little old Indian mill, which had been built by the government for the benefit of the Pottawattamies ten years before, and was run by S. E. Wicks. He was the last government agent to run it, and when that tribe removed the old mill was left and Mr. Wicks remained and became in full possession, making excellent flour to as late as 1860. He had married a squaw and they reared quite a large family, but they became scattered after the death of their parents.

Among the first settlers were Wm. Garner, Adam Ritter, J. D. Haywood, in 1846, followed a little later by M. B. Follet, J. B. Dingman, George and Simeon Graybill, George Scofield, John Child, J. J. Johnson and Wm. Child.



These all remained after the great body moved on to Utah and became some of the most prosperous farmers in the county, but at this writing only one or two are living. The township is named in honor of the first named, who was known far and near as Uncle Billy Garner. He became wealthy, secured a large quantity of land mostly in the Mosquito valley, and as fast as one of his numerous family became of age or married, he would deed them land for a farm. Although of limited education his judgment in nearly all matters was considered infallible.

This township is of irregular shape, a large piece being reserved by Kane from the southwest part, but this has been more than made up by a panhandle extending to the river along the south line of both Crescent and Hazel Dell, making the north line nine miles long, so that it is bounded on the north by Crescent and Hazel Dell, east by Hardin, south by Lewis and Kane, and west by Kane and the Missouri river. The principal streams besides the Missouri river are the Big and Little Mosquito and Indian creeks. It is strictly agricultural, there being no manufactories at present. Mr. Garner built a woolen factory many years ago, but it was abandoned after a trial of a few years. It is crossed by five railroads, the Rock Island and the Milwaukee passing diagonally through the center, and the Great Western cutting through the southeastern, while the Northwestern and also the Illinois Central pass through the panhandle on the extreme west. Probably half of it is timber land. Up to this writing, although a large and wealthy township, it has never had a railroad station or store. It had, however, for many years a large hall, built by the Grange, where meetings, both political and religious, were held, as well as elections, balls and all kinds of social gatherings.

Long before this was built, however, the little schoolhouse had crept into the edges of the groves and were used for social neighborhood meetings.

In contemplating the habits of these early settlers, their industry, frugality and honesty, one is tempted to ask whether civilization may not be carried too far. If there was no church here, neither was there a saloon, and their wants were simple; their industry provided all of the substantials and from the moment of their coming their condition was being improved.

The second mill built in the township was located about three miles above the Wicks mill on the same stream. It was erected by Wm. Garner in 1858, but after running a few years became unprofitable and was abandoned.

Any history of Garner township without reference to Uncle Billy would be like the play of Hamlet with that character omitted. He was a typical North Carolinian with **just enough of the southern** dialect to be interesting, and of such integrity that he commanded the respect of the entire community, and when his work was done, in addition to his neighbors, a special train took friends from the city to follow his remains to the little cemetery named after him and overlooking the home he had enjoyed for half a century. He was of long lived stock, his father having passed the century mark and his mother to nearly ninety. In 1846 he was married to Miss Sarah Workman, and if ever one was appropriately named, it was she. While he was in the

army she conducted the farm, in addition to her manifold duties in the house, with almost masculine ability.

While the man seems to be the subject of most history, there are thousands of noble, patient women that have been real helpmeets and contributed more than their half to the general welfare and there is something wrong that they fail to receive credit for it. The only way seems for them to become historians and speak for themselves, as we are so vain as to claim all the credit ourselves.

The first school ever taught in Pottawattamie county is claimed to have been held in the little Mormon suburb of Kanessville called Carterville. This was in 1847. A Mr. Curtis was the teacher and he contracted to teach for \$12 per month, but at close of school was compelled to compromise for a part. From this modest beginning the institution had grown by 1881 when the school enrollment reached three hundred, with twelve schoolhouses.

At this writing (1907) the school board is organized as follows: F. S. Childs, president; B. G. Davis, secretary; and W. S. Clay, treasurer; with twelve subdistricts; with compensation, first-grade teachers \$42.50, second-grade \$35, per month.

According to the state census of 1905, there were four hundred and fifty-seven persons of school age.

The vicinity of the old Wicks mill has for more than half a century played a conspicuous part in the early history of Pottawattamie county. It was here where the immigrants obtained their first flour and corn meal, and later, for many years, it was the place where the Latter Day Saints held their yearly meetings, some coming for nearly one hundred miles. A beautiful grove furnished an ideal camping ground, the Mosquito creek, like the Jordan, became famous for the number baptized in its waters, and alongside of the road coming from under a bluff was an excellent spring capable of supplying any number of worshippers. Nearby was a little schoolhouse where young Kinsman taught and from where he used to write interesting letters to the Nonpareil. Little did we think at that time of the noble part he was soon to play and the fame he was soon to achieve by his heroic death near Vicksburg. All honor to General Dodge and the others that assisted in recovering his remains and having a suitable monument erected to his memory.

Later on this spot witnessed one scene in a tragedy enacted in June, 1865. At this time a highwayman made his appearance in this neighborhood. His first victim was Mr. Jesse Smith. He was on his way to his home in Crescent when he met the robber about two miles north of the city and was taken down into a ravine on the east side of the road, relieved of his money and held prisoner until towards night, and the teams had ceased to pass along the road, when he told him to take the road, turning neither to the right or left, which he proceeded to do, but returned to town the next day and gave the police his description. The next victim was a Mr. Kaywood, whom he met on the Canning hill in east part of the city. This was just at dark, and after taking his money permitted him to go on. There were but three or four police at that time and probably fifty men turned out and helped to

scour the brush around the city, but without success, and the very next day a Mr. Perks, while bringing in a load of wood, was halted on the hill in the southern part of the city and made to deliver. It will be remembered that the old Wicks mill had been replaced by a new one, built by George Parks and S. S. Bayliss, and was known as Parks' mill, and was operated by him, he going out mornings and returning evenings on horseback. The evening after the third robbery, on coming in as he came within fifteen or twenty rods of the spring by the roadside, a man rose from drinking and started on ahead. Mr. Parks was in the habit of carrying money for buying grain, and as a consequence always went armed, and seeing this man the conviction flashed upon him that this was the robber, and that he was making for a little thicket ahead, there to await him, and instantly resolved to take the initiative, and quietly riding up ordered him to throw up his hands and keep them there on pain of instant death for refusal. He then ordered him to walk by the side of his horse's right shoulder, keeping his hands over his head, until opposite the first house, being that of Mr. Vogle, whom he called to come out and disarm his prisoner. The weapons were two splendid revolvers, duly loaded and ready for use. Just then a team came along with several men and the man was brought into town where a committee was waiting to receive him.

There being no jail at that time, he was taken to a room in the Hagg block, now known as the blue front, and the following day he was fully identified by his victims. The green goggles he wore when on duty were found in his pockets. Sheriff Voorhis requested someone to file information, but all refused, and the sheriff was calculating to get an order to commit him to the nearest jail; but the next morning he was found dead hanging to a willow tree in the yard where John Hammer kept his building material. It appeared that he was from Kansas and on hearing of his fate some one of his friends wrote to our mayor asking for particulars and saying he was not considered a bad man at home, and that he had been a soldier in the Union army. He was buried beside the other victims of vigilants on the ridge above the Soldiers' cemetery. But to return to Garner township.

Another tragedy was enacted later wherein a young man named Charles Grainwell was killed by Thomas Davis. It occurred at a threshing. The young man was pitching the sheaves to Davis, who was feeding, and the sheaves coming too fast Davis became angry, and after some words Davis stabbed Grainwell with the big knife for cutting bands with fatal result. Davis was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, but after serving two years and a half was pardoned and left the country.

Still later a Chautauqua assembly was established here and conducted for two or three seasons, but was not a success financially and was discontinued.

The present township officers are as follows: Trustees, F. S. Childs, Fred Janson and G. W. Shipley; clerk, H. E. Tiarks; justices of the peace, Ed. Rozenberg and J. C. Begley. No constable seems to be needed, as none qualified after the last election.



## GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Grove township derives its name from the fact that it has a number of fine groves that if properly cared for will be sufficient for a dense population, and what in the way of forest would have been considered indispensable fifty years ago would now be objectionable. It has been demonstrated that it is easier to make a farm from prairie and raise timber than to clear heavy timber land and get it under cultivation. In Grove township we have a happy medium; enough but not a surplus. Grove township was included in Macedonia township until September 25, 1858, on which date, by authority of the county judge, the territory consisting of congressional township 74 north, of range 30 west, was declared a civil township, and the same was declared an election precinct, and it was ordered that an election be held therein on the second Tuesday in October, 1858.

The election was held as ordered and the following persons elected: George B. Otto, township clerk; E. W. Knapp, justice of the peace; Cornelius Hurley, constable; David Watson, assessor; and Thomas Connor, A. J. Field and S. M. B. Wheeler, trustees. It is a full congressional township, and bounded on the north by Center, east by Waveland, west by Macedonia and Carson townships, and south by Montgomery county. It is watered by Jordan, Farm and Indian creeks, all flowing south, and are fed by springs that never dry.

Long before this township had been organized or a permanent settler located trails were made by the Mormons while on their pilgrimage, and these became the roads of the pioneers that followed.

In 1848 the following named men came in over the old Mormon trail from Illinois, viz.: James Watson, came with ox teams; George Owen, drove both horses and oxen; George Taylor, came with ox teams. These brought their families with them and were soon followed by many others.

The first sawmill in the township was built and owned by John Smith in 1853, and was located on Farm creek. This mill was washed away during a freshet and was rebuilt in 1853 by C. Hurley, Sr., and again washed away. The next mill was built by J. S. Watson about two miles below. In 1859 S. M. B. Wheeler built a mill on Jordan creek. These were all sawmills, and the settlers were compelled to go to the old Indian mill near Council Bluffs or to Meeks' mill on Rock creek in Missouri, and at times when the roads were impassable they resorted to pounded corn. Roads were gradually being opened and soon enterprising citizens established mills. The first bridge was over Jordan, on the Mormon trail. In 1850 the settlers became so numerous that they began to talk of schools, and they employed a Dr. Williams to teach a school in one room in the residence of Jacob Anderson. This proved so satisfactory that a second term was taught by a Mr. John Day in a little log cabin near the residence of S. M. B. Wheeler. The first building erected in the township for school purposes was located forty rods north of the center of section 20. It was built of logs with puncheon floors and seats. This was built in 1855 and used for a number of years. In 1865 the next schoolhouse was built, being located in the southeast corner of the southwest



quarter of section 21, and for a time was used by the children of the entire township until 1868, when the township was divided into three subdistricts. From this modest beginning the schools continued to grow until, in 1881, when there were nine subdistricts with eight ungraded schools. Number of months taught, five and one-half; teachers employed, male five, female ten; compensation per month, males \$30.86, females \$29.70; pupils of school age, males one hundred and seventy-five, females one hundred and sixty.

Many of these early settlers left Nauvoo intending to go to Utah, but for one reason or another they paused here and finally concluded to remain and few, if any, have had cause to regret it. The first to organize a religious body in the township were the Latter Day Saints. E. W. Briggs and W. W. Blair were the organizers, and the original members were John Smith and wife, E. W. Knapp and wife, A. J. Field and wife, James Otto and wife, Levi Graybill and wife, John Winegar and wife, Joseph Smith and wife, and Stephen Smith. John Smith was their first president and E. W. Knapp the first clerk. Services were first held at residences of the different members and later at schoolhouses, but the society becoming more numerous and wealthy, in 1874 they erected a modest church building at a cost of \$763. The membership had increased until in 1881 it had reached ninety and maintained a regular Sabbath school.

The Wheeler's Grove class of the M. P. church was organized in 1865 by its original members, among whom were Isaac Denton and wife, Jacob Elswick, Alexander Osler and Susan A. Stedman. In 1875 they erected a church building at a cost of \$1,300, and by 1881 their membership was sixty and their Sunday school was thirty-five.

Pleasant Grove congregation of the C. P. church was organized by the Rev. J. W. Carter July 1, 1876, was received under the care of the West Iowa Presbytery of the C. P. church August 18, 1876, with Rev. J. W. Carter the first pastor. In 1879 they erected a church building at a cost of \$1,400.

The Christian church was organized by Rev. Cephas Ellis and Samuel Johnson. Their first pastor was the Rev. Samuel Johnson.

In 1881 they commenced building a church at a cost of \$1,200. They had at that time a Sunday school of sixty pupils.

The village of Eminence was laid out in 1875 by L. D. Woodmansie, who also was the first resident and also the postmaster, and in addition started a general merchandising business. And the next to locate was Dr. A. J. Michael, and he was followed by Malcom McKenzie, a blacksmith, and next came J. L. Harrell. He engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness, and later a general store was opened by F. E. and N. Pershall, brothers.

September 30, 1863, Mrs. Isaac Denton gave birth to boy triplets, which were named, William, Wallace and Willard. They lived but a short time. On August 17, 1864, the same lady gave birth to twins, but they lived but four and six hours respectively.

The most terrible cyclone that ever visited western Iowa spent its most

destructive force on the devoted heads of the people of this township in which in less time than it takes to record it an entire family was killed and thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The details have been given by the press and are too well remembered by the citizens to require repetition, but simply to say that strong well built houses and barns were reduced to kindling, farming implements and domestic animals blown out of sight, even fowls stripped of their feathers in an instant. The saddest feature was the instantaneous killing of the family of Mr. Osler, Mrs. Paist and son.

Long since the damage, so far as money value is concerned, has been repaired, but the loss of the friends who perished cannot be forgotten.

According to the state census of 1905 there were in the township two hundred and forty-two persons of school age, of which one hundred and twenty-nine were males and one hundred and thirteen females.

The school board is constituted as follows: President, James K. Osler; secretary, John A. Knox; treasurer, G. M. Putnam. Teachers' salary, \$38 and \$33.

The township officers are as follows: Trustees, L. A. King, J. A. Mitchell and A. C. Bisbee; clerk, Thomas Morgan; justices of the peace, Harvey Bolton and E. V. Winans; assessor, John A. Knox. No one qualified as constable.

#### HAZEL DELL TOWNSHIP.

Mention has already been made of the division of Crescent township by which Hazel Dell was formed. It is a full congressional township. It lies mostly on high rolling upland, sloping easterly toward Mosquito and westerly towards Pigeon creeks. There are fine groves of timber in the ravines and the soil is as good as any in the world. Most of the first settlers were Mormons, but the larger part went on with the great movement to Utah. The first officers of the new township were: J. P. Boulden and James Osborn, trustees. Nearly all the early history of this township is identical with that of Crescent, but it has become famous as being the birthplace of Indian creek. This is probably the most active stream on earth of its size. It rises in some springs near Hazel Dell church, drains twenty square miles before reaching the city, when it has to be spanned by as many bridges. Engineers have grappled with it for forty years and it seems to relish the fun. It has not been an unmixed evil though, for it has been bringing down millions of yards of earth to fill the low ground at the foot of the bluffs without which the beautiful ground where Bayliss park, the courthouse, library and much of the best property in the city, would now be a morass like it is a mile either way from these points.

We will probably hear more of this stream in connection with the city of Council Bluffs.

Hazel Dell! What prettier name could be found for a township? It of itself is suggestive of rural happiness. It was fortunate in its first settlers, being as good people as could be found anywhere. The Valliers, Nixons, Greggs, Coopers, Kings, Barretts, Rev. Cooper, O'Brien, Halls, Bouldens, Trip-

lets, Springers, Osborns, McGruders, Frosts, Jenkins and many more of the same sort; one would think they might be exempt from most of the troubles with which other communities are afflicted, but it seems that the evil one had long ago invaded a much happier though smaller one, and so this township, like most others in the county, must have its tragedies.

On the 26th of February, 1878, in the northwest corner of the township, the people were shocked by the killing of David Roberts by Jonathan Jones. After a long and tedious trial Jones was acquitted on the plea of emotional insanity caused by jealousy.

A long time previous to this an affair was pulled off that partook of the nature of melodrama. There was a "fine old English gentleman" who was a widower, had a farm in one of the beautiful dells, and a fine trotting horse named Charley, of which he was very fond. He dressed well, was seventy, and still was not happy. He longed for a companion, and he found one about half his age, and all for a time went well. He was wont to extol her many virtues to his friends in town when he met them. In fact he found her superior to either of his former wives (this was the third) and one fine morning he started to go to look at some land at quite a distance, but promised to return for supper, and she kissed him good-bye and put her arms around Charley's glossy neck and kissed him.

Someone once said "Frailty, thy name is woman!" When that old gentleman returned he found his house a desolation! The finest of the bedding, all of the silver, china and glassware that had been his former wife's, had disappeared as effectually as if the earth had opened and swallowed them up.

All his efforts to locate her were fruitless, but after some weeks it was reported she was half way to Salt Lake with a younger man and former lover.

Another tragedy occurred more recently in the extreme southeastern part of the township. It appeared that a store at Weston had been robbed. Deputy-sheriff J. C. Baker was investigating the matter, and on questioning a young man named George Matheson pretty closely, he became indignant and shot Baker. He was indicted and tried for assault with intent to commit murder and found guilty, but appealed and cause was sent back on error in ruling. On rehearing he was convicted of assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury. In a civil action Baker recovered a heavy judgment. It seems but proper to make special mention of old Mrs. Nixon, the Spartan mother long since deceased, that sent three sons and three sons-in-law to the Union army.

During the winter of 1855-56 an old settler, Mr. Barrett, father of O. L. Barrett, superintendent of the county infirmary, became lost and was frozen to death, but his widow conducted the farm and reared the family. At this time the people of Hazel Dell will compare favorably with those of any township in the county.

Its present officers are as follows: Trustees, Hans Henningson, R. M. Hough and Geo. T. Ford; clerk, Wm. Nixon; justices of the peace, T. F. Emmerson and R. T. Hanson; assessor, S. D. Hough; constable, Harry Shroder; board of education, president, C. J. Christofferson; secretary, Wm. Nixon; treasurer, J. H. Gregg. According to state census of 1905 there are



three hundred and eighty-two of school age in the township, one hundred and ninety-three males and one hundred and eighty-nine females in eight sub-districts.

This township is only touched by railroads on the extreme southeast corner, where the Rock Island and Milwaukee running parallel strike the village of Weston. This place has an elevator, lumber yard, general store, one church (Catholic) and a graded school. The teachers receive \$40 and \$35 respectively for first and second grades.

Mr. Jacob Hansen is entitled to special mention, having served the public faithfully as supervisor and later on the joint commission of Harrison and Pottawattamie counties to assess the benefits to the land owners by reason of the construction of the several ditches petitioned for and granted by the joint boards of said counties.

### HARDIN TOWNSHIP.

Hardin township was organized in 1869. Previous to this it was a part of Kane. It is a full congressional township, and is mostly high rolling prairie but has some groves of natural timber. This township is named in honor of Richard Hardin. He came to Council Bluffs with his father, Davis Hardin and family, in 1838 when a boy. That being the first white family this far up the Missouri. The Hardins were typical Kentuckians. Tall, heavy boned, fond of hunting, generous and liberal in all their views. Davis, the father was sent to take charge of the Pottawattamies, as will be more fully treated in the part of this history pertaining to Council Bluffs. Keg creek, Little Keg and Little Silver creeks are the principal streams, and the township is watered by springs.

The first permanent settler was Mr. Reece D. Price, who came from Wales in 1849 and settled with a number of Mormon families. There were one cluster of thirteen log huts in one camp and another of eleven. In the summer of 1850 these went on to Utah and left the family of Mr. Price entirely alone. The rich lands, of which none are better, soon attracted settlers, and by 1858 quite a number of first-class citizens had located here. Among them were Mrs. Perry and family, R. C. Thomas and family and Mr. W. K. Eames from Vermont, in 1857, and from this time on they continued to arrive, and soon a school was started. The first ever taught in the township was by Mr. Lorenzo Burr in 1857. He was employed by Mr. Reece D. Price, and the school was in a log cabin belonging to him.

The first bridges built were over Keg creek at the Hardin stage station and Weasel Run. Both are built of logs. The first road was the old stage road, running from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, and the Western Stage Co. did a great business until the coming of the railroads.

The Methodists organized a little society as early as 1880, also quite a large Sunday school. The first schoolhouse built by the township was on section 18, near the residence of Mr. James Wild. The first to teach in the new building was an English priest by the name of Middleton.

From this modest beginning the schools had increased to the extent that in 1881 there were five subdistricts. Number of teachers, males, two, females,



seven. Salary per month, both sexes, \$30; number of pupils, males, one hundred and two, females, eighty-two.

Schoolhouses, frame, four; brick, one; value \$1,500.

Since 1881 these have increased to nine in 1905 with three hundred and six persons, including those of the new town of McClelland, between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The Chicago & Great Western Railroad is the only one that passes through this township. It was completed in 1903, and immediately the new town of McClelland sprang into existence and at this writing there are a lumber yard, depot buildings, three general stores, one drug store, one implement and hardware store, two saloons, a livery stable and blacksmith shop and one elevator.

The Methodists have organized a church and erected a neat house of worship.

Mr. Pete Cramer is engaged in buying and shipping stock.

The county infirmary is also located here under the superintendence of O. L. Barrett.

Among those who, by industry and integrity, have made themselves prominent are D. F. Dryden and Elias Quick, the former being a farmer and large stock raiser. He was for a time a member of the board of supervisors, and is an ex-soldier of the civil war. The latter started a store in 1883, and a postoffice was established at his store in 1884, and named Quick postoffice.

Few merchants have been as fortunate as he. Starting in with a moderate stock, every one of the twenty-three years showed an increase in his business and profits. This was due largely to his strict attention to business and partly from the fact that no better class of people can be found than those with which he is surrounded, and both these gentlemen have become wealthy and built elegant homes in the city, where they now make their homes, letting their boys continue the business.

There are two churches in the township, one being the Methodist, called Mount Hope, the other being Presbyterian.

A Masonic lodge and Eastern Star were organized simultaneously in 1900, and a lodge of Modern Brotherhood in 1898, also a lodge of Modern Woodmen at Armour Grange in 1904.

No community, however well ordered, seems to be exempt from trouble.

It appears that a young man named John Emerine had married a daughter of Mr. W. K. Eames. Emerine became so dissipated that his wife obtained a divorce and returned to her father's home. They had one child and Emerine would insist on coming to see the child, and on being ordered away by the father, shot him but only wounded him slightly. On coming again young Eames shot him, only wounding him, after which he left, and was gone some time and again returned, and being seen around the premises a younger son of Mr. Eames shot him again, this time proving fatal. There was no indictment.

The present township officers are: J. M. Underwood, Eugene Steepfell and F. B. Chambers, township trustees and M. W. Davis, clerk; A. F. Mammen and A. K. Chambers, justices of the peace; J. O. Chambers, constable and H. R. Smith, assessor.

The present board of education is composed as follows: President, J. W. Wild; secretary, J. A. Price; treasurer, George Quick.

### JAMES TOWNSHIP.

James township is bounded on the north by Pleasant, east by Valley, south by Belknap and west by York townships.

The west half is drained by Big Silver and its tributaries and the east half by the West Botua and its tributaries. The soil is of the best and a crop has never failed since the settlement. It is named in honor of Stephen James, a brother of Judge W. C. James, both of whom are now deceased. It is destitute of natural groves of timber, but the early settlers went to work to remedy this defect by planting artificial groves, which have made such growth that the whole face of the country has been changed.

The first road in the township was the old Ballard road, which ran north-easterly from Council Bluffs past the eight mile grove and through Newtown and to the southern part of Audubon county, where Dr. Ballard had large tracts of land.

Although it has no town of its own it is in close touch with Hancock, Oakland, Minden or Avoca. There has been since its early settlement a large German element in its population and the first church was that of the German Methodist, who as early as 1873, had a flourishing organization, including a large Sunday school, and at that day had erected a parsonage at a cost of \$3,500. Since then another church has been established.

The nearest railroad is the Carson branch of the Rock Island at either Hancock or Oakland, while it is not a long haul to Avoca, Minden or Neola.

The following is a list of the present township officers: Trustees, H. O. Bain, Henry Nicolai, and G. S. Cutchall; clerk, C. C. Smith; justices of the peace, S. W. Rounds and Otto Zoeller; constable, Charles Butterbaugh; assessor, Titus Fehr.

The school board is composed of the following named citizens: President, S. D. Blakely; secretary, M. F. Brown; treasurer, A. G. Simon.

According to the state census of 1905 there were two hundred and sixty persons of school age, of which one hundred and thirty-four were males and one hundred and twenty-five were females.

The salaries of teachers: \$40 for first and \$35 for second class.

Another prominent citizen is Henry Brandes, for years president of the board of supervisors.

### KEG CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The general history of this township is that of Silver Creek up to 1873, when it was cut out of that township. This was done by order of the board of supervisors, made October 14, 1873, and it was also ordered that the first election should be held at the schoolhouse known as the Keg creek schoolhouse, near what is known as the Dick Hardin farm. This is one of the sons of the Davis Hardin that came in '38 to look after the interests of the Pottawattamies.

The name of Hardin has been made very popular. One son (Mart, as he

was always called) having held public offices of various kinds for years and now his son Will is the present assessor of the city, and has been for many years and likely to be many years more, being one of these democrats that can always catch a lot of republican votes.

This township was named after its principal stream. This stream derives its name from the circumstance that some early emigrants found several kegs of whiskey that had been hidden in the willows on its bank.

Among the early settlers who have become prominent and contributed largely to the development of this township were: Wooster Fay, A. W. Wyman, S. G. Underwood and Col. Wm. Orr. Of these only Mr. Underwood is living. He has one of the finest and well stocked farms in the county.

The first officers of the township were: A. W. Wyman, Wooster Fay and Fredrick Miller, trustees and George Kirby, justice of the peace.

The first road laid out was what is known as the state road, established by Judge J. P. Casady in 1860, and was known as the Council Bluffs and Lewis road, and for many years it was the only road in the township.

The first school of which there is any record was taught in 1856 in an old log cabin that had been moved out of Moffat's grove to the edge of the prairie, and taught by Miss Catharine Buffington. The winter of '56 was so cold that they did without school.

It seems but proper that we should retain and hand down the names of the sturdy, patient men that first opened up this most glorious country, and we take pleasure in doing so especially as there are few now remaining with us, and we even wonder if we have their equals with us to-day, and we will mention a few more that came in the early times. Thomas Moffatt came in 1856 and a Mr. Breckinridge the same year, Mr. Grierson came in 1855 and Henry Kams opened a farm at the same date. Mr. Grierson died in the fall of the same year that he came. Mr. McNay and Wm. Campbell also came in an early day and have been some of our best citizens.

The present township officers are: F. Heuwinkel, H. Kirchoff and A. L. Ingram, trustees; Henry Heuwinkel, clerk; F. C. Frohardt and F. W. Basch, justices of the peace. No constable qualified, which leaves a vacancy, but so law-abiding are the people that the election of justices and constables is only a form.

The school board consists of R. McKinzie, president; F. C. Frohardt, secretary and H. F. Saar, treasurer. The township has nine schoolhouses and according to the state census of 1905, there were two hundred and eighty-eight persons of school age in the township, of which one hundred and forty-five were males and one hundred and forty-three females to fill them.

The township has two churches, that of the Methodists on section 19, and German Lutheran on section 2.

No country in the world can raise better crops or people than this township.

#### KANE TOWNSHIP.

This, the once most important township, has been nearly absorbed by the city of Council Bluffs. It still has an existence and is famous for its vine-



yards and pretty suburban homes. At one time its eastern boundary was for some miles the Mosquito creek, the citizens having been anxious to have the benefit of the public schools. In an early day a brick schoolhouse was built in that neighborhood and a school maintained by the city called the Clark school, but getting tired of paying city taxes, petitioned to be set off, and accordingly the city boundary was drawn in for one mile in section 19, Garner township, to a few rods in section 5 in Lewis township, so that it at present consists of some fragments left after constituting the city of Council Bluffs, containing about ninety adult persons and half as many children of school age.

Small and well ordered as it usually is, it was once the scene of the most foul murder ever committed in this county, an account of which is given in another part of this history.

The township officers are as follows: Trustees, J. E. Butler, John Haile and H. J. Smith; clerk, A. Fellentretter; justices of the peace, J. K. Cooper and S. A. Green; constables, J. C. Baker and D. Maltby.

### KNOX TOWNSHIP AND AVOCA.

This is the most important township in the county after Kane, from the fact that it contains the largest town after the city of Council Bluffs. It consists of a full congressional township, a large part of it in the Nishnabotna valley, one of the most fertile regions of the earth.

The first settler was Washington Lewin, who came in 1851 and settled by a grove of timber about a mile and a half east of where Avoca now stands, and although he left it and moved away long ago, the grove retains his name until this day. William Henderson was the next settler. He was a bachelor and located in the grove in the fall of the same year, cleared a small piece in the timber, lived on this land several years, was married there, and later died in the township and his widow moved to Shelby county. Joshua Headler and his two sons came in 1852 and settled near Newtown. This was a little village about two miles from Avoca and consisted of a few dwellings, a store, etc. Joseph Headlee arrived in the fall of 1852, but afterwards moved to Valley township.

George Headlee settled on the Sinclair farm near Avoca, and his death in 1854 was the first in Knox township.

Ira Baker and Thomas E. Davis arrived and made a settlement in 1853. Baker discharged the duties of justice of the peace and also township clerk. Josiah True, for a long time one of the leading citizens of the county, and a candidate for the legislature, settled where Avoca is in November, 1857. Cyrus True came during the same month. Jonathan Hall settled in Lewin grove about the same time. He became justice of the peace and also practiced medicine. He later moved to Woodbury county.

John Krutzingier bought the Joshua Headlee claim and built a saw mill on the west branch of the Nishnabotna. This was the first improvement of the kind made in Knox township, and he later added a small grist mill to it. He was killed in Glenwood, Mills county, in the fall of 1856, but history does not say under what circumstances.





THE RIVER AND MIDDLE BRIDGE FROM CANAL BRIDGE.



Joseph Lash came to the township in 1854. Jumped a claim where Avoca now stands and built a cabin, but soon left, going down the river and building Lash's mill.

Buck Townsend arrived in the fall of 1855 and laid out the town of Wooster in section 21 in the winter of 1855-56, and opened a store on the town site. Samuel Perrin of Council Bluffs was the surveyor who laid off the town of Wooster for Townsend.

The original proprietors were Townsend, Samuel Knepper and Dr. S. M. Ballard of Council Bluffs, none of whom are now living.

John Krutzinger laid a town just across the section line, and called the site Newtown. This became the center of business for Knox township until the advent of the railroad and consequent building of Avoca, when it surrendered to the inevitable.

The first marriage in Knox township was between George White and Miss Mary Townsend, daughter of Buck, who laid out Wooster.

The first birth was a son to Joseph Headlee and wife in 1853. The first preaching was by Rev. Moses Shinn of the Methodist church, in a log cabin. The second mill built was on the main branch of the Botna by Seth Hunt and sons. This was the first regular flouring mill, but the machinery was afterward taken out and made a part of the Centennial mills of Avoca.

Dr. S. M. Ballard laid out a state road from Iowa City to Council Bluffs that passed through Newtown, and for many years it was known as the Ballard state road.

The first wheat sown was in the spring of 1855, and the first threshed by machine in the harvest of 1856.

In the present age, events move so rapidly that only those that have a marked effect can be recorded in a work of this kind, and much as we regret to leave our old friends we are compelled to, even as actors on the stage, having played their part, retire to allow the others to perform their parts, and as Knox township includes Avoca we must give some attention to this city.

It, like thousands of other young and thriving cities, towns and villages, owe their origin to railroads. It is not necessary to demonstrate this fact as all are aware of it.

The original town plat of Avoca was made in 1869, when the railroad reached that point. It was laid off by a town company consisting of John P. Cook, his brother Ebenezer Cook, John F. Tracy of the Rock Island Railroad Company and B. F. Allen, banker of Des Moines.

The first building erected was by Julius Priester in the winter of 1868-69.

The old settlers called the town Pacific. In April, '69, it was changed to Botna. But an excursion party was viewing the site from a hill overlooking the valley, when the name immortalized by Tom Moore was suggested, and it seemed so poetical and appropriate that it was adopted.

The first general store opened in the place was by Norton and Jones in July, 1869, and after a while located on the northwest corner of Elm and High streets. A man by the name of Beedle started a meat market, but was bought out by Abram Harris, who kept the first regular meat market in the place. He was from Ottawa, Illinois; a democrat in 1844 and voted for Polk

and Dallas, afterward the whig and republican and finally became a leading greenbacker.

John Acker, the oldest settler, came in March, '69, before the track was finished to Council Bluffs. There was not lumber to be had here to build him a house, so he had it shipped from Atlantic, and as soon as his building could be completed, he went into the general hardware trade, his being the first business house on Elm street.

The first mayor after the town was incorporated was Milo H. Adams. Capt. C. V. Gardner and Thomas Ledwick opened the first lumber yard. Gardner also commenced the publication of the *Avoca Delta* in 1870.

Shortly after the railroad commenced running regular trains, Stephen Caldwell began buying and shipping grain. When the postoffice was established Thomas Ledwick was made postmaster. Clarence M. Peterson was the first child born where the city now is, on March 4, 1869. The first public school building of the independent school district of Avoca, was a two-story brick, thirty-six by eighty, in 1876. An addition of the same material and height was added in 1880. The first meeting of the city council was held March 15, 1875. Milo Adams was mayor; G. Diedrich, recorder and H. O. Leiffert, J. M. Jones, C. H. Norton, W. T. Mead and Stephen Jackson, trustees; Orin E. Beswick, marshal; E. W. Davis, treasurer, and John Cool, street commissioner.

In 1870 a schoolhouse was built by Byron Bunnell, in which he taught school until the new brick was completed. And all religious services including Sunday school were held there until churches were built for that purpose. In 1877 a frame school building, twenty-four by forty feet was erected on the south side of the railroad, for the use of the people of that part of the town, and this was enlarged in 1882 by a two-story addition twenty-four by sixty feet.

In 1876 a three-story brick building was put up by Consigny and Wath, with the capacity of 7,000 bushels for a steam flouring mill, and later an addition was made as a warehouse, making the capacity 12,000 bushels. This is known as the Centennial mill, it having been built during centennial year.

The first religious services were held in July, 1869, when the Rev. Charles W. Blodgett of the Methodist Episcopal circuit of Big Grove and Harlan, preached in the temporary depot of the Rock Island road.

In the same year a Methodist Episcopal Sunday school was established with Mr. Fitch as superintendent.

The Rev. George Carroll of the Presbyterian church, preached at Avoca on the 24th of July, 1870, and organized a society at that date.

The first pastor was Rev. D. M. Hughes, who also had charge of the church at Atlantic and preached alternate Sundays at the latter place and Avoca. In 1871 a building committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. Hughes, F. Waterman, Thomas Ledwick, J. M. Halsted and C. V. Gardener, was appointed. The church begun the same year, finished and dedicated in July, 1872. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Thompson of Jamestown, New York.



The Catholic church of Avoca was organized by the Rev. Father McMenemy of Council Bluffs in 1876. It soon passed into the charge of Father Edward Gault of Atlantic.

At the organizing of the church there were but six Catholic families in the town, but by 1882 there were about three hundred persons in Avoca and surrounding country receiving its ministrations.

The first Congregational church was organized June 12, 1870. This was the first church organized in the place, with Rev. C. D. Wright the first minister. A church was built in 1874-75 and dedicated May 23, 1875, and a comfortable parsonage bought in 1880.

A union Sunday school was organized on the south side of the railroad on the 16th of September, 1877; the first superintendent was J. T. Hazen. It was organized under the auspices of J. S. Love, missionary of the American Sunday School Union. In 1882 it had a class of ninety members, with J. T. Nelson as superintendent.

Mount Nebo Masonic lodge was organized June 7, 1871, with P. B. Hunt as master; Josiah True, senior warden; John Cool, junior warden; Daniel Hunt, secretary and R. G. Barlow, treasurer.

There was also a Royal Arch chapter and an Eastern Star. The latter was organized January 29, 1879, under the title of Queen Esther chapter, No. 50, with F. Waterman, W. P.; Mrs. D. Hunt, W. M. and Mrs. A. M. Gardner, A.

Delta lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized March 8, 1878. J. M. Jones was the first N. G.; J. C. Hetzel, V. G.; M. B. Nelson, P. S.; F. M. Hoops, R. S. and H. O. Seiffert, treasurer.

Avoca lodge of the same order was instituted April 19, 1871, where the work was conducted in English. Its place of meeting was the same as that of Delta lodge. A. W. Coffman was the first N. G.; Steven Jackson, the first V. G.; Dr. O. H. P. Shoemaker, the first secretary and J. H. Arnold, the first treasurer.

The Avoca Delta, a republican weekly, was established by Thomas Ledwick and C. V. Gardner, the first number appearing January 1, 1870. One side was printed in Chicago and the other at the office of the Harlan Herald at Harlan, Iowa.

August 1, 1870, it changed hands, becoming the property of J. C. Adams, who fitted the office with new material and press. In 1873 the office was destroyed by fire, but the citizens at once raised \$550 and donated it to Mr. Adams to enable him to resume the publication of his paper.

The paper was also enlarged from a six to a seven column folio, and in fourteen days from the day of the fire it reappeared.

In January, 1882, it was again enlarged to a seven column quarto. It continued republican in political matters, but made the interest and welfare of the town its principal mission.

The Avoca Herald, a democratic weekly, nine column, neatly printed journal, was established by A. P. Cramer in August, 1880, and like the Delta it devoted itself to the interests of Avoca with commendable tenacity.

The society of the V. A. S. was organized on the 24th of May, 1880,

with ten charter members. The first were O. B. Nelson, rector; Charles Uhden, vice rector; Dr. F. K. Dalney, scribe; H. B. Crofts, speculator and Rev. George D. Wright, questor.

In November, 1880, a German musical society was formed with a membership of twenty persons and called the Avoca Mannerchor. Mayor Deidrich was president, Charles Uhden, secretary and H. Hebbelm, treasurer.

A fire department was established, consisting of fifty-four members, called the Red Jackets and having a good hand engine.

The Avoca brewery was established by Jacob Kampf in 1874, with a capacity of eight hundred barrels per year. The cost of building and machinery was \$20,000.

A creamery was put in operation by a joint stock company in 1882, which collected milk from a district of fifteen miles in extent.

The Harlan branch of the Rock Island road was built in 1878, and the Carson branch south was put in operation in 1879.

The leading merchants up to 1882 carrying general stocks were: B. Deidrich, O. B. Nelson, Charles Uhden and H. Stevens. Drugs, P. Weis and Maxwell and True; agricultural implement dealers, Hart and Co., T. O. Meridith and W. H. Van Brunt; lumber, Ainsworth & Waterman and Seifert & Weis; hardware, H. C. Norton and harness, Wilson.

In 1870 the Rock Island Railroad Company built a large hotel and dining hall at their station, which was managed by John Jones, formerly of the Pacific House in Council Bluffs, until the company adopted the dining car system.

Biographical sketches of all the men and women that have helped to build up this beautiful young city would make this volume too large, but we will endeavor to continue to record the most prominent names and events as they have transpired.

When a city grows up within a township it naturally concentrates all the business within itself, and as Avoca has outgrown Knox township it will require more extended notice than the balance.

If some Rip Van Winkle should come along that used to travel the old Ballard road, he would be surprised to see a full fledged city of two thousand inhabitants organized as follows: Mayor, John Fletcher; city attorney, A. L. Preston; clerk, Nels C. Nelson; aldermen, Charles D. Schmidt, Albert Meitzen, Charles Eckhart, Wm. Neumann, John H. Jenks and John Marxen. The city marshal and his deputy constitute the only police force, the former serving on day and the latter on night duty.

On looking around he would find two banks, two newspaper offices, seven churches of the following denominations: Methodist, Congregationalist, English, also one German of same denomination, one Presbyterian, German Lutheran, Catholic and United Brethren.

The fraternal organizations are represented by one Masonic lodge, one Odd Fellows, one Rebecca lodge and encampment, one of Knights of Pythias, one of Modern Woodmen, one of Woodmen of the World, one of the Maccabees, Society of Danish Brotherhood, U. S. Grant post of G. A. R. There are two general stores, one department store, two hardware and three drug

stores, one of clothing and shoes exclusively, one exclusive grocery store, two bakeries and restaurants, four hotels, two livery stables, one foundry and machine shop, one planing mill, one canning works, two blacksmith shops, Centennial mill and elevator, one elevator and implement house, Fred Tankey, manager, and one implement house exclusively, C. H. Norton, manager.

The city has its waterworks supplied from wells with standpipe pressure, electric light plant, public library, courthouse and jail. There are also two German singing societies, public graded school with superintendent and six teachers. There is also an independent fire company, two lumber yards carrying heavy stock, three barber shops, four doctors, three lawyers and five saloons. It also had a brass band of twenty-one pieces. In the city, according to census of 1905, there were of school age, five hundred and forty-seven, of which two hundred and sixty were males and two hundred and eighty-seven females. In Knox township outside of city there were two hundred and forty-two, being one hundred and twenty-one of each sex. The board consists of H. P. Lassen, president; H. V. Rock, secretary and Martin Plahn, treasurer. Compensation of teachers, \$40 and \$35 for first and second grade teachers respectively.

The township officers are as follows: trustees, Henry Weis, Hugh Pritchard and James Wilson; clerk, J. B. Grimson; justice of the peace, Theodore Rohlf; constables, Jas. Trobaugh and Rickliff Plahn; assessor, L. C. Ward.

We take pleasure in making special mention of Mr. J. B. Blake, personally known to the author for a half century. He was a pioneer merchant in the town of Crescent at its birth. In early life he was married to a Miss Bennet, one of Pottawattamie's most lively daughters, and later came to Council Bluffs, where he was universally respected. That his declining years may be as peaceful as his earlier were honorable is the wish of the author.

### LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

The earliest history of Lewis township is identical with that of Kane, the latter for many years having included the former and also Garner township.

In 1875 Kane was subdivided, bringing the three to their present shape. The present boundary is north by city of Council Bluffs and Garner township, east by Keg Creek township, south by Mills county and west by the Missouri river. It is the largest township in the county. The east half is high rolling prairie, and breaking into steep bluffs from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet high, where they meet the Missouri bottom, and flat from there until it meets that stream.

There is no richer land on earth. Even those steep bluffs are rich soil and will endure drought as well as the bottom lands, and they are well adapted to raising fruit and especially grapes.

Some thirty years ago the river took a notion to make a change in its course, and proceeded to remove two or three farms to help fill the Gulf of Mexico, and in doing so unwittingly created a beautiful lake four miles south of Council Bluffs. This did not receive much notice for quite a number of years, when it was discovered that on the south side there was a sandy beach



that for bathing purposes could not be excelled short of the sea shore. Mr. E. H. Odel was one, if not the first to make this discovery, and steps were immediately taken to utilize it. Home-made boats were first constructed and temporary bath houses sprung up like mushrooms.

At first people flocked down in buggies, buses, carryalls and horseback. The next season a large pavilion was built on the north side and a track built and dummy trains put on, trees set out and steam launches put on the lake to take passengers to and from the beach. Each season the business increased until at this writing it has become one of the most popular pleasure resorts away from the sea coasts. Elegant electric cars run every five minutes, a town has been built, boat, base ball and golf clubs formed, and, in fact, it has become a baby Coney Island, and on a pleasant Sunday ten thousand is no unusual attendance.

This township is named in honor of three Lewis brothers that settled here in an early day.

The St. Joseph Railroad passes through this township going south, and the Wabash going southeast, leaving it on section 25, and passing the southwestern corner of Keg Creek township, enters Mills county. Although it is generally thought Lewis has but two railroads, it has in fact five, as the Rock Island, Milwaukee and Great Western in making the curve to enter the city pass through a few rods of it, but only enough to swear by.

The township officers are: F. G. Knowles, F. W. Beck and H. C. Jenkins, trustees; Peter Rief and Wm. Steele, justices of the peace; H. A. Ellerbeck, assessor; G. C. Plumer, clerk and Julius Schultz, constables. There are two churches, St. Paul's Evangelical on the southeast corner of section 26, and another at Dumfries station on the Wabash.

According to the state census of 1905 there were four hundred and seventeen of school age in the township, with ample school room. The pay of teachers is, for first grade, \$40, second grade, \$35 per month. The board of education is as follows: H. A. Ellerbeck, president; W. C. Vanpelt, secretary and Joseph Nansel, treasurer.

Although Lake Manawa has become a very popular resort, it has exacted a pretty heavy toll in human life. In 1892 three young men were drowned by being swamped while crossing in a storm, and later the same year, a young man went down the toboggan slide into deep water and drowned before he could be rescued. Three men were drowned in April, 1904, a young woman in 1905 and six in 1906 by the breaking down of a wharf on the south side during a rush.

The close proximity to the city naturally brings all the trade of the township to that center. The most prominent feature of this township is the state school for the deaf, of which more will be said later on.

#### LAYTON TOWNSHIP AND WALNUT.

Previous to 1873 the territory embraced in Layton township was a part of Knox, but in that year on June 7 the petition of W. B. Cuppy, Thomas Ledwick, G. N. Robinson and forty other citizens of Knox township, was



presented to the county board of supervisors, asking that honorable body to divide that township, and on the matter coming up, the following resolution granting their petition was adopted:

"Be it ordered that Township 76, Range 38 and Township 77, Range 38 be and is hereby organized into a civil township to be known as the Township of Layton."

The first election was held in the town of Walnut on October 14, 1873. Layton township was the last in the county to attract the land agent and settler. The reason probably was owing to the distance from market. With the construction of the railroad the conditions were changed and speedily brought this great body of land into notice.

As now constituted it covers a full congressional township of thirty-six sections of as good land as can be found outdoors, and capable of supporting a population of five thousand people.

It is bounded on the north by Shelby county, on the east by Cass, south by Lincoln township and west by Knox. It has but one stream of any importance, that of Walnut creek, running from its source in Shelby county nearly south until it finally empties into the Botna.

The first settlers were E. B. Hinckley and family, Oscar Lodge, Leander Lodge and Henry Orcutt.

With the advent of the Rock Island Railroad, Mr. Hinckley became the agent for its lands, opened an office and did a very successful business. The settlers flocking in from all directions the settlement grew rapidly, wagon roads began to be in evidence.

The original plat of the city of Walnut was surveyed and platted by what was known as the Allen company. Several additions have been made until it takes in the half of section 9.

The first settlers in the town were Dr. Plinny, D. Holcomb, D. Hison and E. R. Hinckley.

The first store was opened by Leander Lodge, and the first postmaster was E. R. Hinckley.

In 1877 Walnut received her charter as a city, and the first election resulted in placing the city government in the hands of the following officers: Mayor, W. H. Linfor; recorder, J. B. Johnson; marshal, Robert Gilbreath; city council, J. H. Henry, O. M. Bruce, Charles Lebeck, I. T. Spangler, Wm. Hill and J. B. Johnson.

The population and business increased rapidly in the city as well as in the country and by 1800 there were in the city four dry goods stores, five groceries, seven saloons, three drug stores, one jewelry store, one furniture store, two millinery stores, one bank, three elevators, three agricultural implement stores, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, two carriage shops, two hotels, one barber shop, three lumber yards, two shoe shops, two lawyers, three doctors, and one flouring mill. This was built in 1872 by Moses Thuns and Co. It had a run of four buhrs and a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day.

The Walnut News was established in 1878 by A. O. Cramer, and edited

by Dan Cramer, brother of proprietor. At this time (1880) there were two churches, one Presbyterian and one Catholic. The first Sabbath school was in the depot building of the railroad in 1873, under the auspices of the Campbellites.

In 1875 there was erected, at a cost of \$5,000, a handsome two-story public school building. At the opening there were twenty-five pupils under the charge of Miss Kate Williams. It was opened as a district school but in the fall of same year was changed to a graded school with a principal and two assistants. There were in 1881 two hundred and thirty pupils. The superintendent was Professor William Hubbard with three assistants.

The statistics for the year 1881 show the following in regard to the township; Number of subdistricts, eight; number of ungraded, eight; number of months taught, nine; teachers employed, male, two, female, thirteen; number of pupils, males, one hundred and two, females, ninety.

There were three secret societies, Walnut lodge No. 122, Legion of Honor, was the first to organize. The first officers were: W. H. Linfor, president; W. H. Bowman, vice-president; J. C. Spangler, recording secretary; J. H. Henry, foreman; W. F. Moreshell, financier; J. B. Case, chaplain and W. Gardiner, doorkeeper.

The second secret society organized was Moriah lodge No. 327, I. O. O. F., on September 25, 1875.

The charter members were: J. W. Snyder, C. W. Merrill, G. C. Hunt, O. M. Bruce, W. H. Brundridge, J. M. Turner and G. T. Mix. The first officers were: Noble grand, J. W. Snyder; vice grand, G. T. Mix; recording secretary, W. E. Turner; permanent secretary, James Ledwick and treasurer, F. H. Green.

The third society to organize a lodge in Walnut was the A. O. U. W. Walnut lodge, No. 194, A. O. U. W., was organized by charter granted June 25, 1879. This lodge in 1882 had a membership of forty-two and the officers were: W. L. Williams, master workman; Wm. Woodring, foreman; A. S. Amey, receiver; Wm. Gardiner, financier; Henry Ott, overseer; W. O. Hubbard, past master workman; Robert Boat, guide; W. R. Spencer, inside watchman; J. C. Spangler, outside watchman and H. A. Cummings, secretary.

Although history is constantly being made, we at times neglect to record it, being too busy, but it is proper that at least each generation should leave data by which those that succeed us can keep advised as to whether we are advancing or retrograding. It has recently been claimed that in many counties of Iowa the last census shows a decrease in population. This seems unnatural for so young a state as Iowa and one so highly endowed by nature. It is possible that the high price of land here may have driven young men to where it is cheaper, faster than its excellent quality has attracted strangers to it, or again, for years there has been a great strife to show rapid gains in population that in many instances resulted in padding the returns as appeared in the case of our neighboring city, where the census of 1890 showed forty thousand more than that of 1900. Be this as it may, we are not prepared to believe that this township or Pottawattamie county has retrograded.

The town of Walnut at this time contains the following list of institu-

tions: Three banks, four general stores, two exclusive grocery stores, two drug stores, four restaurants, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, two photograph galleries, two elevators, two livery stables, one flouring mill, three implement stores, one cement block factory, two lumber yards, two hardware stores, three physicians, one meat market, one harness shop, one tailoring establishment, three barber shops, one steam laundry, one millinery store, one dentist, one newspaper, two real estate offices, four hotels, two billiard halls, four saloons, one exclusive shoe store, one clothing store.

The religious organizations are represented by Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran churches. The Masons, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., M. W. A., W. O. W., Knights of Pythias, G. A. R., Homesteaders and German Verein each have organizations.

The city also has its waterworks and electric light plant and fire company. Citizens claim a population of one thousand five hundred and for their banks \$1,000,000. The city has a graded school with superintendent and seven teachers.

The city government is constituted as follows: Mayor, E. C. Thompson; clerk, C. S. Spangler; city council, J. B. Johannasen, Dr. Morris Moore, Orris Mosher, Jr., J. C. Vollsted, W. S. Sankey and N. H. Lewis.

The township officers are as follows: Trustees, G. W. Craney, Wm. H. Jurgenson and Frank Hanna; clerk, F. C. Hector; assessor, John Schmidt; justices, E. C. Thompson and J. B. Johannsen.

School board, H. F. Sievers, president; John Schmidt, secretary; J. W. Craig, treasurer.

According to census of 1905 there were in Layton township, exclusive of Walnut, two hundred of school age, of which one hundred and eight were males and ninety-two females. In Walnut town there were three hundred and four, of which one hundred and fifty-four were males and one hundred and fifty were females.

### LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

In traveling over Pottawattamie county one naturally wonders why the great railroad lines crossing the state from east to west have avoided the best tier of counties in the whole state. This applies more particularly to the western part, where in going from Madison, Adair, Cass or eastern Pottawattamie to Council Bluffs or Omaha a person must pass through Shelby or Mills. However, Pottawattamie has managed to survive and grow in wealth and population, and a person now passing where the roads were mere trails, following the divides over miles of treeless prairies and now finds excellent roads running on section lines and each farm with an artificial grove, he feels impressed with the amount of progress that one generation has made, and although Lincoln, like several of her sister townships, has no railroad or town of her own, it is but a short drive to one in any direction. In fact a person can't get ten miles from a railroad in Pottawattamie county. Farming, including stock raising and fruit growing, must always be the business of the people and as such, prosperity is certain to follow the active and prudent worker.



The present township officers are as follows: Trustees, Jacob Carbuhn, Carl Rothwisch and Geo. Hardenburg; clerk, M. E. Reimer; justices of the peace, Thos. Peterson and John Goetsch; assessor, H. P. Jacobson. No one qualified as constable.

George Eichhorn, A. E. Young, B. Geiss and Fred Swengle are among its prominent citizens.

According to state census of 1904, there were two hundred and thirty-eight persons of school age, of which one hundred and twenty were males and one hundred and eighteen were females.

The first election in Lincoln was on the same day of the general election in November, 1876.

W. A. Clapp was chosen township clerk, H. B. Jack, Samuel I. Pope and Andrew McCormick, trustees and Joseph Battersley, justice of the peace.

This is a full congressional township of most excellent land, but destitute of native timber except along the streams. Among the first settlers were: Wm. H. Painter, Patrick Howard, H. B. Jack, W. A. Clapp, Samuel I. Pope, John A. Frank, Elias Yeoman, Christ Dranyer, John A. Chipman, Wm. Linkletter, Geo. Woods, Charles Mamfer, Geo. Roberts and R. M. Allen. By the year 1882 great progress had been made.

In the year 1872, when Mr. Painter came, there were neither church, schoolhouse or store nor bridge, but so active were the people that by 1882 there were nine schoolhouses of uniform dimensions and costing \$800 each.

There were also six bridges, built at cost of the county and cost from \$1,600 to \$1,700 each. Three of these were over Big Walnut creek, two over Little Walnut and over Graybill creeks.

#### MACEDONIA TOWNSHIP.

It will be remembered that on the 12th day of February, 1853, steps were taken to divide Pottawattamie county into three townships. This was done at a special session of the county court, which was constituted of the county judge, T. Burdick, who held the office at that date and made necessary order, and S. T. Corg was the clerk of the court and made up the record of the transaction. The record so made states in substance that the former division of the county into election precincts be discontinued, and the county of Pottawattamie divided into three townships, viz., Macedonia, bounded on the north by the north line of the county, east by the east county line, south by the south county line and west by the meridian or range line running north and south across the county between range 40 and 41. It will be seen that this created Macedonia township with the same territory that now constitutes the twelve easterly townships or fully two-fifths of the county, and the history of the present Macedonia properly begins at that date, although some incidents date previous to this.

The first settler was Thomas Jefferson Ring. He was born in Massachusetts May 24, 1804. Came west and reached Louisiana, Missouri, in 1848, and came overland from there, and arrived at old Macedonia May 1, 1848, in time to raise a crop of corn that year.



In 1850, when the emigration to Salt Lake was at its height, the Botna was out of its banks for three months and caused great delay and suffering to those who were on their way west. Mr. Ring had secured a lot of flour from Council Bluffs before the river rose and this he divided with those on the east side, and when this supply failed they were compelled to resort to pounded corn.

The next settler after Mr. Ring was one by the name of Jacob Myers, from Ohio, who built a saw mill and then a grist mill in connection with one Haws at the old town of Macedonia. This mill was built in 1848 but was washed out in the great flood that followed its construction, and after this Mr. Myers went to Michigan, and was lost sight of. Previous to this, however, J. B. Stutsman, one of the first merchants of Council Bluffs, had bought a half interest in the mill and Wm. Martin the other half, and in 1851 they erected a saw mill and in 1853 a grist mill, which was managed by Z. Losh, an experienced miller, for a year and by others until another flood in 1861 which took the second mill out and the site was abandoned. But for a long time before and after the place was called Macedonia it was called Stutsman's Mill.

And it might be pleasant to the Macedonians to know that this same old time, generous, enterprising gentleman is at this time living at Harlan and that he carries his ninety years as lightly as most men of seventy. He also opened the first store.

Another old timer that arrived about this time was a Mr. Tuttle who afterward went on to Utah.

In 1852 a Mr. Hanshalder bought the stock of Stutsman and conducted the business in the same building. The first school in the township was taught by Joseph Lyman, when but a boy of sixteen or seventeen, of which we shall hear more, as he was one of the boys you can't lose. This school was taught in a rented building, there being no way to have one built by the public. A blacksmith named Henry Adams started a shop in 1852 and conducted it for two years and sold out to John McDermott.

The first postmaster was Calvin A. Beebe, who lived on the Tompkins farm and it was kept here; and here the first election after the organization of the township was ordered to be held. Fink and Walker had the contract to carry the mail between Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and there was a weekly service each way. As soon as events justified it, the Western Stage Co. put daily coaches on the route by way of Big Grove and continued until the Rock Island Railroad was built in 1869.

The first schoolhouse built at public expense was erected a little east of the old town, A. M. Denton being the contractor. The finishing lumber was brought from Boonville by wagon. J. Z. Losh came in as before stated and conducted Stutsman's mill a year, but in 1856 he discovered a good mill site a few miles above and there he erected what was known for many years as Losh's mill. With the advent of the C. B. & Q. branch railroad, the new town of Carson sprang into existence, which will be noted under another head. That company commenced building a branch from Hastings on their main line, and had it completed and trains running to a point three-quarters

of a mile east of the old town at the river on the Fourth of July, 1880. Here a new town was laid out and also called Macedonia. This company consisted of Hon. B. F. Clayton and R. H. Woodmancy of Macedonia, T. J. Evans of Council Bluffs and T. J. Pattee, general manager of the C. B. & Q. Railroad.

The first store erected in the new town was by R. H. Woodmancy, the first carpenter shop by J. T. Bird, and the blacksmith shop by Henry Keeler and Co., and a new schoolhouse was built the following season. The Cumberland Presbyterian church organized a society as early as 1871, under the auspices of the Rev. J. W. Carter. From the date of its organization until 1880, services were held in the schoolhouse in old Macedonia, but in the fall of the latter year they erected a neat edifice in the new town at a cost of \$2,000 without incurring any debt.

The Methodist society that was organized under the direction of Rev. Thomas H. Smith was reorganized in 1873 under the supervision of Rev. Henry De Long. When the new town was established they sold their house and built a church costing \$3,000.

The first child born in the new town was in September, 1880, to Mr. and Mrs. William Dye, and the first death was that of Mrs. Emma Mitchell in the same month. The first marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Carter in the marriage of Mr. Charles Beesley and Miss Ora Lowe in August, 1881.

An Odd Fellows lodge was established on the fourth of February, 1881, with W. Dye, E. L. Cook, A. M. Cole, E. A. Vanvranken, A. S. Staggers and J. S. Rainbow as charter members, and the officers installed at the organization were: W. Dye, N. G.; A. M. Cole, V. G.; E. L. Cook, secretary and E. A. Vanvranken, treasurer.

The first hotel was the Macedonia House and was opened by Geo. H. Kaler.

The postoffice was removed from old to new Macedonia and Ohio Knox was made postmaster and through his efforts it was declared a money order office. In 1880 Meckelivert & Young erected a steam elevator, and during the first season managed two hundred and fifty thousand bushels and in 1881 over five hundred carloads of grain.

A new Howe truss bridge was erected across the Botna at the old town in 1881.

A joint stock company was organized in 1880 to conduct a banking business under the laws of Iowa, and known as the Macedonia bank, the shareholders being George Meckelivert, Richard Meckelivert, D. L. Hinshimer, of Glenwood, and William Dye, of Macedonia.

The Masonic fraternity established themselves in the town shortly after it was laid out, Ruba lodge being organized in the winter of 1881, with a membership of seventeen. John Craig was made the first worshipful master; J. M. Kelley, the first senior warden; D. L. Bulla, the first junior warden; Ohio Knox, secretary; B. F. Clayton, treasurer; S. A. Jones, senior deacon; D. W. Bomff, junior deacon; J. W. Carter, chaplain, and A. B. Rayburn, tyler.

The most notable event in the early days was the great fire, which, in March, 1882, destroyed the main portion of the town, but the buildings destroyed were rapidly replaced.

The terrible cyclone that wrought destruction in Grove township, passed near old Macedonia, and was plainly seen from there as it passed on towards Wheeler's Grove.

Long before this an occurrence happened that should not be omitted. It appears that in 1859, at a shooting match, into which whiskey entered pretty largely, a young man named Alf. Pierce lost his life. At the time a man, named Batchelor, kept a store where the old town still stands and with his family lived in rooms in the rear of the store. The merchant sold whiskey to the crowd during the match, but towards evening the boys, getting boisterous, the merchant closed the store and retired to the back rooms with his little family. After a while some of the young men wanted more whiskey, and, the front being closed, they went around to the rear and entered, at the same time demanding more liquor, and, on being refused, became abusive, whereupon Batchelor took down his gun and shot one of them named Alf. Pierce, dead. It caused great excitement, and during the trial that followed, nearly the entire population of the township were present. Mr. Batchelor was defended by Judge A. V. Larimer and D. W. Price. The latter in the closing argument made the effort of his life and for nearly a half century it has had no equal at the Pottawattamie county bar, and the verdict was not guilty.

During the nearly half century that has intervened great changes have occurred here as well as elsewhere. The railroad has invaded this quiet nook—a young city as a natural result has sprung into existence, supplanting the old village, while the almost boundless prairies have been transformed into as fine farms as can be found anywhere.

So far the events related applied to the township, which has been reduced to twenty-four sections, by cutting off twelve in forming the township of Carson.

The town of Macedonia was incorporated in 1892 with the following officers: Mayor, J. M. Kelley; recorder, S. H. Hopkins; marshal and street commissioner, Wm. Marshall; treasurer, T. I. Clark; council, E. E. Smith, W. Dye, T. J. Young, E. H. Sempel, E. B. Lane and A. I. Mitchell, M. D.

At this writing it has one bank, one hotel, two general stores, one restaurant, one hardware and furniture store, two drug stores, one elevator, one implement house, one livery stable, one lumber yard, one brick yard, one meat market, two blacksmith shops.

The Methodists and Presbyterians each have churches. It has a graded school with principal and four assistants. The fraternal orders are represented by one Masonic lodge, one of Odd Fellows, one of Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors. It has also a neat opera house and a newspaper, the Botna Valley News, one milliner and dressmaking establishment and two barber shops.

The present city administration is as follows: Mayor, J. C. Rayburn;



recorder, H. K. Dye; marshal, W. L. Hobson; aldermen, A. M. Miller, Grant Pilling, Milton Osler, H. A. Smith, J. M. Kelley and T. C. Nickey.

The town, according to the census of 1905, had one hundred and nineteen persons of school age, of which sixty-four were males and fifty-five females.

The township, exclusive of town of Macedonia, had, males ninety-five, females eighty-eight.

The board of directors are E. A. Seaberg, president; G. T. Clayton, secretary, and W. J. Hamilton, treasurer.

The township officers are as follows: Trustees, N. L. Hobson, John R. Maynes and A. C. Lewis; clerk, Thos. I. Clark; constables, W. L. Hobson and Abe Branden; assessor, J. M. Coons.

Although this is one of the smallest townships, it possesses as good soil as can be found on earth, with streams that are utilized for power, fair groves of timber and quarries of stone, and is occupied by as progressive and up-to-date people as can be found anywhere.

#### MINDEN TOWNSHIP AND TOWN OF MINDEN.

Minden is the central township in the northern tier of the county. It is a full congressional township, was formerly a part of that of Neola, until 1877, when, in answer to a petition of Mr. James Crow and the requisite number of signers, their petition was granted. The township took the name of the little town already formed on the line of the Rock Island road. The first election took place in October, 1877, in the schoolhouse in Minden. The judges were Wm. Spears, August Kaven and James Crow. The clerks were J. R. Crow and J. Lake, and about one hundred votes were cast.

There is really no waste land in this township. It is gently rolling and only occasionally a little broken land along the streams, the principal ones being Keg creek, running southwesterly with about two-fifths of the territory on the east and three-fifths west of that stream, and the Mosquito, cutting a small portion off the northwest corner. It is peculiarly fortunate in railroads, the Rock Island cutting it centrally in one direction and the Great Western in another, while the Milwaukee clips off the northwest corner after leaving Neola. There are no large natural groves of timber, but the next generation will have plenty, for, being settled largely by Germans, they will have trees and flowers, and are rapidly planting groves. Mr. Casper Foster, of Davenport, Iowa, purchased 10,000 acres of the Rock Island road, and a condition was that the company should establish and maintain a station on this property. This was complied with, hence the town of Minden, named in memory of Minden back in the fatherland of most of these industrious settlers. The first house built in the town was by Hugo Prester. Mr. Foster built the second and Peter Ehlers the third. G. Diederich built the first store in 1875, and moved in a general stock of goods from Avoca. J. O. Jeffries built the next business house and engaged in the grocery trade, with a restaurant attached. Messrs. Bartel & Co. became successors to Mr.



Diederich by purchase and Mr. Diederich then erected another building, which he subsequently sold to Stuhr Brothers.

The first carpenters of the town were Henry Urbahan, August Kaven and Fred Kruganbery. The first blacksmith was a Mr. Rodecker. The first lumber business was by Messrs. Pria & Hornley, a Davenport firm. Peter Ehlers was the first to begin the grain trade. Dr. McLeod was the first physician to hang out his shingle in the little town and James Crow the first land agent. Under the jurisdiction of Mr. James Crow a schoolhouse was built. Previous to this time a school had been taught by a Mr. Kelsey in one room of Mr. Foster's residence. The same year that saw the new schoolhouse a prairie fire came near destroying the town, but its approach was discovered in time to enable the citizens to protect and save their homes.

The first board of trustees of Minden township met and organized January 26, 1877. At their meeting the township was divided into five subdistricts for school purposes.

No township in the county takes more active interest in their public schools than Minden. The statistics for the year 1881 show the following: Number of graded schools, 8; number of ungraded, 8; number of teachers employed, male, 5; female, 12; average pay per month, male, \$35; female, \$33.75; number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, 156; male, 123; total average attendance, 95; value of schoolhouses, \$3,530; value of apparatus, \$9.10.

Minden had a German day school, the only one in the county at that date.

In 1878 a German Lutheran church was organized, with Rev. Julius Oehlert as pastor. The original members were August Kaven, Adam Turk, John Stuhr, Jr., Jacob Wasser, Deidrich Rohlf, Peter Alleman, August Bock, Wilhelm Bolte, Wilhelm Giese, John Stuhr, Sr., August Giese and Carl Leitzke.

A small church was completed and furnished. The lot on which it was built was presented by Mr. Casper Foster. A Sunday school was organized in 1876, with James Crow as superintendent. At last reports Conrad Neil was superintendent; John Crow, secretary; J. A. Yoder, treasurer, and E. O. Morgan, librarian, and an attendance of forty pupils.

The growth of Minden has not been so rapid as some of the other towns of the county, but has always enjoyed a substantial progress, which makes success a foregone conclusion.

The following are the names of some of the principal business men up to the year 1880: J. B. Norton, druggist; John Hammer and J. C. Garmong, hardware; Peter Stuhr and J. C. Garmong, agricultural implement dealers; Stuhr Brothers, J. W. Crow and J. H. Yoder, dry goods and grocery merchants; Seiffert and Weis, lumber dealers; L. Harm, physician and surgeon; J. C. Garmong, harness dealer; Henry Rolfs and H. Peterson, blacksmiths, and Adolph Winder, hotel proprietor.

On the 12th of June, 1881, a severe hailstorm struck Minden township and inflicted damage to the extent of \$20,000. The storm came in two divi-

sions and met near the residence of Mr. F. Bloomer, where the damage to house, trees and grain amounted to \$1,000.

Although quite a town had started soon after the advent of the Rock Island road, it was not incorporated until 1890, since which time its growth has been steady and healthy. At this time, 1907, it has two banks, the German-American and Farmers' Savings; general stores, Peiper & Mischler, George Groneweg & Co., and W. L. Richardson; hardware, Stuhr-Ehlers-Hood Company; drug store, Max Lehman; elevators, P. Ehlers & Stuhr; Reesy Grain Company; lumber yard, Green Bay Lumber Company; livery barn, Louis Ehlers; saloons, H. J. Hesly, August Kaven, Peter Schwensohn and Fred Priest; blacksmiths, E. G. Krundel, Fred Schultz and G. H. Muhlstein; physician, Grant Augustine; one millinery store, one harness shop, one meat market, three hotels, Mrs. Dorscher, Mrs. Schmidt and T. J. Groepper; one church, Zion Congregational; Masonic Lodge, No. 575; one I. O. O. F., one Woodmen of the World, German verein; graded school, with L. B. Pruitt, principal, and five teachers; opera house, two pool halls, one wagon shop, printing office, Times-Herald (weekly); one tank manufactory, canning works; building contractors, August Bostedt, Henry Schilling and Herman Veith; two stock buyers, Henry Piper and Hesley Thompson; two barber shops, two dray lines; city waterworks, from wells to tank fifty feet high, an elevation of one hundred feet; Independent Fire Company and brass band of twenty pieces, Julius Stuhr, leader. Population of town, 400; mayor, John Geiger.

The township officers are Henry Holzfoister, Joseph Holm and Peter Langer, trustees; Julius Stuhr, clerk; John W. Crow and John Geiger, justices of the peace; G. A. Leitzke, constable and Gustave Baumsberger, assessor; school board, Henry Blumer, president; John Geiger, secretary, and Fred Blumer, treasurer.

There are nine subdistricts in the township. According to the census of 1905 there were in the township outside of town of Minden three hundred and thirty-one of school age, of which one hundred and seventy-one were males and one hundred and sixty females.

In town of Minden there were one hundred and forty-seven, of which sixty-six were males and eighty-one females.

The people are largely German and have brought the industry and thrift, for which that nation is noted, and which so readily assimilates with the American, and, as such, we welcome and congratulate them on their prosperity.

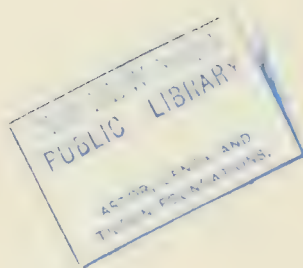
The present city officers are as follows: Mayor, John Geiger; clerk, Lewis Rohlf; council, A. E. Grueman, J. U. Reesy, Jacob Geiger, G. H. Muhlstein, E. P. Otto and D. H. Auper.

#### NEOLA TOWNSHIP.

This is a full township of thirty-six sections. It is bounded on the north by Harrison county, east by Minden, south by Norwalk and west by Boomer townships.



MASONIC TEMPLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS.





June 10, 1872, a petition, signed by H. G. Fisher, George Remington, Fielding Steele and seventy-eight other citizens, was presented to the board of supervisors, asking that honorable body to form a new civil township to comprise a part of the townships of York and Boomer. It was ordered by the board of supervisors that township 77, range 41, and township 77, range 42, is hereby organized into a civil township, to be known as the township of Neola. It is broken only along the streams. It is doubtful if two per cent is unfit for cultivation. Nearly the whole surface is rolling prairie and very productive and will raise all the staple crops in abundance.

The township is drained by Mosquito and Pigeon creeks and their tributaries, nearly all of which are fed by living springs.

G. W. Henderson claimed the honor of being the first permanent white settler in the township. He came from VanBuren county, Iowa, in March, 1855, pre-empted the southeast quarter of section 12, and began at once to build a shelter for his family and to break ground for a spring crop.

Mr. Henderson's first neighbor in Neola township was Mr. Norman Abbott, who settled in section 19 during the latter part of the same month. Mr. Abbott remained a resident of the township until 1865, when he sold his farm to Thomas Cellars, who, in turn, sold it to a man named Hillsworth. William Tidwell came to the new country and settled in section 18, near Mr. Abbott. Joseph Balsley and Joseph Mecklin settled on Pigeon creek in 1855. Mr. Balsley continued a resident of this township until his death. The next to choose a home in the prairie now within the boundary of Neola township was John O'Brien, who settled on section 23. Prominent among the early settlers was Mr. Z. Remington and family, who settled on section 33. Mr. Remington, however, did not become a resident of this township until 1858. He lived on his place of first settlement until his death.

He was a striking figure, very large and very careless of his personal appearance and dress, but a very learned man, a surveyor by profession, a man of strong connections, an uncompromising republican, and for a time the only one, he claimed, in his township, and used to send himself down as a delegate to conventions, and was always seated. Old Ike Sigler, who was just as strong a democrat, but a good, jolly fellow withall, used to say Mr. Remington might stay, but they would not admit any more republicans into the township. But both of them have long ago passed from view, but not from the memory of us old-timers.

Neola township had no special attractions until 1869, when the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was built and the town laid out on the lands owned by Messrs. Withrow, Wright and Allen. The first house where the city now stands was built by D. Little about 1868, who kept store in the building. The second was put up by Mr. Kuhl, a harnessmaker. Mr. Norris was the first blacksmith to open a shop in Neola, and it was in the loft of this shop that Mrs. Doane taught the second term of school in the town. The first term was taught in Neola in the winter of '69-70. Miss M. Webster was the teacher, and the school was held in the building owned by David Tostevin.

The Neola house was among the first buildings in the town, and was erected by Charles Hamilton.

It was built for a hotel and has been used as such.

A postoffice building was erected in 1870 by Mr. Duncan, who was also the first postmaster.

Daniel Flynn erected a building the same year and opened a saloon. Mr. C. Dillin engaged in the grain trade as early as 1873, to which he added the sale of coal and lumber, and built up an extensive trade in each of these commodities.

In 1878 Mr. Dillin built a grain elevator of a capacity of 10,000 bushels per day, and was the first permanently located dealer, though Mr. Duncan was the first to buy any grain marketed at Neola.

The first grain elevator was built by Mr. C. Hamilton. Both elevators, however, were built in 1878, and their capacity was about the same. Mr. Dillin began operating his October 1 and Mr. Hamilton began a month earlier.

In 1882 the town received its charter and became a city, and elected the following officers: J. P. Organ, mayor; C. M. Crippen, recorder; O. L. Davis, marshal. The city council was composed of T. Rishton, W. Downs, J. W. Butler and R. F. Lovell. The principal business at that day was done by the following persons: Grain, C. Dillin and J. A. Hamilton; general merchandise, H. Mendel, B. Rishton, J. W. Butler, F. Rishton, Eggleston Brothers and Bradley & Burton; druggists, Vanness, C. F. Robbins and B. A. McKay; hardware, Reichart Brothers, C. M. Witt and C. B. Stone; clothing, Remington Brothers and C. M. Crippen; stock buyer, G. W. Rogers; newspaper, Neola Tribune, E. P. Innes, editor; real estate, H. L. McWilliams and D. Tostevin; hotels, Commercial, S. Burgess, proprietor; Neola house, McKinney, proprietor; bank, Neola, Mr. Henry, president; Mr. Lodge, cashier; meat markets, Haggerty & Reichart and Handbury & Sills; livery stables, A. King and Downs & Mott; insurance, H. L. McWilliams and Riley Clark; millinery, Mrs. F. M. Gallup; carpenters, Purcell & Rogers, Eli Vickery, Wm. Schierbrook and Mr. Fulgen; physicians, Drs. Barton, Vanness, Harvey, Todd and Lawrence; attorneys, H. L. McWilliams and J. P. Organ; postmaster, G. W. Remington.

The school statistics for the township for 1881, outside of the city, were: Number of sub-districts, six; ungraded schools, six; months taught, nine; teachers employed, males eight; females, four; compensation per month, males, \$34.16; females, \$33.75; number of school age, males, one hundred and thirty-five; females, one hundred and sixteen; school houses, frame, six; value, \$4,475; apparatus, \$1.85.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the first secret society to organize a lodge in Neola.

Neola Lodge, No. 410, was organized on May 27, 1880. The first officers were: J. A. Hamilton, N. G.; E. E. Harris, V. G.; J. C. Chapman, secretary, and Jacob Brown, treasurer. There were forty-four members in 1881.

Irwin Lodge, No. 118, Iowa Legion of Honor was the next secret society to effect an organization in Neola. This was on August 15, 1881. The first officers were: E. Reichart, W. P.; John Watson, V. P.; E. L. Eggleston, R. S.; C. M. Witt, F. S.; J. Buchannan, C.; C. B. Stone, T.; A. W. Loomis, D.; K. Lanning, S.; S. N. Harvey, M. E.; L. W. Todd, M. E.

Agate Lodge, No. 423, A. F. and A. M., was organized in March, 1882. The first officers were: A. S. Avery, W. M.; S. L. Harvey, S. W.; W. Harper, J. W.; H. Mendel, S.; J. W. Butler, T.; J. D. Garrison, S. D.; W. Phillips, J. D.; N. W. Watson, tyler.

On the 22d of March, 1880, by authority of the Presbytery of Council Bluffs, a church was organized by a committee consisting of Revs. G. M. Lodge, F. H. Cleland and Elder J. S. Love.

The members were John Buchanan and Jessie, his wife, and their children, Katie, Jennie, Kennedy and David, Lawrence Hunter and wife, Mrs. Anna Remington and Dr. Harvey and wife.

All members rose to their feet, made confession of faith, and the church was pronounced fully and properly organized. John Buchanan was elected a ruling elder and Lawrence Hunter a deacon.

A short time subsequent to the organization a fund was raised, which, together with \$500 contributed by the Presbyterian board of missions, they were enabled to erect a church, which was completed in March, 1882, at a cost of \$1,500.

At this time Neola had two railroads, which afforded shipping facilities not excelled by any place in the county, except Council Bluffs.

From 1882, the close of the above history, to 1907 is a long reach. Kingdoms and empires have risen and fallen during this time. It is five years longer than Rip Van Winkle slept in the Catskill mountains, and it behooves us to leave something for future generations by which they may know we have existed or be, like him, "too soon forgotten."

But if other people have been sleeping, those of Neola have not. We now find a full-fledged city of 1,200 inhabitants, with its waterworks, electric lights and miles of cement walks.

At this date (1907) Neola has five stores of general merchandise as follows: One by G. L. Cooper, one by J. L. Wilber, one by Wm. McGuire, one by Hamilton & Smith, one by M. O'Connor and one by E. M. Palmer & Co.; one large stock of clothing, shoes and hats by George N. Remington, one of shoes, exclusively of shoes, by Joseph Jacoby, two of drugs by Herman Rolfes and Dr. J. T. Vanness, respectively; implements and hardware, Schierbrook & O'Connor, and one by T. W. McDermott, two of hardware by the Frank West Hardware Company and A. E. Pearce, respectively; two millinery stores by the Haggerty Sisters and the Brandenburg Sisters; two banks, the Neola State bank and the Farmers' and Merchants' State bank; one newspaper, Neola Gazette-Reporter, L. G. Merrill, editor; two meat markets, Sexton & Shawgo and Sam Gaymen; Green Bay lumber yard, George Menke, manager, and Rees-Gabel Lumber Company, John Matsen, manager; one wallpaper store, two elevators, the Wells-Hord Grain Company, John Hannan, manager, and the VanDorn Grain Company, H. H. Pogge, manager; one graded public school, with principal and six assistants; one parochial school, with two hundred pupils of both sexes, while the Catholics have a large church, with congregation numbering nearly 1,000, while the Methodists, Presbyterians and Lutherans each have churches. Of hotels the city is provided with the New Clifton, Williams house and Haggerty



house, and three restaurants will feed any overflow from these. The waterworks and electric plant are owned by the city. It has a volunteer fire company that carries the state belt, having won for three years. The city also has two livery stables and five saloons and a brass band of thirteen pieces.

The fraternal organizations are represented by a Masonic lodge, one of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Columbus.

The city government at this time is as follows: Mayor, Fred Foss; council, Ed. Rattigan, George Remington, N. B. Chrisman, A. Ransom, H. S. Watkins and G. W. Giese; marshal, George Murphy, and James Hayes, deputy. The police is limited to these two, the first doing day duty and the latter at night.

The township officers are as follows: Trustees, J. D. Porter, John R. Willmott and Frank Spencer; clerk, J. S. Hermesen; justices of the peace, Riley Clark and Thomas Kennedy; constables, C. J. Maxfield and Ed. Rattigan; assessor, W. C. Wilmott.

According to the state census of 1905, there are in the township, exclusive of city, three hundred and thirty-two of school age, of which one hundred and seventy-seven are males and one hundred and fifty-five are females.

In the city there are three hundred and fifty-four, of which one hundred and seventy are males and one hundred and eighty-four females.

Board of education, K. Buchanan, president; G. M. Buchanan, secretary, and August Sundell, treasurer. Teachers salaries, \$40 and \$35 for first and second grades respectively.

### NORWALK TOWNSHIP.

Norwalk township was organized June 6, 1873, and was named Norwalk by Mr. R. Foote in honor of Norwalk, Conn., where he formerly lived.

It is bounded on the north by Neola, east by York, south by Hardin and west by Hazel Dell townships. Three-fourths of its surface is drained by the Mosquito, and the southeast fourth by Keg creeks. The first settlers were Mormons, but finally they all went on with the last detachment to Utah. It possesses the same rich soil as its neighboring townships, and might be said to have no waste land.

The principal early settlers were Joseph Holman, Ezekiel Downs, Asa Downs, William Cox, William Hendrix, Johnson Lane and William Yocum. They all arrived and settled from 1845 to 1850. William Yocum was a wreck physically. He came from Missouri and while there joined the mob at Horn's mill against the Mormons. During the fight he received seven bullets in his body, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died in Pottawattamie county.

As early as 1847 Ezekiel Downs and A. Smith built saw and flouring mills on Mosquito creek. They were two-story buildings of hewed logs. Both mills were run by water power furnished by a dam built in Mosquito creek. Both mills did a good business until a flood in 1850, which demolished the grist mill. The dam was injured as well as the saw mill, but were re-



paired and finally sold to William Garner, who continued to run the saw-mill for years. In the winter 1863-4 the first school was taught in Norwalk township. It was in a log cabin built by the farmers. The first teacher was Miss Jane Davis. From this little beginning the schools grew, until in 1881 there were six subdistricts; graded schools, five; months taught, seven; number of teachers, males, six; females, five; average pay per month, males, \$32.41; females, \$26.07; persons of school age, males, one hundred and seventy-three; females, one hundred and thirty-eight. Total cost of school houses, \$3,350. In March, 1882, at Downs schoolhouse there was organized a Society of Friends, under the auspices of Revs. Lewis and William Smith.

The following is a list of the original members. George F. Ward and wife, Jane Ward, Archibald N. Ward, Mary Fleck, Catharine Whitney, her son William Whitney, A. Mott and wife, Martha Mott, Ada Mott, Lena Vezy, Albert Shaw, Lizzie Vezy, Drucilla Downs, Minerva Downs and Joseph Whitney. It is crossed by three railroads—the Rock Island and the Milwaukee running parallel with each other along the Mosquito creek, while the Great Western cuts diagonally through the southeast quarter.

These furnish excellent facilities for shipping and, as a result, quite a young city has grown up, which will require separate notice.

The town of Underwood was started simultaneous with the advent of the Rock Island Railroad and has made steady growth since that time. At this writing (1907) it has three general stores, one drug store, two hotels, one restaurant, one meat market, one lumber yard, with large stock, one livery stable, one machine shop, one blacksmith shop, which, in addition, handles farming implements; one harness shop, one shoe and harness repair shop, one creamery, two elevators, one savings bank, two barber shops, one cement block factory.

The town has two churches, German Lutheran and Latter Day Saints. The Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors also have lodges here. The town has a graded school, with one hundred and thirty pupils, of which seventy-two are males and fifty-eight females.

Norwalk township, exclusive of Underwood, according to the state census of 1905, has three hundred and seven of school age, of which one hundred and sixty are males and one hundred and forty-seven females. Teachers receive \$40 and \$35 per month for first and second grades respectively.

C. G. Reese is president of the board of education; F. T. C. Johnson, secretary and K. W. Klopping, treasurer.

The following are the township officers: Trustees, K. W. Klopping, Henry Bensen and William Whitney; clerk, W. F. Schmaedicke; justices of the peace, E. F. Schroeder and C. D. Langfeldt; constable, George Keso; assessor, F. Lee Johnson.

Of F. T. C. Johnson, above named, special mention should be made. For many years he was a prominent citizen of Council Bluffs. In his young manhood he married the only daughter of L. W. Babbitt, one of Council Bluff's best girls, was a democrat of the old school, was public spirited, was president of the first fire company organized in the city, a large contractor, and

many of the best houses in the city of early times are of his workmanship, among which was the old courthouse.

### PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized by an order made April 7, 1873, on the petition of L. G. Bennett, Hiram Stewart, S. T. Bender and forty-one others, asking that a new civil township be created out of congressional township 77, range 40. It is bounded on the north by Shelby county, on the east by Knox township, on the south by James township, and on the west by Minden township. The soil is all that could be desired. The land slopes gently to the south and west. It was originally treeless, but the settlers have planted and cultivated groves of oak, walnut and maple, which have grown until the face of the country has been changed, not only that, but orchards have been planted and fruit is being successfully raised. Two streams run through the township from north to south, one called the Big Silver coursing through centrally and the Middle Silver through the western part. These are clear and fed by springs that never fail. There is not one per cent of worthless land in the township.

Among the first settlers were the following: Jacob and Franz Haas came from Sauk county, Wisconsin, July 12, 1872. Joseph Frum, from Monongahela county, West Virginia, and settled February 25, 1872; A. M. Scott is another pioneer. He came and bought land and commenced a farm in 1859. He went into partnership with P. S. McCandless in opening up the farm. When they married they dissolved, made a division, and each farmed his own land. T. Goodwalter came into the township in 1872. The first road was the Ballard State road, referred to in annals of other townships. Another was located in 1870 from north to south in the west part, called the A. C. Bennett road, and another was laid out from east to west named the Hiram Stewart.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1871, called the No. 2, and is known as the Frum school. The first school was taught by Alonzo Bartnett. No. 6 was the next one erected in 1874. No. 4 was also built in 1874, and John K. Cooper, afterwards county superintendent, was the first teacher. He was a resident of James township when first nominated on the democratic ticket in 1879 for county superintendent, and elected by a handsome majority, although the republicans carried the county by three hundred majority on their state ticket. In 1881 he was again elected by about seven hundred majority, although the county went republican by over three hundred, his competitor being Miss Ingeletta Smith, a sister of Hon. Walter I. Smith, member of congress.

Mr. Cooper is a native of Maryland and served in the Union army in Lockwood's brigade, Twelfth army corps, at the battle of Gettysburg.

No. 5 school house was built in 1877, and Miss Mary J. Trotter became the first teacher, and No. 7, the same year, with Miss Plumer the first teacher, and No. 8 in 1880, and Fremont Benjamin, now a lawyer in Council Bluffs, the teacher.

At the first election to organize the township, held October 14, 1873, there were fifty-four votes polled and the following officers elected: S. H. Buckley, C. H. Brown and T. T. Larkin, trustees; S. B. Frum, township clerk; William Buckley and F. N. Keeney, justices of the peace; D. Gross and A. M. Scott, constables; William A. Clark, assessor, and Hiram Stewart, road supervisor.

On the evening of July 28, 1879, Jacob Maason was killed by Christian Pittman. Maason accused Pittman of tramping down his corn by running his reaper over it, their lands joining where it happened. There were no witnesses to the tragedy, only Pittman was seen to run, with Maason in pursuit. Pittman was arrested and tried, but the jury disagreed. The case was taken to Mills county, but the indictment could not be found and the case was dismissed. The case was again brought before the grand jury of Pottawattamie county and he was indicted, and again the case taken to Mills county, where he was acquitted. In his defense Pittman claimed that Maason attacked him, threatening to kill him, and that he cut him in self-defense, but not intending to kill him. The stab proved fatal, the knife having struck the heart. In the fall of '75 T. T. Larkin borrowed a gun of Claus Horst to kill a hawk. A report of the gun was heard and Larkin was found dead from a shot in the breast, most likely an accident. Another death was that of Peter Doll, by his team running away at Avoca.

On the 4th day of September, 1882, an unknown man was found dead from exposure and intemperance a mile east of the Frum schoolhouse.

The early settlers were largely Germans and the first church organization was the German Evangelical Association, organized and presided over by Rev. Aaron Bassart for two years, was succeeded by Wilhelm Jones, and he, in turn, by Flegler Aschenbrenner.

This township has no town within its borders, but is in easy communication with Minden, Shelby or Avoca. It had no railroad until 1903, when the Great Western passed through the northwest corner.

The township officers at this time (1907) are as follows: Trustees, George Haas, C. V. Rock and Henry Flemming; clerk, C. P. Wasser; justices of the peace, Adolph Baustain and J. L. Buckley; assessor, E. A. Bergman; constable, W. W. Frum.

Of the present board C. V. Rock is president; E. A. Bergman, secretary, and D. Gross, treasurer. According to the state census of 1905 there were two hundred and sixty-six persons of school age, of which one hundred and twenty-nine were males and one hundred and thirty-seven females. Compensation of teachers is \$40 and \$35 per month for first and second class respectively.

#### ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP.

The first white settlers of this township were Mormons that came with the great exodus of those people from Nauvoo. A large detachment halted at Kanesville and filled the ravines surrounding that section, and, spreading northward, nestled among the timber along the bluffs, and, although their stay was to be but temporary, they built comfortable cabins and opened up



good farms. This was necessary, not only for themselves, but to maintain a halting place for the pilgrims to rest and make repairs while on their two-thousand-mile journey of untold hardship.

Joseph Hill was the first Gentile arrival in the township. He took possession of a tract of land in section 11 on the Missouri river, near what-is known as the old St. John landing, on which he made his permanent home. He came from the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1850, and was followed the next year by Joseph Kirby and Arthur Mann.

Samuel Kirkland and Dr. Robert McGovern came the same year, and the former lived in this township until his death in 1880, and the latter settled just over the line in Harrison county and became one of its most respected citizens.

One of the oldest and most prominent settlers was Basil Fox. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, came to this county in 1852. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Colonel Thomas H. Benton, and served until the expiration of his term, has always been a strong republican, was a member of the board of supervisors for two years. He finally moved to Missouri Valley.

Sherman Goss and his family arrived in 1851. Mr. Goss was shot dead in a claim fight at Old Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, in 1854, and his widow and children remained in the township many years. All three of his sons served in the Union army.

To give a list of all the early settlers would make this history too lengthy, so we must confine ourselves to those that became most prominent, without any disrespect towards other equally good citizens. Hiram Bostwick, with his family, came with the Mormons, located on a large body of land on the Missouri bottom near Honey Creek lake, and remained after exodus of that people, built a large house that was always open to the public. He and his good wife were noted for their hospitality. The upper part of his big house was all in one room and was a favorite place for the young folks to meet for miles around and have their dances, while the barns and sheds would be filled with teams of the guests, and a bountiful supper would be served. Sometimes things would get a little boisterous, which was owing to bottles of something found in some of the sleighs, but so goes the world. Later Mr. Bostwick became justice of the peace, and while in that office there was a shooting match at a sawmill near by and Nick Smith, a tough character that always carried a rifle, no matter where he was going, or what he was doing, was killed. It appeared that he had some words with a man named Fry, and knocked Fry down with the butt of his gun, and raised it to strike him again while down, but just then a heavy quart bottle struck Smith on the temple. He sat down on a log a few minutes and then started for home. Failing to reach there, a hunting party found him in a cornfield dead. The question arose, who threw the bottle. There were perhaps twenty in the crowd, and among them a brother of Fry's named Chris. He was arrested and brought before Squire Bostwick, who believed in prompt enforcement of the law, and there being a great crowd attracted, he ordered the constable to summon a jury then and there to try the case.



The sheriff quietly whispered the court, and as many jurors as had been summoned were discharged and the court proceeded to confine itself to holding a preliminary examination.

The entire crowd was sworn as witnesses, but not one saw where the bottle came from. After hearing the evidence, the court remarked: "This looks a little dark, a man is killed in broad daylight with twenty men looking on and nobody saw it. The prisoner is discharged." And all the people said amen.

Although this township had some bad men, and a number of murders were committed in the early days, the great majority of the pioneers were sterling men, just such as open up the wilderness and break the ground for a higher civilization. It has furnished two county judges, Hardin Jones and Abraham Jackson. The latter was a democrat after the manner of his old namesake, and when the war came he came out strongly for its prosecution, and became a power in the northwestern part of the county, where there was a large anti-war element, at that time called copperheads.

Fortunately there were cool heads on both sides enough to prevent violent clashing. Perry Reel was a sample of this kind. Although his political sentiments were known by all men, he was elected sheriff two terms, then county treasurer, then sheriff again, even when the county was republican.

There is no record of schools previous to 1855, probably owing to the Mormons conducting what schools there were in the earlier times in their dwellings. On that year one was opened in an old Mormon cabin located on section 10 and Jacob Cox was the first teacher. From this start the interest increased until by 1880 there were seven comfortable school houses filled with pupils in full operation.

The first public bridge was built over Honey creek by Basil Fox, the first road supervisor. In 1859 Wiley B. Hatcher built a small mill on Honey creek, the mill work being done by Basil Fox and a man named Popp, but the dam was washed away by flood in '70 and site abandoned.

In 1865-6 A. J. Bell and E. Loveland built a mill on the Boyer, where the town of Loveland now is, and by which the town gets its name. It afterwards passed into the hands of John Hanthorne & Co.

An interesting old settler was Mr. Edward W. Bennett. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1805. He was a democrat and the writer of these lines was a strong republican. He had admonished the writer to never pass his house without stopping and, after one experience of their hospitality, one would hardly disregard the admonition.

After the horse was stabled, fed and bedded and yourself served with an excellent supper, he would kindly say to his venerable wife: "Annie, please leave some water in the tea kettle on the stove," and we would adjourn to the best room, where a bright fire blazed in an old-fashioned fire place. On the side-board were a can of choice smoking tobacco and a couple of decanters glittering in the fire and lamplight. And he would say: "Now we can leave politics out of doors and take comfort."

He had been all over the world as a sailor, had been captain of police in Buffalo and his conversation was as instructive as interesting. In the mean-

time the quiet little wife would sit knitting, but they are gone, and we almost wonder why it must be so.

In the winter of '71, the people were shocked to hear that John S. Goss had shot and dangerously wounded his cousin, Sherman Brown. It appeared that they had had difficulty during the summer, which was continued until it culminated in tragedy. Brown lived about two weeks.

In the trial it appeared that Brown was the aggressor and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Shortly after this an elderly man named Samuel Fickle was killed by being shot. It was in his house after dark. Hearing a noise outside, he went to the door and received a load of buckshot and was instantly killed. There never was sufficient proof to warrant a conviction by a jury, but public opinion pointed to a step-son, between whom there had been bad feeling for some time.

On the evening of the presidential election of 1872 at the store of Alfred Frazier, a man named James McMillan got into an altercation, which resulted in McMillan falling dead.

The first report was that Frazier, who was a powerful man, with one blow of the fist felled him to the floor. This was not proven at the trial, and he was acquitted. Mr. Frazier regretted it, some of his friends say, to the extent that it affected his whole life up to the time of his death in 1906.

In 1856 a Baptist church was organized where Loveland now is. The original membership was twelve persons, viz.: W. A. Reel and wife, John Deil and wife, Hardin Jones and wife, Mary A. Frazier, Cynthia Mace, Edward Latham and Josiah Skelton. In 1880 they erected a church at a cost of \$1,300, and the membership had grown to seventy-five at that time. Rev. John Case was the first pastor. It is claimed to be the oldest Baptist society west of the Des Moines river. From 1867, when the Chicago & North-Western Railroad entered, that was the only one in the township until the advent of the Illinois Central in 1899. This road established a station named Grable. There is but one store there as yet. Loveland is the largest village in the township. Population about two hundred and fifty; has two general stores, a lumber yard, elevator and feed mill.

Owing to the level condition of the Missouri bottoms, the streams coming down from the upland subjected the former to overflow, much to the damage of many of the residents. To remedy this an extensive system of ditching was inaugurated in 1903, part of which was by joint action with Harrison county. Considerable delay has occurred, but at the present writing it is being pushed rapidly, and it is believed by the promoters that many thousands of acres that are comparatively worthless will be redeemed.

The present township officers are: Ed. Wilson, J. A. Currie and W. J. Myers, trustees; D. H. Bailey and M. C. Brocious, justices of the peace; J. R. Hutchinson, constable; Oscar E. Copeland, assessor, and Orel Jones, clerk.

Charles P. O'Neal, of Loveland, is president of the school board; Bruce W. Morehouse, secretary, and J. W. Frazier, treasurer.

According to the state census of 1905, there was a school population of

three hundred and twenty-five between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and for which ten good schoolhouses are provided.

About two-thirds of this township is on the Missouri bottoms and the soil is inexhaustible.

In the extreme northwest corner of this township is a beautiful lake called Noble's lake, after a man of that name, who in early times had a saw-mill near it, and, although he has long since died, the pretty lake perpetuates his name, and is a favorite place for fishing parties.

### SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township was first settled by Mormons who were a part of the great exodus from Nauvoo. They made claims and, after staying one year, nearly all sold out to Gentiles, who came after them, or abandoned them.

The first man to open a stage station between Wheeler's Grove and Council Bluffs was a Mr. Gardner, and this was the only one between the two points. He soon sold out to a Mr. Moore and moved on with the Mormons to Salt Lake. In 1854 John Bratton bought out Mr. Moore, and for three years longer there was a stage route through here, though a postoffice that had been kept here was discontinued when Mr. Moore removed from this point.

The first settler that came with the intention of staying was Pleasant Taylor, but when the stage route was changed, he followed it and established a station farther north on the same stream that has been known ever since as Taylor Station.

John Bratton was the second permanent settler, a native of Pennsylvania, but came from Ohio here. He was an excellent citizen, was for a time a member of the first board of supervisors when that body superseded the county judge in county affairs. He finally went to Silver City in Mills county.

The first schoolhouse was at this station, it being a log cabin with a turf roof, and the first teacher was Miss Maggie Weirich, of Council Bluffs. This was in 1857. In 1861 a frame schoolhouse was erected, also a church. In 1860 a Protestant Methodist church was organized with seven members, but without any regular pastor. Jason Parker was the first justice of the peace. The first marriage was between George E. Smith and Mrs. Clarissa Wheeling. The first child born in the township was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wells. Mrs. Bratton attended the birth of the child. She followed the profession of midwife for all that section of the country for years, and her husband that of a preacher. The first death of an adult was that of Mrs. Margaret Piles in August, 1857. An infant of hers died in July of the same year, and both were buried near the station.

During the Pike's Peak excitement the station was a lively point, from sixty to seventy teams would pass through daily. In 1856 five hundred Mormon emigrants passed through on the stage road with hand carts, not a single horse in the entire outfit. They seemed to feel happy and not to realize the terrible journey before them.

A terrible tragedy occurred in this township in the summer of 1875. Jordan Clark, a man nearly sixty years old, moved into the township some



years before and opened up a farm. From the same neighborhood in Illinois came a man named Joab Stoves and his wife. During the winter of '74 and spring of '75 a clandestine correspondence sprang up between Clark and Mrs. Stoves. Stoves intercepted an incriminating letter, and some effort was made for reconciliation, but without effect. Stoves shot Clark, killing him instantly. He was tried and acquitted on the plea of emotional insanity. After this, Stoves and his wife became reconciled and lived together and returned to Illinois.

The first schoolhouse was erected on section 32, near the residence of John Vankirk. In 1882 one was completed at a cost of \$1,200.

The first road was the stage road already mentioned. This was changed to a line three miles further north. This mainly in the interest of the Western Stage Company. The first county road was what was called the Living Springs road, the bridge built mainly at private expense, the heavy timbers being donated by Macedonia citizens, who wished to have the use of it.

The religious interests were mainly in one church organization. In 1878 W. H. Hartman, of Glenwood, Mills county, organized a branch of the Christian church at schoolhouse No. 3, what is known as the Pontius schoolhouse, but afterwards in 1881 it was changed to the Silver Center schoolhouse, as the greater number of the members lived nearer to this point.

The settlement of this township was not as rapid as those reached by railroad, still there was a constant influx of inhabitants, but not until 1905 did it have a town of its own, when the town of Treynor was incorporated. Situated in the extreme northwest corner, it commands a large part of the trade of not only Silver Creek, but also of Hardin, Keg Creek and Washington townships.

Among its business institutions are the Treynor Savings Bank, two general stores, one furniture and implement house, one drug store, one livery barn and two saloons. It has a full set of city officers, to-wit: Mayor, Ferdinand Schoening; clerk, T. P. Carter; marshal, Fred Schrede, with six aldermen. It also has two churches (German Lutheran) and an independent public school, with an attendance of forty pupils.

The township organization is as follows: Trustees, Perry Kearney, Julius Strobbeln and J. G. Moss; clerk, F. W. Ouren; justices of the peace, Jurgen Jensen and Henry Parker; constables, none; assessor, C. E. Springer.

The subdistrict school directors are as follows: Pleasant Valley—President, F. M. Smith; secretary, Perry Kearney; treasurer, W. A. Allensworth. Sucksdorf—President, F. H. Schultz; secretary, P. N. Sucksdorf; treasurer, Jurgen Heesch. Silver Center—President, George A. Stevens; secretary, Herman Schnepel; treasurer, August Dammrow. Lone Star—President, John Trede; secretary, John Clark; treasurer, G. W. Kauke. Valley—President, James T. Fox; secretary, I. H. Stevens; treasurer, J. G. Moss. Living Springs—President, A. T. Rains; secretary, F. W. Ouren; treasurer, Henry Anderson.

The school population, according to the state census of 1905, exclusive of town of Treynor, was two hundred and fourteen, of which one hundred and sixteen were males and ninety-eight females.



## VALLEY TOWNSHIP AND HANCOCK.

The petition for organizing this township was signed by W. F. Traver and one hundred and sixty other legal voters, and, after a full hearing, it was ordered that the township should comprise congressional township 76, range 39.

The first election was held at what is known as the Acker schoolhouse on the 8th of October, 1878, and one hundred and twenty-six votes were cast. The elected officers were: Judges, W. C. Barton, James Livingston and H. C. Hough; clerks, A. M. Battelle and W. H. Benjamin.

The trustees chosen were: W. C. Barton, S. Armstrong and S. D. Acker; clerk, R. M. White; assessor, R. D. Ballard.

Among the oldest settlers was A. M. Battelle, who came in 1855, when he crossed the state from Keokuk with a wagon, taking two weeks to make the trip. His household goods were shipped by river from Wheeling, W. Va., around by St. Louis to Council Bluffs. The road from Keokuk led through Ottumwa, Eddyville and Afton. Afton had been located, but not a house had been built. He found three almost impassable sloughs about ten miles south of Lewis and persuaded a man who was breaking prairie to help him. He had to carry his wife and children across, as it was all the oxen could do to get the wagon through. Winter set in early and snow fell to a great depth and for weeks settlers were compelled to live on hominy and venison, of which latter there was plenty, as deer were easy to capture, owing to the deep snow.

At last an old trader went with two yoke of oxen to Council Bluffs for food for the settlement, and was two weeks on the trip. He got stalled in a drift within two miles of home, but settlers helped him out and he arrived safely, and sold his flour for \$6 per hundred. No mail could be had nearer than the Bluffs.

Joseph Headley, another old settler, was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, came to Iowa in 1841, and settled within the present limits of Valley township in 1852. He came in a wagon with his wife and made a log cabin his first home. His nearest milling point was Glenwood, Mills county, forty miles away.

The first winter or two were severe. Wages were but fifty cents per day and corn \$3 per bushel, the few settlers lived mostly on corn bread and game, and when they did raise wheat and market it, after hauling it forty miles, they were compelled to sell it for fifty cents per bushel. The religious matters of the township have been liberally provided for. The Knox Presbyterian church was organized March 23, 1873, by Rev. N. C. Robinson, with eight original members, consisting of Robinson and wife, Thomas Daal and wife, James Service and wife, Mary Ray and Sarah Birney. The first pastor was the Rev. Andrew Herron, of Atlantic. New Hope Baptist church was constituted in 1875 by the Rev. E. Birch, who was the first pastor. There were thirteen members. Many members having moved away, the church was abandoned in 1879.

The United Brethren church was organized by Rev. Mr. Adams in 1875.

The M. P. church of Valley township was organized in 1879 by Rev. B. F. Poorman. The society or order of A. H. T. A. was represented by lodge No. 95 and constituted in the spring of 1879. H. Cook was the worthy president; Emerson Smith, secretary, and Joseph Moore, treasurer.

The Carson branch of the Rock Island railroad was completed and put in operation in the summer of 1880. The same summer F. H. Hancock, of Davenport, who owned the land now constituting the townsite, laid out the town. Samuel Armstrong built the first house, beginning it in October, 1880, and C. W. Newman opened a coal yard about the same date, and near that time he established a blacksmith shop.

The first store was erected by B. F. Stevenson, in the grocery business, but it was soon transferred to E. Kinney & Co. F. H. Hancock began buying grain in December, 1880, and in two years bought and shipped 325,000 bushels of corn. His elevator was finished in June, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels.

The first lumber sold was by Seiffert & Wiese to W. H. Benjamin, June 3, 1881, the first day of opening their yard. G. Deidrich, mayor of Avoca, started a general store in October, 1881. Battelle & Bavan opened a saloon and also engaged in buying hogs. Whismand & Archer opened a general store. The Anderson Bros. opened a saloon and restaurant, and A. A. Anderson opened a meat market, and Dr. C. Hardman and Brother a drug store, and Samuel Armstrong opened a hotel. W. H. Patterson opened a law office, W. S. Williams was postmaster; I. G. Carter, constable; Henry Carter, drayman; J. Reed, carpenter; Paul Reed and Ira Cook, plasterers.

The town had at that time over one hundred persons.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1874, but was known as the Valley church. The pastor was Rev. William Armstrong. It had seven original members, I. G. Carter and wife, W. H. Clements and wife, Mrs. Martha Reed, Mrs. Ira Cook and Mrs. Andrew Carrier. They had also a Sunday school of which W. W. Whipple was superintendent.

Valley Lodge, No. 439, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 9, 1881.

The first officers were Samuel Bell, N. G.; A. H. Whittaker, V. G.; W. S. Williams, permanent secretary; Fairfield Thayer, recording secretary, and William Converse, treasurer.

At the present time the town of Hancock has three hundred inhabitants. It has two elevators, the De-Moines, with J. C. Lake, manager, and the South Branch, with W. R. Stevenson, manager; three general stores, one hardware and implement store, one furniture and one drug store, one hotel, one livery stable, one bank, two blacksmith and machine shops, two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian, graded school, with principal and two assistants, one harness shop, one jewelry store, barber shop, one machine shop, one meat market that does its own killing, one opera house, two lumber yards, one cement block works and one cannery.

The Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen each have a lodge.

The present township trustees are: L. C. Hannah, Thomas Green and

J. H. King; clerk, H. M. Eagers; justices of the peace, N. A. Lindsey and M. H. Anderson; assessor, R. J. Coe; no constable qualified.

According to the state census of 1905, there were in Valley township, exclusive of Hancock, two hundred and twenty-nine of school age, of which one hundred and twenty were males, and one hundred and nine females. In the town of Hancock there were ninety, of which forty-seven were males and forty-three females.

The school board is as follows: President, S. R. Searle; secretary, Albert Peterson; treasurer, J. W. Warner.

On September 1, 1906, August Kruger, an elderly man, suddenly became insane, and from his porch commenced shooting at passersby with a shotgun, and it was not until several were wounded, as well as Kruger himself, that he could be subdued. He was at last overpowered, and, after his wounds were dressed, taken to Avoca for further treatment.

### WRIGHT TOWNSHIP.

Wright is a full congressional township, being township No. 75, range 38. It is drained by Walnut creek that bisects it running south. There is but little native timber, except in the southeast corner on the East Bottom. The land is of the best quality, like that of the adjoining townships. The first house built was by a squatter named Campbell. He had a wife and two daughters, and for a long time his house was the only stopping place on the road to Wheeler's Grove.

The first death was that of a child of that family. It is thought they finally went to Missouri.

Owing to its distance from water or railroad transportation the country was slow in settling up. The first marriage was that of Henry Shank and Sophronia Dean in April, 1858. The first birth, of which note is made, was that of Jessie VanRipper (now Mrs. Wright) May 8, 1858.

Levi Mills built a house for a tavern on the northwest quarter of section 22, which was later kept by Mr. Whipple as a station for the Western Stage Company on their route from Des Moines to Council Bluffs. To the west of Whipple Station J. B. Deloy established a small store, and a postoffice was authorized at the same place, known as Whipple.

Alexander Evans bought a claim of land and its improvements in 1855 from Granville Pearson and thus became the second settler in the township. Of the old settlers who came in '55, were Amos West, Edward Dean and Charles Fenner; in '56, William VanRipper and Samuel Place, and in '57, L. A. Burnham. Samuel Place settled on section 36. He enlisted in the Union army and died in the service. Levi Mills was a native of Ohio, by vocation a hotel-keeper. The house he built here was of native timber and the shingles were rived and shaved. He went to California before '60 and died there. Amos West was born in Bristol county, Mass., and died in Wright township, April 30, 1880.

The religious interest was represented by the Whipple class, which was



organized by Rev. Mr. Adair in August, 1872, with the following members: Henry W. Rarey and wife and Mrs. S. J. Weaver. The following spring Mrs. J. N. Bell, Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Sarah Mathews, James McGinnis, Mrs. Nancy McGinnis, Mrs. M. P. Black, William Morford, Mrs. Susan Morford, Mrs. Eli Clayton and Mrs. Helen Baxter joined the class.

The first school attended by the children of the township was taught by Harriet Howard in a log cabin on the southeast quarter of section 2.

The first building erected for school purposes was in subdistrict No. 7 and was called the Dean schoolhouse. The lumber for this house was wagoned from Boone on the Northwestern railroad in 1866. The desks were made of native walnut. Georgianna Hardenberg was the first teacher in the new building and later became the wife of Warren Dean.

Wright township, having no railroad or town of its own, and, consequently, no saloons, there is but small material from which to make history. But of one thing we are assured, its splendid soil produces the best kind of men and women, as well as all the crops adapted to this latitude. Among the men we might mention Mr. James Boiler, Mr. B. G. Auld, Mr. J. R. Scofield as representative men, as well as Mr. Allen Bullis, who, by the way, is by far the best looking member of the honorable board of supervisors.

The present township officers consist of the following persons: C. W. Forrestall, N. Sucksdorf and Jackson Lewis, trustees; M. L. Northrup, clerk; Isaac Spiker and Cyrus Boiler, justices of the peace; H. W. Rarey, assessor. No constable appears to be needed, as no one has qualified.

The school board is constituted as follows: President, George H. Mathis; secretary, N. R. Graham; treasurer, F. A. Burnham.

According to the state census of 1905, there were two hundred and twenty-eight persons in the township of school age, of which one hundred and seven were males and one hundred and twenty-one were females.

Salary of teachers is \$40 and \$35 for first and second grades respectively.

### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

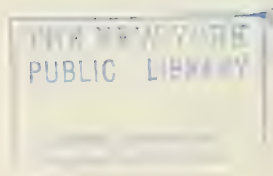
Washington township was organized as a civil township from the territory comprising congressional township 75, range 41, on petition of C. W. Brown and others. It is situated east of Council Bluffs. The name of Washington was given at the instance of Jerome Turner, a farmer, and long resident of the township. There were but sixteen votes cast at the first election. The first road out after the township was organized was what was known as the Wasson road, from Nishnabotna to a point near the old Parks mill, three miles from Council Bluffs. The township is rolling prairie with but little native timber. The old stage road used to run through it, and its first station was at the house of Pleasant Taylor. He was the first settler. He also built the first mill. The first schoolhouse was built by Jerome Turner and the first teacher was Miss Pile.

Soon after the first schoolhouse was built a Sunday school was organized at that point. The first sermon preached was by Elder Galliday, of Council Bluffs.





THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, COUNCIL BLUFFS.



The next settler was F. A. Burke, an old time steamboatman from the Monongahela country in Pennsylvania. He soon moved to Council Bluffs where he reared a large family. He was elected justice of the peace, which office held for two or three terms and for a great number of years was city recorder. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and always was a man of strictest integrity. His eldest son was the first to make the Council Bluffs Nonpareil a daily. Another son went to California and became a journalist, and the third, a lawyer, reached the head of his profession at the Pottawattamie county bar.

Jerome and Charles Turner came soon after, and for years these were the only settlers. The settlement of this township was slow, there being no railroad near.

The first settlers in their order were Pleasant Taylor, Jerome Turner, Charles Turner, James A. Taylor, F. A. Burke, T. B. Mathews, J. B. Mathews and A. F. Carter.

The first election was held October 11, 1870. P. B. Mathews, James Taylor and B. M. Weak were chosen trustees; J. B. Mathews, clerk, and B. M. Weak and W. L. Wassom, justices of the peace.

In December, 1877, after attending a religious meeting at the Taylor Station schoolhouse, two young men named Geo. W. Briggs and Wm. Martin got into a quarrel in which the latter stabbed Briggs through the heart, instantly killing him. In the trial Martin claimed to be acting in self defense and was found not guilty.

This township labors under the disadvantage of having no railroad connection, and consequently no town of its own, but with the best of soil and an enterprising set of farmers, it has made great progress. From the little school first taught by Miss Piles in 1859 they have grown to nine subdistricts, with good schoolhouses, and, according to the state census of 1905, there were two hundred and thirty-eight persons of school age, of which one hundred and twenty-four were males and one hundred and fourteen were females. The salary of teachers is \$40 and \$35 per month for first and second class respectively.

The present board of directors is as follows: President, T. J. R. Turner; secretary, J. H. Turner; treasurer, F. W. Pierce. This being strictly an agricultural community without a railroad or town, there is but little for the historian to record, but to one having visited this township forty years ago, on returning now, would be struck with admiration by the changed conditions.

The good farm houses, improved roads and fine artificial groves mark the presence of an industrious and progressive people.

The present township officers are as follows: Trustees, C. W. Forrester, N. Sucksdorf and Jackson Lewis; clerk, F. W. Pierce; justices of the peace, W. F. Lyman and Zeph Thomas; constables, none qualified; assessor, Harry Holst.

Among other prominent citizens we might mention G. W. Killian, J. K. Annis and J. H. Turner.

## WAVELAND TOWNSHIP.

Waveland township is situated in the extreme southeastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Wright township, east by Cass county, south by Montgomery county, and west by Grove township, and organized in 1856.

The petition for its organization by mistake was made to include what is now Grove and Center townships, and at the election that year the mistake was rectified in a proper application and duly approved by the county authorities. It was originally called Walnut Creek, after the stream that passes from north to south through it a little west of its center. It is well watered by that stream, and by the Jordan, that passes through the north-west corner, and the East Botna, that drains the eastern part of the township.

The first election was held in 1855, and the following officers were elected: Ed. Dean, John Wilson and Wm. Mewhirter, trustees; Frederick Mewhirter, justice of the peace; Frank Hostetter, constable, and Wm. McCartney, assessor.

The first marriage was that of Levi Smith and Miss Sara Wilson in the fall of '59. The first birth that of Wm. Black and the first death that of Zolphis Williams in September, 1854.

The first mill of any kind was a sawmill, constructed by a man named Davenport, who afterward moved off. The second sawmill was built on the west bank of the river by Isaac Bobb on section 13 in 1867.

The first school was taught by a Mrs. Warrin in her own house on section 13 in 1857, and the second by Mary Ann Hackin in an old log house in the same section in 1859. The first public schoolhouse was erected in 1861.

From these have sprung, by the year 1901, eight good comfortable schoolhouses in the township.

A postoffice was established at the Mewhirter bridge across the Botna, but later was moved.

The first ten settlers who came to Waveland in '54, '55, '56 and '57 were Granville Pierson, Joseph Pierson, W. P. Black, Johnson Brandon, Wm. and Frederick Mewhirter, all in 1854. George Boyer, Peter Cocklin and John Wilson in '55 and John Flint in 1857. These came over the old Mormon trail and built log cabins with turf roofs until they could do better. These settlers were compelled to go to Stutsman's mill or to Iranistan in Cass county for their milling.

The first bridge built was over Walnut creek on the Walnut Creek and Wheeler's Grove road, and the first road laid out was the one leading from Lewis, Cass county, to Sidney, Fremont county.

A distressing tragedy was enacted in this township in August, 1876, resulting in the death of Dr. J. H. Hatton, residing a few miles from Waveland postoffice in Cass county. Dr. Hatton had been the family physician of Frederick Mewhirter and as such had attended on Mrs. Mewhirter at childbirth, in which Mr. Mewhirter accused the doctor with malpractice,



resulting in permanent injury to that lady. A suit was brought in the court of Cass county and the decision of the court was against the doctor. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and during the pending of its decision Mewhirter waylaid the doctor while he was riding along the highway by shooting which proved fatal.

Mr. Mewhirter came to Council Bluffs and surrendered himself to Sheriff Dougherty and was admitted to bail. When death ensued he was rearrested, and on a hearing had before Judge Reed was committed to jail on a charge of murder in the first degree. The trial came on in the December term of the district court at Council Bluffs. The ground of the defense was emotional insanity from brooding over supposed wrongs done to his wife by the deceased Dr. Hatton.

After a long and well contested trial he was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentence pronounced by Judge Reed, from which appeal was taken to the supreme court in which the judgment of the court below was affirmed. A civil action was also brought in which a judgment for \$5,500 was obtained.

This township, having no town within its borders, its trade is mostly with Griswold. Farming is the principal business and the people are generally prosperous, stock raising being largely engaged in. Fruit raising has received considerable attention with fair success. Artificial groves also relieve the monotony of the prairie as well as "temper the wind to the shorn lambs." There are two churches in the township, both Presbyterian. No tragedies have occurred since the sad occurrence of Dr. Hatton's death many years ago. The innocent cause of this recovered and is living, while Mr. Mewhirter died in prison some years ago.

Among prominent men of the township might be named J. K. Murcheson, John Christian, Mr. Miller McCoy and a host of others.

The old days of following trails along the divides has passed away and good roads and bridges are the order now.

The present township officers are as follows: Trustees, L. C. Hannah, Thos. Grover and J. H. King; clerk, H. M. Egers; assessor, J. H. Watson; justices of the peace, Sol. Cederman and J. K. Murcheson. No constable qualified.

According to state census of 1905 there were two hundred and thirty-four persons of school age, of which one hundred and eighteen were males and one hundred and sixteen females.

The school board was constituted as follows: President, N. S. Collins; secretary, C. M. Potter; treasurer, John Flint.

Salaries of teachers, \$38 and \$33 for first and second grades respectively.

### YORK TOWNSHIP.

York is a full congressional township, being, according to United States survey, township 76 north, in range 41 west. It is bounded on the north by Minden, east by James, south by Washington and west by Norwalk townships. The eastern portion is drained by Middle Silver creek, the central

by Little Silver and the western by Keg creek and its tributaries. It is mostly prairie of the same fertility as the adjoining townships, while the groves of native timber are along the water courses and consisting of lime, walnut, red elm, white elm, hickory, hackberry, burr oak and red oak. The largest grove is on Keg creek and also the old state road, called the Ballard road. In the early days no one ever thought to settle anywhere but in or by a grove. In fact, it was compulsory. Now, since the railroads bring coal the groves have a chance to grow, and in many places the farmers' artificial groves furnish fuel sufficient for their use.

In the early times when wood was scarce and some farmers burned corn, the writer asked one if it did not seem wicked to burn corn when so many mouths needed it. He replied that it was just as uncomfortable to be cold as to be hungry, and moreover, if I would bring him a load of coal, he would give me one of corn, and further, he said he could raise a crop of corn in a year, while it required ten or fifteen to raise a grove. There was some logic in this at that time, but it is to be hoped the necessity for this has passed.

The first settlers of York township were Elam Meekham, N. Holman, Wm. Champlain, Alex Clough, Henry Rishton, Sr., D. T. Jones, Lewis Beard, Ratford Dewey, Joel German, John Ingram and West Ingram. These gentlemen settled between and including the years of 1848 and 1857.

The name of Mr. Dewey recalls an incident in which he had a part more than forty-two years ago. The occasion was the draft in November, 1864. If any one was present from the county or township to be drawn upon he was invited to draw. York had to furnish one or two and Mr. Dewey, being present, was invited and drew his own son.

The first schoolhouse was built by the settlers at their own expense. It was a little log cabin twelve by fourteen feet, with two windows, had good strong rafters, and on these was put fir brush so thick as to hold earth, which was put on to the depth of eight or ten inches. It had a puncheon floor and slab benches. The first term was taught by Miss Harriet Perry in the winter of 1858-9, and the second term in the summer of '59 and taught by Miss Adalaide Clough. It seems that at that early day school-marms were in demand for more occupations than one, as Miss Perry was married in '59 and Miss Clough in '60. If the memory of the writer is correct it was not far from this time that Mr. Wm. Maxfield was married to Miss Rishton.

By the year 1881 the schools had increased as follows: Number of subdistricts, seven; ungraded schools, seven; months taught, eight; teachers employed, male one, female seven; pupils of school age, males one hundred and thirty-six, females one hundred and twenty-four; schoolhouses, frame, eight, value \$4,800.

Joseph Champlain was the first white child born in the township.

Among the early settlers was Benjamin Minturn, a good citizen, and possessed of a reasonable amount of property, but unfortunately became involved in a lawsuit with a man named Pierson, who was similarly situated, and, both being stubborn, managed to keep their case in court until both

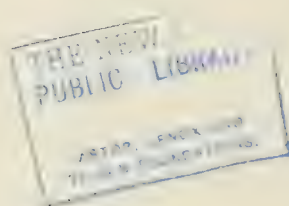
estates were entirely consumed in court costs and lawyers' fees, Pierson finally becoming a county charge. This is strange, but still abler men have exhausted fortunes in the same way.

This township had no town or railroad connection until 1903, when the Great Western cut through the northwest corner, but this being so close to Bently it is hardly probable a town will be started here. However, prosperity has favored the citizens here as elsewhere, and an old timer, on returning, after an absence of twenty years would hardly recognize the places once so familiar to him. The old settlers have mostly passed away, but the world is better for their having lived, and now a part of their children in turn are opening up other homes nearer the setting sun.

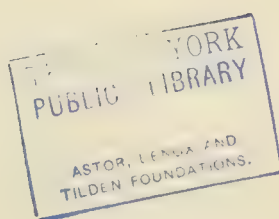
The schools have grown since 1881 from seven to nine, and according to the state census of 1905 there were two hundred and fifty-eight persons of school age, of which one hundred and thirty-seven were males and one hundred and twenty-one were females.

The board of directors are: President, Godfrey Elsabush; secretary, M. Minehan; treasurer, George Kadel.

The township officers are as follows: Trustees, John Ring, H. J. Geise and Calvin Maurer; clerk, Uriah McLean; justices of the peace, W. J. Miller and Mike Minehan; constable, no one qualified, consequently office is vacant; assessor, August Geise.









Greenville M. Dodge

## BIOGRAPHICAL

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### GENERAL GRENVILLE MELLEN DODGE.

General Grenville Mellen Dodge, whose career of great usefulness in services of a national character, covering more than a half century, has attained the age of seventy-six years, yet is still a factor in the active affairs of life. Few men have been for so long a time in the public eye and the life record of none has been more varied in character, more far-reaching or valuable in its effects. Constant in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation, General Dodge has long been accorded classification with the most distinguished citizens of the Empire country. While his business interests have covered a wide scope, extending into all parts of the Union, he has, during the greater part of his life, maintained his home in Council Bluffs and among his friends and neighbors—those who know his personal character aside from his public connections—he is accorded the warmest friendship and highest esteem.

A native of Massachusetts, General Dodge was born in Danvers on the 12th of April, 1831. His father, Sylvanus Dodge, was born in Rowly, Massachusetts, in 1801, and died in Council Bluffs on the 23d of December, 1871. The family comes of English ancestry, although in its lineal and collateral branches it has been distinctively American through many generations. The founder of the family in the new world was Richard Dodge, a native of England, who in 1629 joined the Plymouth colony in company with his brother William, General Dodge of this review being one of Richard's descendants in the ninth generation. In the maternal line he comes from an old New England family, also of English lineage, established in America in 1700. His mother, Julia Theresa Phillips, was born in New England and in 1827 became the wife of Sylvanus Dodge. Three children were born unto them: Grenville M., in 1831; Nathan Phillips, in 1837; and Julia Mary, in 1843. The father followed merchandising and at one time was postmaster of his town. His rather limited financial circumstances enabled him to give his children but meager educational privileges, limited to attendance at the common schools through the winter months. In the

summer season the sons worked on farms and also at times assisted the father in the store. Ambitious to secure an education, however, Grenville M. Dodge resolutely set to work to provide the means necessary and at the age of fourteen he entered the academy at Durham, New Hampshire. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of his studies and in the following year entered the Norwich University of Vermont, a military college, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a civil and military engineer with the class of 1850. Further practical advantages were enjoyed by General Dodge for a short period in field work in Captain Partridge's Military Academy in Vermont.

The great west with its limitless possibilities attracted him and he turned his attention to the field of railroad building in which he has attained distinction. Arriving in Illinois, he took a position in an engineering party of the Illinois Central Railroad running the line from La Salle to Dixon. On completion of this survey he entered the employ of Peter A. Dey, afterward railroad commissioner of Iowa, in building the Chicago & Rock Island Railway, and was soon entrusted with the survey of the Rock Island road to Peoria. While thus engaged he prophesied the building of and to some extent outlined the route for the first great transcontinental railroad, a work with which he was later so closely and prominently connected. After finishing his Peoria survey he accompanied Mr. Dey to Iowa and took part in the building of the Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs, now a part of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway system.

As he had opportunity between the years of 1853 and 1861, he explored the country west of the Missouri river and examined the Rocky Mountains from north to south to find the best place to cross with a railroad. He not only formulated in his mind but also explained in letters the route which was afterward selected. Such a course is typical of General Dodge's entire life. He has not only performed the work in hand but has ever looked forward to the future, planning not only for the exigencies of the moment but for the opportunities to come and in this way he has been one of the promoters of the country's progress and greatness.

In 1854 General Dodge became a resident of Council Bluffs, where he became engaged in manifold interests, including banking, the real-estate business and freighting across the plains. He was one of the organizers of the banking house of Baldwin & Dodge, the predecessor of the Council Bluffs Savings Bank, of which his brother, N. P. Dodge, was president thirty-two years. About this time he took the initial step in his military career in organizing the Council Bluffs guards, the nucleus of his future great command, and was made its captain. He continued in his professional and business interests at Council Bluffs until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he entered upon the second eventful period of his life.

At the outbreak of hostilities he hastened to tender his services to the state government with his command, which he had previously organized. Being located on the frontier, the company was not accepted, but Mr. Dodge was sent by Governor Kirkwood to Washington, in the spring of 1861, to



arrange for the equipment of the Iowa troops. The delegation in congress had failed to do this but Mr. Dodge was successful and, furthermore, his worth was instantly recognized by the war department, which offered him a commission as captain in the regular army. He declined this, but immediately upon recommendation of the war department, Governor Kirkwood commissioned him colonel and authorized him to raise a regiment. Within an incredibly short time he had organized the Fourth Iowa Infantry at Council Bluffs and he also recruited a company of artillery known as the Dodge Battery, which became the Second Iowa Battery. Within two weeks time Colonel Dodge was leading his command against the rebels in northern Missouri. He did not wait for the government to slowly clothe and equip his men but pledged his own credit for the purpose. During his excursion into northwestern Missouri he was successful in putting to flight the guerrillas that infested the northwestern part of that state. He also checked the rebel colonel, Poindexter, in his northward movement and forced him to retreat to southern Missouri. With his command, Colonel Dodge was first assigned to Rolla, Missouri, where he was placed in command of the post; in the southwest campaign he commanded the First Brigade, Fourth Division of that army. His regiment was the first that entered the city of Springfield, Missouri, and at the battle of Pea Ridge his brigade saved Curtis' army from disaster, although he was wounded and had three horses killed, while the fourth was wounded under him. He was under fire for three days, March 6, 7 and 8, 1862, and remained at his post until the battle was brought to a close. He lost one-third of his entire command, every field officer being either killed or wounded, for he would not retreat. His calmness in the face of danger, his understanding of the situation and his indomitable courage constituted the strong elements in the achievement of the great victory. His service immediately won recognition in promotion to the rank of brigadier general and when he had recovered from his wounds he was assigned to duty at Columbus, Kentucky, in command of the Central Division, Army of the Tennessee, where his previous experience as a railroad builder was brought into requisition in the reconstruction of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which had been destroyed by the rebels and was much needed in carrying supplies to the army. The road lay through a long stretch of country where every mile had to be watched and every stream and bridge guarded from guerrillas, but by the 26th of June, 1862, General Dodge had trains running from Columbus to Corinth, Mississippi.

On the 15th of November, 1862, General Grant appointed General Dodge to command of the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, and soon after to the district of Corinth, a position which required all kinds of business talent, as he discharged his duties there of engineer, railroad manager, chief of the corps of observation, etc. At the same time both Grant's army at Corinth and Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga relied on him for all information as to the movements of the enemy. He built all railroads needed in his department and destroyed those that could be of any use to the enemy. He intercepted and defeated all raiding parties and quite effectually put a stop to guerrilla warfare. At the same time he was of great assistance to

Colonel Straite and other raiding parties of the Northern army, one of which under his command destroyed many million dollars' worth of supplies for Bragg's army.

About this time President Lincoln called General Dodge to Washington to consult with him about the location of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, the result of which it was located at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

In the campaigns of 1863 he defeated the rebel forces under Generals Forrest, Roady, Ferguson and others and took a prominent part in the movement against Grenada, Mississippi, that resulted in capturing fifty-five locomotives and one thousand cars—a valuable equipment for the Northern army. He received appreciative recognition from General Grant on the 5th of July, 1863, the day after the fall of Vicksburg, being first on his recommendations for promotion to rank of major-general and in appointment to the command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, with headquarters at Corinth. When General Grant succeeded General Rosecrans, General Dodge's command was ordered to move with General Sherman to Chattanooga, but before the latter reached Chattanooga, General Grant ordered him to halt and rebuild the railroad from Decatur to Nashville, a work which he accomplished in forty days.

At the opening of the Atlanta campaign he joined General Sherman at Chattanooga on May 4, 1864, in command of the Sixteenth Army Corps in the field and was entrusted with the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in its famous flank movement, taking Ship's Gap at midnight on the 5th of May and Snake Creek Gap on the 8th of May, reaching Johnson's rear at Resaca and forcing him to give up his almost impregnable position at Dalton, Georgia.

General Dodge was successful in many brilliant engagements and especially distinguished himself in the greatest and most decisive battle of the Atlanta campaign, July 22, 1864, in first meeting and checking and finally defeating, with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, General Hood's desperate and able movement to the rear of the Army of the Tennessee. While standing in a trench before Atlanta he was severely wounded in the head, August 19, 1864, and was sent north to recover. During his convalescence he visited General Grant at City Point, Virginia, and saw the splendid armies of the Potomac and James. On the restoration of his health he was assigned in November to the command of the Department and Army of the Missouri. The western country was overrun by guerrillas, and the army was in bad condition. General Dodge proceeded at once to restore order, to introduce discipline and demand obedience, and also quelled the general Indian outbreak which then threatened along the entire frontier, and opened the overland mail routes to Denver, Salt Lake and California, which had been closed three months by the Indians, at the same time making a vigorous war on the guerrillas. General Jefferson Thompson's command, with eight thousand officers and men, surrendered to him in Arkansas. At the close of the war General Dodge's command was made to include all the Indian country west of the Missouri river and north of Indian Territory, and for a year thereafter he was in command of the Indian campaigns reaching from the

Arkansas to the Yellowstone rivers. Many Indian battles were fought by his troops, which finally brought about a temporary peace with all the plains tribes.

Feeling that his country no longer needed his aid, General Dodge tendered his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted, May 30, 1866. He had been placed by General Grant at the head of the list of major-generals of volunteers whose services he desired to retain with that rank in the Regular.

Upon his retirement General Dodge directed his energies into other channels of usefulness. Undoubtedly he could have attained high political honors had his ambition been in that direction. He was elected on the republican ticket to represent his district in congress, his nomination coming to him entirely unsolicited. He did not desire political preferment, but accepted for one term and proved an able working member of the house, rendering valuable aid in putting the army on a peace footing and also in solving the questions pertaining to internal improvement in the west, including the building of the transcontinental railway lines. He had already gained distinction as a civil engineer in railway building and his opinions were regarded as most valuable. While in congress General Dodge continued his work as chief engineer of the Union Pacific, which position he had accepted upon leaving the army. This great transcontinental line owes its existence largely to him. He had faith in its possibilities and with wonderful prescience recognized what its worth might be to the country. Obstacles confronted him on every hand and at one time when it appeared the entire plan would fall through, General Dodge went to New York and so demonstrated the feasibility of the scheme to the financiers that the work was undertaken with new heart and courage. Nearly every mile of the road had to be built under military protection because of the hostile red men who sacrificed to their blood-thirstiness many of the best men employed on the work. The materials and supplies had to be brought from the east and hauled hundreds of miles from the end of the track over wagon roads in the poorest condition and the difficulties were almost insurmountable, but the chief engineer possessed a faith and courage that knew no defeat. He believed that his plan was the most practical solution of the question and though criticisms were heaped upon him he had the satisfaction of completing his line and winning the approval of the government commissioners appointed to examine it and of the engineers who made an examination for the purpose of making changes that would better the line. The great undertaking was completed May 10, 1869, at Promontory Point, Utah, ten hundred and eighty-six miles from the starting point on the Missouri river, and it was built in three years, five hundred and fifty-five miles of it being built in one year, a feat that has not been equaled up to this time. This was but the beginning of his great work as a railroad builder. In 1871 he was chief engineer of and built the Texas & Pacific Railway from Shreveport to Dallas, and Marshall to Sherman; also located the line from San Diego, California, constructing it from San Diego eastward. From 1880 until 1885 he was engaged on the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railway from Fort Worth to El Paso; the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad from Shreveport to



New Orleans; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway; the International & Great Northern Railway; the Mexican Oriental Railway in Mexico, and the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. From 1886 until 1890 he was engaged on the construction of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, the Denver, Texas & Gulf and other railway lines, and in 1894 he was chosen president of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad. The railroad had been justly styled the chief promoter of civilization and in this connection General Dodge has done a great work for his country in opening up the vast west with all of its natural resources and possibilities. From 1874 until 1900 he spent a portion of the time abroad, where his advice was sought by the builders of the great Russian transcontinental line from St. Petersburg through Siberia to the Pacific ocean. He was also consulted on other foreign enterprises and was asked to take charge of a system of internal improvements in China but the project failed at first on account of the death of Anson Burlingame, former United States minister to China, who had this work in charge, and when the work was undertaken again in 1886, although General Dodge was once more asked to go to China in connection therewith, he found himself unable to do so.

General Dodge since he was nineteen years old has been continuously and actively connected with the railroad interests of the United States and has taken an active part in all the questions affecting those interests. He was one of the first to appreciate the necessity of national supervision of the internal improvements of the country, and supported the president and congress in the passage of all the national laws which have now proved so beneficial to the companies and the country, and at this time, 1907, is connected with several railroads, more intimately the Colorado & Southern, which line he commenced building in 1880, and which now reaches from Galveston, Texas, to Orin Junction, Wyoming, and needs only three hundred and fifty miles to build to connect with the lines north of the Yellowstone river, which will give a continuous line from Galveston to Edmonton, Canada, a distance as far north and south along the east base of the Rocky mountains as it is east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the transcontinental lines, and it has been one of the ambitions of his life to see this north and south connection completed.

A republican from the organization of the party, General Dodge was delegate-at-large from Iowa to the national conventions at Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati and has done much effective campaign work. His position is never an equivocal one and he has a statesman's grasp of affairs, studying closely the great problems which have confronted the country in all of the campaigns since the election of Abraham Lincoln. That General Dodge has never sought political honors or had aspirations in that direction is indicated by the fact that in September, 1869, he declined an appointment to the position of secretary of war by General Grant and in January, 1876, the election of United States senator from Iowa. Civic and military honors have been conferred upon him. The state of Iowa has honored him by placing his equestrian statue upon the soldiers' monument at the state capitol, and his statue in bold relief is upon the pedestal of the General John



A. Logan monument and in bas relief upon the pedestal of the statue of General William T. Sherman in our national capital.

General Dodge's relations with his commanding officers during the Civil war were very close. General Grant in his memoirs pays him the highest tribute and General O. O. Howard gives his relations with General Sherman thus:

"General G. M. Dodge was Sherman's special favorite on account of his work with the bridge making and railway construction on marches or in battles. Dodge's capabilities and personality alike drew Sherman to him. I never knew an officer who on all occasions could talk so freely and frankly to Sherman as Dodge. One good reason for this was that Dodge's courage was always calm and his equanimity contagious, no matter how great or trying the disturbing cause."

President Roosevelt stated when the Panama Canal was to be constructed that if General Dodge was ten years younger he would be given the entire control of the work, and in his speech at Indianapolis paid this tribute to him:

"Iowa did its share in the work of building railroads when the business was one that demanded men of the utmost daring and resourcefulness; men like that gallant soldier and real captain of industry, Grenville M. Dodge; men who ran risks and performed feats for which it was difficult to make reward too high; men who staked everything on the chances of a business which today happily involves no such hazards."

He has been deeply interested in the various military organizations which are the outgrowth of the Civil war. He assisted in founding the Loyal Legion, was commander of the New York commandery for two years and is now, 1907, commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee upon the death of General Sherman. He is vice-president of the Grant Monument Association and in 1897 was chosen as grand marshal at the inauguration of the tomb of his old-time friend and comrade, General Grant. He is likewise president of the Grant Birthday Association, both of these societies being New York Organizations. In April, 1898, he was appointed major general of the United States volunteers of the Spanish war and in September of the same year he was made president of the commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the conduct of the war department in its relations to the war with Spain. He is a member of the Union League, the Army and Navy Clubs of New York, and also of the National Geographical Society. He likewise holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in the Odd Fellows of Council Bluffs. He is president of the Norwich University Alumni Association and the Iowa Society of New York.

General Dodge's career has been one succession of victories—victories achieved because he has always had the courage of his convictions, has felt that his position has been a correct one and because he has had the determination and loyalty to continue in the conflict until he brought it to a successful termination. Such has been his course in business as well as in military

life. His projects have been so vast and of such far-reaching effect that they have naturally awakened the opposition of many conservative men and of those who for selfish, personal reasons have championed a different course. Such opposition has been to him the call to battle, and in no instance of his entire life has he ever been known to lower his colors or swerve in his loyalty. No one has ever questioned the honesty of his intent or purpose and he stands today among the great men of the nation by reason of the fact that his life has been one of signal usefulness to his fellowmen.

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### WALTER INGLEWOOD SMITH.

Walter I. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Council Bluffs, was born in this city on the 10th of July, 1862, a son of George Francis and Sarah H. (Forrest) Smith, early settlers of Council Bluffs, where the father carried on business as a contractor and builder for many years. During his boyhood Walter I. Smith attended the public schools of this city, graduating from the Council Bluffs high school in 1878, and for a part of the following year he was a student at Park College in Missouri. He then taught school in Pottawattamie county from the spring of 1880 until the summer of 1881, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Colonel D. B. Dailey and was admitted to the bar in December, 1882. He began practice at once in partnership with his former preceptor, Colonel Dailey, and this connection continued until May, 1885, after which he was alone for two years. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Hon. J. E. F. McGee, a relation that was maintained until Mr. McGee was elected superior judge of Council Bluffs in the spring of 1890.

In July, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Effie Marie Moon, and to them have been born four children, all of whom are still living, namely: Howard Forrest, Barbara, Grace Marian and Malcolm Alan. Mr. Smith is a member of various fraternal organizations. He has taken all of the York rite degrees of Masonry; is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias; the Royal Arcanum; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Modern Woodmen of America; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Recognizing his worth and ability, Mr. Smith has been called to various official positions of honor and trust. He was elected judge of the fifteenth judicial district of Iowa, composed of the counties of Shelby, Audubon, Pottawattamie, Cass, Montgomery, Mills, Fremont and Page, to which Harrison was subsequently added. He was re-elected in 1894 and 1898, but resigned on the 1st of September, 1900, to accept the republican nomination for congress in the ninth district of Iowa, composed of Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Mills and Montgomery counties. He was elected to fill a vacancy in the fifty-sixth congress and was elected a member of the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth congress.

He has served on the committee to investigate hazing at the West Point Military Academy; also the committee on banking and currency; on elections; and is now in 1907 a member of the committee on appropriations.

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### C. H. READ, D. D. S.

Dr. C. H. Read, an active and successful member of the dental profession, practicing in Avoca, where he is also filling the position of postmaster, was born in Ogden, Iowa, on the 20th of August, 1875. His parents were Herbert R. and Cora (Ring) Read. The father was born in Utica, New York, in 1842, and when eight years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Wales, that state, where he was reared, his early education being supplemented by a course of study in the normal school. After winning a state certificate he began his career as a teacher and followed that profession for a number of years. He afterward spent some time as a commercial traveler and later engaged in mercantile business on his own account in partnership with his brother, Elgene Read, in Wales, New York. After carrying on the store for some time he sold his interest to his brother in 1872 and came to Iowa, settling near Ogden, where he engaged in farming. He made purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of good land, which he cultivated and improved, his time and energies being devoted to active farm labor for fourteen years. In 1886 he took up his abode in Ogden, where he established a lumber business, conducting the same with goodly success until 1900, when he retired from active commercial life. Removing to Avoca, he purchased a small farm of forty acres adjoining the town and has since given his time here to the raising of Duroc Jersey hogs. This has proven a very successful venture, as have his other business interests in life, and as the years have gone by his labors have enabled him to enjoy many of the comforts and some of life's luxuries. A stalwart republican in politics, he has never been an aspirant for public honors nor office, yet has held some minor positions in the township, to which he has been called by his fellow townsmen, while in the local councils of his party his opinions have proved an influencing factor. An earnest and consistent Christian gentleman, he is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school. For a long period he was also a member of the official board of the church and his labors have been far-reaching and effective in promoting its welfare and growth. Unto him and his wife have been born three sons: Professor William B. Read, who fills the chair of mathematics in Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa; C. H., of this review; and Dr. Ervin C. Read, a practicing dentist of Oakland, this county.

Dr. Read, of Avoca, was reared under the parental roof and in the public schools of Ogden acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in Simpson College in the spring of 1893. He afterward attended the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago and from that city went east to Buffalo, New York, where he was employed in the mercantile store of his



uncle, E. W. Read & Company, for one year. On the expiration of that period he returned to his native state and took up the study of dentistry, entering the dental department of the University of Iowa in the fall of 1894. In the fall of 1895 he became a student in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he spent one term, after which he again came to Iowa and for three years was engaged in the practice of his profession in Ogden. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen field of labor, in the fall of 1899 he once more entered college as a student in the Northwestern University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900. He then came to Avoca and on the 14th of May of that year opened his office for the practice of his profession. His skill soon gained him an extensive practice and he has since conducted a business which is constantly growing in volume and importance. His work is of a satisfactory character and he continued in active charge thereof until his appointment to the position of postmaster in September, 1906. Assuming the duties of this position, he placed his office in charge of his cousin, Dr. H. E. Read.

On the 5th of January, 1898, Dr. C. H. Read was married to Miss Lilly S. Williams, of Ogden, Iowa, and unto them have been born two children, Cora Lilly and Florence Charlotte. Dr. Read is a republican and for two years has served as clerk of Knox township, Pottawattamie county. He belongs to Mount Nebo lodge, No. 297, A. F. & A. M., served for two years as its master, and in 1906 was junior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Iowa. He likewise affiliates with Raboni chapter, R. A. M., and with the Eastern Star, of which he has been worthy patron. He is also an Odd Fellow, holding membership in Avoca lodge, No. 220. He is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Avoca and in the position of postmaster is making a record equally creditable with that which he has made as a member of the dental fraternity

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#### DONALD MACRAE, M. D.

Dr. Donald Macrae, Sr., who passed away on the 14th of August, 1907, was the most popular as well as one of the oldest physicians of Council Bluffs, having been engaged in practice here for over forty years. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, on the 3d of October, 1839, his parents being Rev. Donald and Jessie (Russell) Macrae. His father was a minister of the Free church of Scotland, and his maternal grandfather, Rev. James Russell, was also a clergyman, living at Gairloch, Ross-shire, Scotland. The Doctor is survived by three brothers and one sister: James R., of Council Bluffs; Rev. John S., of Melbourne, Australia; F. A., of London, England; and Mrs. Mary Stewart, of Melbourne, Australia.

Dr. Macrae was reared and educated in his native land and was a student at the University of Edinburgh, graduating from the medical department of that noted school in August, 1861. For a year and a half





Ronald Macrae



thereafter he was engaged in practice at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and then accepted a position as surgeon for the Cunard Steamship Company, crossing the ocean seventy-five times during the four years spent in their service.

On his last trip the Doctor landed in New York and was married in that city in 1867 to Miss Charlotte Douchette, a native of Canada and a daughter of Joseph Douchette, who was surveyor general of Canada and died in 1881 at the age of eighty-six years. Dr. and Mrs. Macrae had one son, Donald, Jr., who was born January 24, 1870, and is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Council Bluffs. The wife and mother died on the 28th of March, 1904.

It was in March, 1867, that Dr. Macrae of this review took up his residence in Council Bluffs and opened an office. He was not long in building up a good practice, which steadily increased as the years passed by, and he was always regarded as one of the most popular and successful physicians of his adopted city. The well established family physician obtains an influence in any community which is more far-reaching than that of any man sustaining other relations to the public. Through his long practice Dr. Macrae became widely known and was universally respected and esteemed. For several years he was professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the Omaha Medical College and also dean of the faculty, and was president of the Iowa State Medical Society and of the Missouri Valley Medical Society. At the meeting of the International Medical Congress held at Washington, D. C., he was vice president of the surgical section, and these facts plainly indicate his standing with his professional brethren. Fraternally he was a member of the Elks, the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, and religiously was connected with the Presbyterian church, while his wife was a member of the Episcopal church. His political support was given the democratic party, but he never took a very active part in public affairs, though he served on the school board and as mayor of Council Bluffs to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

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### SOREN JENSEN MYRTUE.

Soren Jensen Myrtue, architect and building contractor, occupies a prominent position in business circles of the city and his success is the public acknowledgment of his skill and ability in his chosen field of labor. He was born at Wester Hjerimitslev, in the extreme northern part of Denmark. His father, Jens C. Sorensen Myrtue, born in the same place, September 13, 1826, still lives in his native country and has devoted his life to farming. The mother, Karen Marie (Jensen) Myrtue, was born at Wester Hjerimitslev, June 23, 1832, and died in that country in June, 1881.

In the public schools of his native country Soren J. Myrtue pursued his preliminary education and afterward took a three years' course in a technical school in Denmark, completing courses in architecture and construction,

thus becoming well trained for his life work. Coming to America he settled in Council Bluffs, February 12, 1890, and turned his attention to the business in which he is now engaged. He is widely known and has gained a most enviable reputation as an architect and contracting builder, and since 1894 he has been associated with his brother, J. J. Myrtue, their place of business being No. 30 South Fourth street. They employ on an average twenty men, with a payroll of three hundred and fifty dollars a week, their business having constantly increased in volume and importance until it is scarcely equalled by any in their line in the city. Many of the fine structures of the city are monuments to their skill and handiwork, and the firm bears an unassailable reputation for fidelity and reliability.

On the 22d of July, 1904, Mr. Myrtue was united in marriage to Miss Ella Smith, of Council Bluffs, who was born near Macomb, Illinois, in 1867. Her father died when she was quite young and her mother died in Council Bluffs, in September, 1906. Both Mr. and Mrs. Myrtue have a wide acquaintance and the friendship of many with whom they have been brought in contact. He is a member of the Danish Brotherhood and is a stockholder in the building owned by that society. He lives at No. 384 Harrison street, where he owns a pleasant residence, and in addition to his business property he has an interest in several properties elsewhere in the city, from which he derives a good income. Throughout his life he has made good use of his opportunities, seeking in the field of unremitting diligence the chance for advancement, and his business rectitude, combined with his technical skill and practical methods, has brought him a goodly measure of prosperity.

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### JOHN BENO.

John Beno, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the business interests of Council Bluffs, being at the head of the largest department store in the city. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Alsace, France, now a part of Germany, January 11, 1843, but was only seven years of age when he was brought to this country by his parents. The mother, however, died soon after coming to America.

The family home being established in St. Louis, the son there worked at anything he could find to do for about six years. He then spent three years in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was also variously employed, and in 1861 came to Council Bluffs. During the first year after his arrival here he made his home with a brother, who removed from the city on the expiration of that time and he then went to work for Mrs. W. D. Turner, at whose home he stayed. He had only been able to attend school at short intervals up to this time, and feeling the need of a better education, he entered night school. Through persistent and untiring effort he acquired a good practical education, which well fitted him for a business career in later years. In 1863 Mr. Beno made his home with H. C. McNutt and worked in a local express office. Later he entered the store of Johnson, Spratlan & Company, as salesman, and remained with



that firm until July, 1866. For a short time he was in the employ of Foreman & Warner. The former eventually withdrew his interests from the firm and Mr. Beno resigned his position and formed a partnership with Mr. Foreman, conducting business under the firm style of Foreman & Beno. In August, 1879, Mr. Beno withdrew from the business and went to Portland, Oregon, to visit his father, brothers and sisters, but in the fall of 1880 he returned to Council Bluffs and opened a general store at No. 18 Main street and 17 Pearl street. Success attended his efforts from the start and to meet the growing demands of his trade he was obliged to move to larger quarters opposite the Grand Hotel, where he occupied five adjoining stores, three stories in height. In 1900 he purchased the building erected by Eiseman & Company, which is still occupied by his nephews, who are his successors in business. In 1901 the business was incorporated under the name of The John Beno Company and in 1902 Mr. Beno sold his interest to his nephews, the business being conducted under the original firm style. Of excellent business ability and sound judgment, Mr. Beno succeeded in establishing the largest department store in this section of the state, carrying an extensive stock of dry goods, clothing, millinery, etc., for which he found a ready market. Owing to ill health he retired from the business about four years prior to his death, but it is still carried on under his name, the present directors being Adolph F. Beno, Charles A. Beno, Lincoln R. Hypes, F. L. Ellis and W. F. Hypes, the last named being a resident of Chicago. In addition to an extensive wholesale and retail trade, they do a large mail order business and their stock is unexcelled by any similar establishment in this part of the country.

On the 4th of June, 1872, Mr. Beno was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Robertson, of Little Sioux, Iowa, who had previously been a resident of Council Bluffs, and after her marriage her parents, William H. and Catherine Robertson, returned to this city, making their home with Mr. and Mrs. Beno throughout the remainder of their lives, Mr. Robertson having retired from business. Unto our subject and his wife were born five children, who are still living, namely: John, Donald, Grover, Elizabeth and Catherine, and with the family also resided Mr. Beno's two nephews, Charles A. and Adolph Beno.

After disposing of his interest in the store Mr. Beno practically lived retired though he gave his personal supervision to his property, but owing to a cancer he was forced to spend considerable time in the hospital. Death finally released him from his sufferings on the 13th of June, 1907, and the community mourned the loss of one of its most valued and useful citizens. He was a member of the Elks lodge but was not identified with any political organization, holding himself free to support the men whom he believed best qualified for office regardless of party lines. His business affairs were always conducted along the strictest principles of honor and integrity and through his own unaided efforts he worked his way upward to a position of affluence, but the most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily was it achieved. His business associates always spoke of him in terms of the highest praise. He was loyal in friendship and in his home was a loving

and indulgent husband and father. Mrs. Beno is an earnest member of the Presbyterian church and a most estimable lady, who resides with her children at a beautiful home at No. 120 Frank street.

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### ALFRED A. LENOCKER.

Alfred A. Lenocker, with varied business interests, is accounted one of the most alert, energetic and prominent citizens of Oakland, where he owns and conducts a drug store. As the growth and prosperity of any community depends upon its business men, it is easily seen that Mr. Lenocker may well be termed one of the foremost resident of Oakland.

He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1861, a son of Jacob Lenocker, a native of Switzerland, who is now living in Dexter, Iowa, at the age of seventy-five years. He was brought to the United States at the age of seven by his parents, who located on a farm in Holmes county, Ohio, and he was reared to agricultural life, which he chose for an occupation when he started out in business on his own account. For many years he carried on farming but is now living retired in Dexter. He dates his arrival in Iowa from 1869, at which time he took up his abode in Madison county, where he carried on the tilling of the soil and became prosperous. He was also a large cattle raiser and shipper and owned a farm of four hundred and forty acres, which is one of the finest in the state. He belongs to the Odd Fellows society and gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He married Barbara Drushal, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1879 at the age of thirty-eight years. She was a member of the German Lutheran church. Their family numbered seven children, of whom four survive: Henry D., who follows farming at Fort Morgan, Colorado; Alfred A.; Mary E., the wife of J. J. Larky, a farmer of Oxford, Nebraska; and Carolyn S., the wife of R. H. Rankin, a stock raiser and buyer of Cambridge, Nebraska.

Alfred A. Lenocker was reared to farm life and attended the country schools. In 1881, abandoning agricultural pursuits, he turned his attention to the drug business, entering a store in Dexter, in which he acquainted himself with pharmacy. In 1885 he removed to Oakland, where he established a store of his own and has since been successfully engaged in its conduct, his modern business methods and his well known reliability securing him a liberal patronage. He is, moreover, a stockholder and director of the Oakland Savings Bank and was the builder of the Lenocker Rural Telephone lines, which he built in 1901. He is likewise a stockholder in the Council Bluffs telephone exchange and the Harlan and Avoca exchanges and has acted as manager of the Oakland exchange. His property holdings embrace four hundred acres of land in Furnas county, Nebraska, and two hundred and forty acres in Yuma county, Colorado. His business interests are thus varied and extensive but the ability which enables him to readily solve intricate business problems qualifies him for the successful control of all these

interests and he is justly accounted a representative citizen of Pottawattamie county.

Mr. Lenocker was married in 1885 to Miss Effie L. Frantz, who was born in Ohio in 1862, a daughter of William and Margaret Frantz, the former a farmer by occupation. He came to Iowa in 1870, settling in Mills county, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Lenocker have one son, Ivan, who was born in 1888 at Oakland and is now with his father in the drug store.

The parents are members of the Congregational church and Mr. Lenocker is an Odd Fellow and a Woodman. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he has served as treasurer and clerk of the town. Aside from any official service he has done active work for the community in support of its progressive public measures and the good qualities which he has manifested as a citizen, as a business man and in private life well entitle him to the regard in which he is so uniformly held.

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### STEPHEN T. MILLER, D. V. S.

Dr. Stephen T. Miller, who is city meat and fruit inspector for Council Bluffs, was born on a farm in Poweshiek county, Iowa, on the 23d of August, 1864, and is a representative of one of the old families of this state, his parents having located here at an early period of Iowa's development. The father, Jacob S. Miller, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and after his removal to the middle west continued his residence in Iowa until his death, which occurred in Montezuma in 1877. He married Armilda Edmonds and they became the parents of a large family of seventeen children, fourteen of whom are yet living. The mother still survives and makes her home in Montezuma.

Dr. Miller of this review spent the first fifteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and during most of that period was a pupil of the public schools near his father's home. In 1879 his mother removed to Norton, Kansas, where he lived on a homestead until 1892, and there he completed his education in a sod schoolhouse, such as was common upon the plains of the Sunflower state, where it was difficult to obtain building materials. Considering his education completed at the age of twenty-one, he started in life on his own account. About that time he was elected a school director and served for three years. He went to school, however, for nine months after he was elected to office, and, as he expresses it, "hired his own teacher," and says that he learned more in that period than he had done in all of his previous attendance at schools. In 1891 he became a student in a veterinary college at Des Moines, Iowa, and was graduated in 1893. He then located at Shelby, Iowa, as a veterinary, and in 1898 he pursued a post-graduate course in the Kansas City Veterinary College. In 1905 he located for practice in Council Bluffs, where he has since remained, and he has here secured a liberal patronage as a member of the profession. In 1903 he was made



meat and fruit inspector, which position he is still filling, and in 1907 he was appointed by Governor Cummings assistant state veterinary.

Dr. Miller was married in 1891, in Kansas, to Miss Ida Roys, and they have three children: Russell T., Miss Marvel D. and Bernard C. Dr. Miller belongs to the Yeomen and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Although he was denied in youth many advantages which most boys enjoy, owing to the fact that he lived upon the frontier, he has nevertheless made use of his opportunities and he has now attained to a position of prominence in his profession owing to the skill which he has acquired therein.

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### JOHN B. BURKEY.

John B. Burkey belongs to one of the pioneer families of Iowa, honored, esteemed and successful. The name has been closely associated with the county and its progress for a number of years. John B. Burkey was born in Clinton county, Iowa, on the 14th of December, 1870, and is the eldest in the family of three children, whose parents were David and Catherine (Burgin) Burkey. The father, a native of Indiana, came to Iowa at an early date when a boy with his parents, the family home being established in Jackson county. There he was reared amid pioneer environment and after attaining his majority he was married to Miss Catherine Burgin, being at that time about twenty-three years of age. During the two succeeding years he followed farming in Clinton county, Iowa, and in 1872 came to Pottawattamie county and purchased eighty acres on the southeast quarter of section 27, Layton township. Not long afterward he bought the other eighty-acre tract on that quarter section and upon his farm resided until about 1898, when he retired from active business life and removed to Atlantic, Iowa, where he has since made his home.

John B. Burkey is the eldest of three children, the others being William H., now a resident farmer of Layton township, and Mary, the wife of William Berry, of Cass county, Iowa. The children spent their youth under the parental roof and were educated in the common schools. When not busy with his text-books John B. Burkey assisted in the work of field and meadow and on attaining his majority started out in life on his own account. For two years he engaged in farming as a renter and in 1893 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres constituting the northeast quarter of section 27, Layton township, adjoining the old homestead farm on the north. Here he has since resided, and the excellent and well-kept appearance of the place indicates his careful supervision. In addition to tilling the soil and raising the crops best adapted to climatic conditions he has also made a specialty of raising shorthorn cattle and during the past two years he has also been feeding cattle, finding this branch of his business very profitable.



On the 22d of February, 1893, Mr. Burkey was married to Miss Cordelia Berry, of Marna, Cass county, Iowa, a daughter of John W. Berry, a prominent farmer and one of the early settlers of that county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burkey have been born two children, Roy Evan and Mildred Myrtice. The parents are widely known in this locality and occupy an enviable position in social circles, the hospitality of the best homes being cordially extended them. Mr. Burkey is a democrat in his political views but is without aspiration for office, his entire time and attention being concentrated upon his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success. He has spent almost his entire life in this county where the family has lived from pioneer times to the present, and throughout the years the name of Burkey has ever stood as a synonym for progress and improvement.

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### SAMUEL B. WADSWORTH.

The subject of this review is actively connected with a profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. For twenty years he has been a resident of Council Bluffs and has successfully engaged in the practice of law here since 1895.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Wadsworth was born in Grand de Tour township, Ogle county, February 22, 1851, and is a son of Christopher and Matilda (Feaster) Wadsworth, who were born in Maryland and were of English descent. Our subject began his education in the country schools of that county. In 1868 he entered Dixon Seminary at Dixon, Illinois, where he was a student for one year, and in 1873-4 attended the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois. In 1875 he was appointed secretary of the State Scientific Society of Illinois, in which capacity he served for two years, at the same time being superintendent of the schools of Heyworth, that state, to which position he was appointed in 1874. He was next superintendent of the city schools of Oregon, Illinois, for twelve consecutive years and in 1886 was elected president of the Northern Illinois Teachers Association and also county superintendent of schools of Ogle county.

Resigning these positions in 1887, Mr. Wadsworth came to Council Bluffs and embarked in the abstract business, becoming general manager of the Union Abstract & Trust Company upon its formation, but retired from that position several years ago. From 1889 until 1893 he was secretary of the Council Bluffs Board of Trade. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1895 and has since engaged in the active practice of his profession with marked success.

Since coming to Council Bluffs, Mr. Wadsworth has taken a very active and prominent part in public affairs, being elected a member of the park commission in 1888. He was chairman of the democratic central committee of Pottawattamie county from 1889 to 1893 and was then selected as chairman

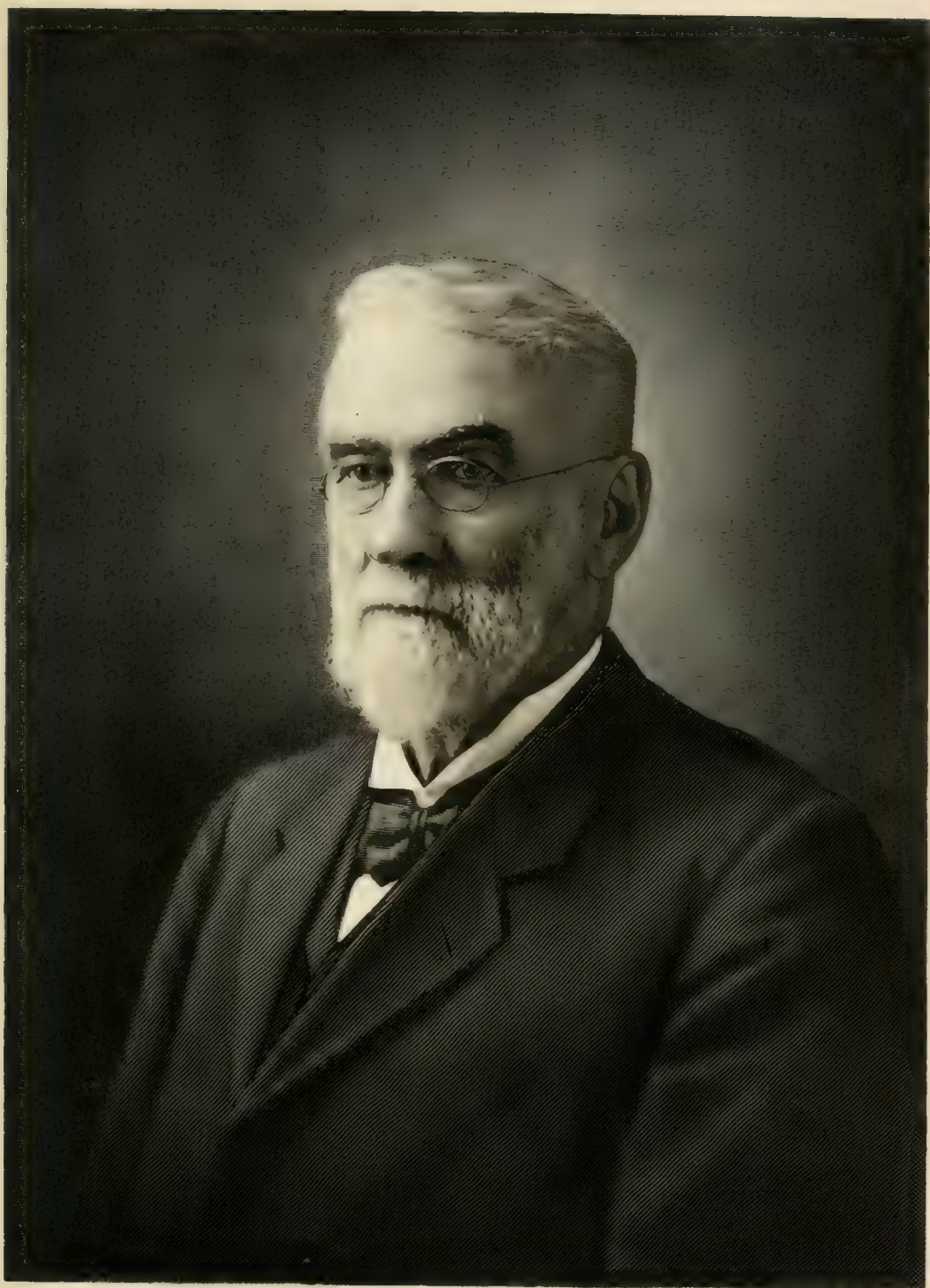
of the democratic committee of the ninth congressional district, of which he is still a member. In 1893 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Pottawattamie county and during that year was chairman of the board. In 1897 he was elected city solicitor of Council Bluffs, in which capacity he served until 1901, and in the fall of 1900 was the democratic candidate for congress from the ninth congressional district but was defeated. He was a delegate at large to the democratic national convention in 1904 and is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party in this section of the state. Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Wadsworth. In whatever relation of life we find him—in the government service, in political circles, in business or social relations—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

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### HON. JOSEPH REA REED.

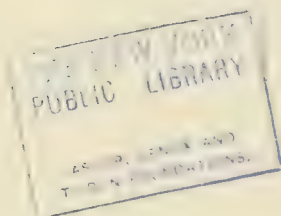
Joseph Rea Reed was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on the 12th of March, 1835, his parents being William and Rosanna L. (Lyle) Reed, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. He is a lineal descendant of Joseph Reed, who became a resident of Pennsylvania in an early day, settling in Chanceford, York county. He was a member of the convention of the colony of Pennsylvania at its session in Carpenter's hall at the time of the convention which formulated the Declaration of Independence was in session in Independence hall. He subsequently served as a colonel in the Revolutionary war and was still later a member of the legislative assembly, where he introduced and secured the passage of a bill for the manumission of slaves in the Keystone state. This was adopted about 1793-4. In his private business interests he was a farmer, landowner and miller, and his wife, who was a worthy and resolute woman, during her husband's absence in the army, operated a mill and ground flour to feed the soldiers. Colonel Reed and his wife were Presbyterians in religious faith. They reared a large family, including James Reed, who removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. He wedded Elizabeth Reed, a distant relative, and their family of four sons and two daughters included William Reed, the father of Hon. Joseph R. Reed. William Reed married Rosanna Lyle, daughter of Robert Lyle, a soldier in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. In 1829 he removed to what is now Ashland county, Ohio, where he secured a farm and both he and his wife remained residents of that locality until death. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters, who reached adult age: James R., a farmer in his youth and later a teacher, died on his farm in St. Landry parish, Louisiana. Sarah J. resides with her brother Joseph in Council Bluffs. Elizabeth is the wife of the Rev. D. A. Newell. William is a merchant of Loudonville, Ohio, and Rosanna is the wife of Jesse R. Hissem, also of Loudonville.

Upon the home farm in the county of his nativity Joseph Rea Reed spent the days of his boyhood and youth, remaining at home until eighteen years of age, after which time he attended school and taught alternately, meet-



Joseph R Reed







ing the expense of his academic course by the money earned in teaching. After completing his studies at Hayesville Academy in Ohio he became a student in the law office of the firm of Dodge & Boyle, at Adel, Iowa, to which city he had removed when twenty-one years of age, and there he was admitted to the bar in 1859. He then practiced his profession in Adel until after the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, when he offered his services to the government, enlisting in the Second Iowa Battery of Light Artillery, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant. He commanded the battery in all of its engagements after the 1st of December, 1862, but was not mustered in as captain until the 1st of October, 1864. The battery was engaged against New Madrid, Island No. 10, and in Halleck's advance on Corinth, in which were fought the two battles of Farmington. With his command he was also in the engagements at Iuka, Corinth, Jackson and the siege of Vicksburg, where the flag of the Second Iowa Battery was for many days the colors nearest to the Confederate works. Later came the battles of Tupelo, Hurricane Creek, Abbeville, Nashville and the siege and capture of Mobile.

Captain Reed was mustered out of service in June, 1865, and returned to Adel to resume the practice of his profession. His ability won recognition and led to his selection for political as well as professional honors. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate for a term of two years. In 1869 he removed to Council Bluffs, where he practiced law for a year as a member of the firm of Montgomery, Reed & James, after which the withdrawal of the senior partner left the firm of Reed & James. No dreary novitiate awaited Mr. Reed in Council Bluffs. On the contrary he won almost immediate success and in 1872 he was appointed to fill the vacancy on the bench of the third judicial district. The ability with which he discharged his duties as judge led to his election at three successive terms and his continuance upon the bench as district judge until 1884. He was then elected to the supreme bench of Iowa and his record of appeals was in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, being distinguished by the utmost fidelity to duty as well as by a masterful grasp of every question which was presented for solution. After five years' service as a member of the supreme court, Judge Reed was elected to congress from the ninth Iowa district and further political honors awaited him on the expiration of his term in Washington, for in 1891 he was appointed chief justice of the court of private land claims by President Harrison. This court had jurisdiction of claims of lands received under grants from Spain and Mexico in the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico under the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty of 1848 and the Gadsden purchase in 1853. Upon his retirement from that office Judge Reed resumed the private practice of law in Council Bluffs and is numbered among the most successful and distinguished members of the Iowa bar. In 1901 he was elected president of the Commercial Bank of Council Bluffs.

On the 1st of November, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Reed and Miss Jeanette E. Dinsmore, of Ashland county, Ohio, who died on the 27th of July, 1887, and on the 8th of February, 1893, he was again married, his second union being with Edith M. Evans, of Malvern, Ohio. There is one daughter of this union.

Judge Reed is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is interested in the social as well as the political life of his home city. His record is another proof of the fact that the path to public honor is the road to public usefulness. His official service has been characterized by the utmost devotion to the general good and has won him high encomiums, commanding for him the respect of people of all parties. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won him prestige as a lawyer and judge at a bar which has numbered many distinguished men and Council Bluffs is proud to number him among her citizens.

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### ISAAC T. VAN NESS, M. D.

Isaac T. Van Ness, a physician and surgeon of Neola, dates his residence in this county from September, 1880. He was born October 23, 1845, in Standingstone township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His father, Isaac Hankinson Van Ness, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, and a descendant of Holland Dutch ancestry. When a young man he went with his parents to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he learned and followed the blacksmith's trade. In that state he married Rachel Whipple, a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where her father had extensive coal interests. After his marriage Isaac H. Van Ness engaged in lumbering and farming, owning and operating two large sawmills. He continued a resident of Bradford county and one of its prominent business men up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881, when he was seventy-seven years of age. His wife had passed away long years before, dying in 1852 at the age of thirty-five years, when her son Isaac was a lad of seven. There were six children in the family, three of whom still survive.

Dr. Van Ness was the third in order of birth and is the eldest of the survivors. He was reared on a small farm and aided with its development in connection with the work of the lumber camp prior to the age of eighteen years, when he began clerking in a drug store at Towanda, Pennsylvania, for Dr. Porter, under whose direction he also read medicine for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Philadelphia and attended medical lectures at the Eclectic College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871. Thinking to find a better field of labor in the middle west, he removed to Dixon, Illinois, where he located for practice, remaining there for several years.

While there Dr. Van Ness was married, on the 24th of June, 1875, to Miss Helen Gertrude Fletcher, a native of Lee county, Illinois, and a daughter of James Fletcher, a capitalist of Dixon who owned the electric light and water plant there and a large estate in that locality. Following his marriage Dr. Van Ness removed to Burrton, Harvey county, Kansas, where he practiced for two and a half years and also homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of government land. He then went to Colorado, where he remained for a brief period, but the rarified condition of the air proved detrimental to him and in

consequence he came to Iowa in 1880, locating at Minden, Pottawattamie county. A year later he removed to Neola, where he purchased a tract of land and built a drug store and residence. Three times he has suffered loss by fire, once at Dixon and twice in Neola. He carries a large and well selected line of drugs. At the same time he is an active practitioner of medicine and surgery and for twenty-three years he has been surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. For two years he practiced his profession in Council Bluffs, living there at the time. For twenty-seven years he has resided in this county and is now the oldest practitioner in Neola. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in property and has now large landed interests in Huron, South Dakota.

Dr. and Mrs. Van Ness are the parents of three children but they lost their first born, Robert, at the age of one year. The others are Helen Gertrude, the wife of T. A. Mitchell, of Neola, who is engaged in the insurance business and is local manager for the Hawkeye Insurance Company; and Henry George, who is in the drug business with his father. He is a graduate of the Neola high school and is attending college at Ames, pursuing a scientific course. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children—Mary Elizabeth, a daughter of Mr. Mitchell's first marriage, and Myron Thomas, born of the present marriage.

Dr. Van Ness has been a life-long republican but without aspiration for office. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Neola. In professional life he is connected with the Pottawattamie County Medical Society and the Iowa State Medical Society. In his profession he has made continuous advancement by his broad research and study, keeping in touch with the onward march of progress made by the medical fraternity. As a merchant and physician he has made a most creditable record, not only for success but also by reason of the straightforward business principles he has followed and by his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics. Wherever known, and his acquaintance is a wide one, he has the high esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

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### WILLIAM WELCH.

William Welch, conducting a transfer business in Council Bluffs, has spent his entire life in the middle west. He was born in Champion county, Michigan, in 1866, and in 1869 was brought to Council Bluffs by his parents. The family is of Irish descent and was founded in America by the grandfather of our subject. William Welch, the father of our subject, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1837, and when the family came to the new world in 1842 establishing a home at Toronto, Canada, he became a pupil of the public schools of that city and resided there for about twenty-one years, or until his removal to Michigan in 1863. He was connected with the copper mines of that state and there remained until 1869, when he brought his family to Council Bluffs. He had been married in Michigan, in 1864, to Miss Mary



Connelly, and subsequent to their arrival in Council Bluffs he started out selling goods with a pack. Later he bought a wagon with which to make his trips and as the years passed he prospered in his undertakings so that after a decade or more he was enabled to open a grocery store and coal yard. Thus he became a prominent factor in the business life of the city, receiving a liberal patronage, which brought to him a goodly measure of success. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Welch were born eight children of whom six reached maturity and are yet living: William, of this review; Joseph H.; Margaret, the wife of Herman Peeper; Elizabeth, the wife of James Glenn; Thomas; and Edward. The mother still survives and is now living with her eldest son in Council Bluffs.

Brought to this city when only three years of age, William Welch, when a little lad of six years, entered the public schools and was here educated. He left school at the age of eighteen and entered the grocery store of his father, with whom he continued until the latter's death in 1887. He then disposed of the store but has conducted the coal yard up to the present time and has a large patronage in this line. Just before his father's death he had established a transfer business, which William Welch has since carried on. He has succeeded well in this undertaking and in connection with teaming he also conducts a storage warehouse. The various branches of his business are now bringing to him a merited success.

Mr. Welch is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and belongs to the Catholic church. He is not actively interested in politics, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business, and by reason of his close application and unfaltering diligence he has progressed to a point where he now stands in advance of the great majority, being classed among the successful residents of Council Bluffs.

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### JOHN F. GARNER.

No history of Pottawattamie county would be complete without mention of John F. Garner and the family of which he is a representative. He was born in the township which bears the family name, being so called in honor of his father, who was its first settler, and of whom mention is made on another page of this work. The birth of John F. Garner there occurred on the 27th of February, 1849, and amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life he was reared, early becoming familiar with the arduous toil incident to the development of a new farm. He attended the public schools as opportunity offered and worked upon the old homestead until the time of his marriage, which was celebrated in October, 1868, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Elizabeth Dial. Her father, William H. Dial, was one of the early settlers of the county, arriving here during the period of the Civil war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Garner have been born six children: Lillie, now the wife of Joseph Young; Halcyon, deceased; John, who resides in Garner township; James, who has also departed this life; Maude, the wife of Eli Jones, of Harrison county; and Edna, at home.



At the time of his marriage John F. Garner began farming on one of his father's properties, for William Garner was one of the largest landowners in the township at the time of his demise. The subject of this review improved a part of the land on which he located and later built a good house and barns there. He lived upon that place for about thirty-two years, transforming it from wild prairie into richly cultivated fields and then, retiring from active agricultural pursuits, removed to Council Bluffs about 1901. There he lived for three years and in 1904 returned to farm life, taking up his abode on section 17, Garner township, where he now makes his home. He owns three hundred and twenty-five acres of rich and productive land in this township and formerly his possessions were more extensive, for in the summer of 1906 he sold one hundred and twenty-five acres. He now has about fifty acres in his home place. Great indeed have been the changes which have occurred during the period of his residence here. He can remember a day when there were many deer and some bears in this locality but owing to the severity of the winter of 1856-7 the deer mostly perished. Indians still visited the neighborhood to some extent and wild animals roamed at will over the prairie or sought shelter in the timber which bordered the streams. Only here and there had a habitation been placed, showing that the seeds of modern civilization were being planted on the western frontier. In his boyhood and youth Mr. Garner bore his full share in the work of reclaiming wild land for the purposes of civilization and as the years have gone by he has continued to carry on agricultural pursuits with excellent results, being now one of the substantial farmers of his community.

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### CAPTAIN JOHN P. WILLIAMS.

Captain John P. Williams is an honored veteran of the Civil war, who at one time was associated with the building interests of Council Bluffs as a contractor and builder but is now living retired. His natal day was January 2, 1825, and the place of his birth Windsor county, Vermont. His father, Henry Williams, was born in Springfield, Vermont, and died in 1832 at the comparatively early age of twenty-eight years. His wife bore the maiden name of Abigail C. Cram, and was born in the Green Mountain state in 1806. There she gave her hand in marriage to Henry Williams in 1824.

Their son John was but seven years of age at the time of the father's death. He was reared, however, in Vermont, where he lived to the age of thirty years, and in the common schools he acquired his education, the little log schoolhouses affording him the privileges he enjoyed for the mastery of different branches of English learning. He was on the farm for a few years, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and when twenty years of age he established a sawmill and feed business in Perkinsville, Vermont, where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he drove a coach for the Eastern Railroad Company for two years. After returning

to his native county he again engaged in farming for five years and subsequently turned his attention to the business of shipping poultry, eagerly embracing every opportunity that offered for his business advancement and that contributed to his success.

In 1854 Captain Williams came to Council Bluffs, which was then a town upon the western frontier, giving little promise of future development and yet containing large possibilities in that direction. Soon after his arrival here he took up a claim in Washington county, Nebraska, where he engaged in raising grain. In 1855 he again came to Council Bluffs and turned his attention to carpentering. Since that time he has been more or less closely associated with building interests but his business life has been interrupted by official and military service. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Pottawattamie county on the republican ticket and filled the office for two years. He then responded to the country's call for aid and raised Company A of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, of which he was elected captain. Going to the front he served for eighteen months, after which he was discharged on account of physical disability.

Following his return to Council Bluffs, Captain Williams was engaged in the meat business for two years and then resumed work at the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he engaged in mining and building for two years, and on the expiration of that period he continued his journey down the Pacific coast, spending about four years on the seaport at different places. Once more he came to Council Bluffs, where he entered the registered mail service under Postmaster Phil Armour, serving until the close of the latter's term. On the expiration of that period Captain Williams entered the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, doing night transfer service for two years. Once more he took up carpentering and continued actively in building operations until the early '90s. Since then he has devoted only a portion of his time to that work, largely living retired. His life has been an active and useful one and in all of his business operations he has been found honorable and trustworthy.

On the 14th of May, 1851, Captain Williams was married to Miss Hannah Dewey, a relative of Admiral Dewey. She was born April 1, 1833, in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and acquired her education in the common schools there. She was a granddaughter of one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war and her father served his country in the war of 1812. Unto Captain and Mrs. Williams have been born the following named: Mrs. Harriet Gray is the widow of Henry Gray. She was born in Hartford, Vermont, in 1852 and now lives in San Francisco, California, being a teacher in the public schools of that city. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and of the Order of the Eastern Star. For more than thirty years she has made her home in San Francisco and she was very fortunate in escaping all loss during the earthquake and fire disaster, her home being just outside the destroyed district. John P. Williams, Jr., the second of the family, born in 1854, died in 1855. Mrs. Kate Spangler, born in 1856, is living in Walnut, Pottawattamie county, and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Ida, born in 1858, departed this life in 1863. Edmund Otis,

born in 1860, died in 1863, only a few days after his sister's death. Charles, whose birth occurred in 1864, passed away in 1873. Fred C., born in 1866, is living at Florence, Colorado, where he is engaged in the cigar and tobacco business. Nellie, born in 1875, died when only a few months old.

Captain Williams is a member of the Masonic lodge, having affiliated with the order since 1856. He is likewise a member of Abe Lincoln post, No. 29, G. A. R., and his wife holds membership in the First Presbyterian church of this city. He owns several rental properties and a comfortable home at No. 605 West Washington street. He had the honor of erecting the first building in Omaha and has been to a greater or less extent associated with building operations in Council Bluffs for many years. He came to this city more than a half century ago and although his residence here has not been continuous he has spent the greater part of his time here and has been an interested witness of the changes which have been wrought, making this one of the leading cities of the great west. He has passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey and his life has been fraught with many good deeds and actuated by many kindly purposes that have made him a most respected and honored man.

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#### DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL.

On the roll of Council Bluffs successful and enterprising citizens appears the name of Drayton W. Bushnell, a bookseller and stationer, carrying a large and well selected line of goods. His wide acquaintance and the favorable regard in which he is universally held renders his life history a matter of interest to the community, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present to our readers this record of his career. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 22, 1844, the family home being in the little town of Cherry Valley. His ancestors had long resided in the Buckeye state. His paternal grandfather was Alexander Bushnell, a native of Connecticut, who, on removing to the middle west, settled in Trumbull county, Ohio. He died during the period of the Civil war, when about sixty-five years of age. His son Luman J. Bushnell was born in Hartford, Ohio, in 1820, and was a country merchant. He was married in 1842 to Miss Eliza McFarland, who died in 1859.

Drayton W. Bushnell, their only child, remained a resident of Cherry Valley, Ohio, to the age of sixteen years and then came to Boone county, Iowa, where for a year he remained upon a farm. He watched with interest the progress of events in the south brought about by the momentous questions that involved the country in civil war. After the outbreak of hostilities he watched the course of the war and on the 24th of January, 1862, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out at Newberne, North Carolina, on the 17th of March, 1865, after having participated in the battle of Shiloh, the advance on Corinth, the Atlanta campaign from Big Shanty until after the fall of Atlanta, subsequent to which time



he was sent to Tunnel Hill, where he did garrison duty until February 2, 1865. He then went to Newberne, North Carolina, and then out to Kingston, North Carolina; was in the battle there March 14 and 15, and then back to Newberne, where he was mustered out, having for more than three years done his full duty as a soldier who is ever loyal to the cause he espouses.

When his military experiences were ended Mr. Bushnell returned to Boone, Iowa, and for one season worked at farm labor. He afterward attended school at Mount Vernon, Iowa, for one term, and in 1866 was graduated from Eastman Business College, at Chicago. Being thus equipped for a successful commercial career he again returned to Boone county, and for two years was deputy treasurer there. He then turned his attention to the stationery business in Boonesboro, Iowa, becoming a member of the firm of Moffatt & Bushnell, which relation was maintained from 1868 until 1872. In the latter year Mr. Bushnell sold his interest, removed to Council Bluffs and became a partner in the Postoffice Bookstore under the name of Bushnell & Brackett. These gentlemen remained as partners until 1877, when Mr. Bushnell again sold out, spending the succeeding year in the Black Hills, in Colorado and in California. He then went again to Boone, Iowa, where he became interested in the drug business as a partner in the firm of Bushnell & Townsend. A year later he disposed of his share in the business and went to Chicago.

In the last named city Mr. Bushnell was married on the 24th of December, 1879, to Miss Sophie W. Hyndshaw and in the spring of 1880 he came back to Council Bluffs, where he bought out the interest in the bookstore in which he had previously been a partner, the firm again becoming Bushnell & Brackett and so continuing until the partnership was dissolved in 1884, Mr. Bushnell taking one of the two stores as his share of the business. Here he is yet engaged in the stationery trade and keeps a complete stock of the leading lines of stationery as put upon the market by the large manufacturers of the country. Everything in the way of stationery can be found in his store, and as his prices are reasonable and his business methods honorable, he has secured a liberal patronage. He belongs to the Elks lodge and is a republican in politics but takes no active part in political affairs, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his commercial interests, in which he is meeting with signal success.

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### GEORGE KEELINE.

George Keeline was a well-to-do and prominent citizen of Council Bluffs, who dated his residence from 1868 and here made his home until he was called to his final rest. He engaged in the stock business and also in loaning money but lived practically retired while in Pottawattamie county. He was born near Frankfort, Germany, on the 3d of March, 1825, a son of Conrad and Louisa (Gemmer) Keeline, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1839, settling at Wheeling, West Virginia.







MRS. LOREL KEELME



*George W. Keeline*





In the common schools of the fatherland George Keeline acquired his education. He was just fourteen years of age when he came with his parents to America and he resided with his father and mother in Wheeling, West Virginia, until he attained his majority, when he started in business on his own account. Crossing the river from Wheeling, he settled at Bridgeport, Ohio, where he turned his attention to milling pursuits and operating sawmills, planing mills, and wood mills of all kinds. He employed a large number of workmen and engaged in the manufacture of lumber and various kinds of wood work. Their product was all hauled to Ohio, for there were no railroads at that time to provide means of shipment. However, he found a ready sale for all of his products. His business steadily increased, bringing him a gratifying income, his success resulting from his close application, his earnest purpose and the capability which he manifested in placing his output upon the market.

While living in Wheeling, West Virginia, Mr. Keeline was married to Miss Sophia Heneca, also a native of Germany, born May 4, 1827, and a daughter of Albert and Adaline (Hartwig) Heneca, who came from Germany to America in 1830. They, too, took up their abode in Wheeling, West Virginia, where Mr. Heneca engaged in the manufacture of brick during the greater part of his life, he and his wife remaining residents of that city until called to their final home. Mr. and Mrs. Keeline became the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living: Mrs. Spencer Smith, whose husband is an attorney of Council Bluffs; George A.; Oscar; William S.; and Harry W. All four of the sons are married and reside in Council Bluffs. Cora, the sixth member of the family, is the wife of Corydon L. Felt, manager and one of the stockholders of the Western Steel & Iron Company, of Woodbine, Iowa, with office at No. 5 Everett block in Council Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Felt and their two children, Ruth and Dorothy, reside with her mother, Mrs. Keeline. The members of the Keeline family who are deceased are Louise, Amelia and Frank.

While engaged in the milling business in Bridgeport, Ohio, Mr. Keeline came to western Iowa in 1854 and bought several thousand acres of land in this part of the state, some as low as eighty-six cents per acre. He did not locate in the city, however, until 1868, when he disposed of his sawmills and other business interests at Bridgeport for the purpose of looking after his interests here. His family followed in 1869, locating in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Although he established his home in Council Bluffs he began to improve his farm land, which he had previously purchased. He engaged also in loaning money until 1873, for indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and he could not content himself without some business affairs to occupy his time and attention. In the year mentioned, however, the firm of George Keeline & Son was organized to conduct a cattle range and stock-growers' business in Colorado. The son, George A. Keeline, had entire charge of the business and in 1877 moved their stock to Wyoming, where he purchased land that had water upon it. This gave them a range of over a million acres and at the time of the father's death they had about twenty-five thousand cattle. In all of his commercial transactions George Keeline displayed sound judgment and keen executive force—a combination of qualities which rarely fails to bring the de-

sired reward in the business world. He was a director and stockholder in the Council Bluffs Savings Bank. In all of his business affairs he was conservative and never signed a note in his life. He started out without any means but recognized the fact that labor is the basis of success and as the result of his judicious investment and energy, intelligently applied, he left an estate valued at about a half million dollars.

Mr. Keeline was never an office seeker nor did he desire political preferment. On the contrary he was perfectly content that others should hold office, yet he was a firm advocate of the political principles which he supported by his ballot. His early allegiance was given to the whig party and later he became a stalwart republican, continuing a supporter of the party until his death. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order here and in fact was the first representative of the lodge in Council Bluffs and assisted in organizing the original lodge at this place. He attended the Lutheran church, of which his wife is a member and to its support he contributed liberally. His industry and diligence in business had gained for him a gratifying measure of success until he became a prominent and worthy resident of the city and county, recognized also as one of its leading men. He died here December 15, 1901.

Although quite aged, Mrs. Keeline is yet very active and is in the enjoyment of good health and she has her children around her and to her they pay daily visits. She resides in a large brick dwelling at No. 1133 East Pierce street, her daughter, Mrs. Felt, and her family living with the mother. This is the old Keeline homestead and the brick used in the construction of the house was manufactured on the place by Mr. Keeline. Mrs. Keeline selected the home site in 1867 while on a trip here to look at the country. She also owns other valuable property in the city, while the sons are owners of some of the finest residences of Council Bluffs. The family has long been a prominent one here, the name of Keeline standing as a synonym for activity, industry and enterprise in the business circles in Council Bluffs and Pottawattamie county.

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### JOHN M. GALVIN.

One of the well known and prominent lawyers of Council Bluffs is John M. Galvin, who has successfully engaged in practice in this city since 1889. His entire life has been spent in Iowa, for he was born in Fairfield, this state, on the 7th of November, 1858, and was there reared and educated, attending Parsons College, Fairfield, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the first class that ever completed the course in that institution. His parents were Thomas and Bridget (Scanlan) Galvin, both natives of County Kerry, Ireland. The father came to the United States in 1849 and the mother a year later. They became residents of Iowa in 1857.

Soon after leaving school John M. Galvin commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Fairfield in 1883. Opening an office, he there engaged in general practice until 1889, which year witnessed his arrival in Council Bluffs. It was not long ere his ability in his chosen

profession was recognized and he has since built up an excellent practice which is constantly increasing. He has made somewhat of a specialty of real-estate litigation and in the trial of cases has met with most excellent success, so that he is now ranked with the leading representatives of the profession in Council Bluffs.

While a resident of Fairfield, Mr. Galvin served as city solicitor for a part of two terms and is now a member of the library board of Council Bluffs, being chosen its president in July, 1907. He is a republican in politics but votes for the men whom he believes best qualified for office regardless of party ties. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hiberians and of the Knights of Columbus. His life has been one of usefulness and the success that has come to him is certainly well merited.

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### LEWIS S. ALLEN.

Lewis S. Allen, a prominent and influential agriculturist residing in Layton township, where he owns three hundred and forty-eight acres and is also extensively engaged in feeding cattle, is a native of Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on the 19th of March, 1850. His parents were John W. and Melinda J. (Watkins) Allen, and the father, who was a native of Kentucky, removed to Illinois with his parents when twelve years of age, locating in Sangamon county. After his marriage he took up his abode in Menard county, and in 1866 came to Iowa, settling at Eight Mile Grove, Cass county. Eight months after his arrival in this state he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land northwest of Atlantic and subsequently removed to Nebraska, in which state he spent about five years. He then remained a resident of Florida for a year and on the expiration of that period went to Kansas City, where his demise occurred about 1892. He had a family of nine children, six of whom survive, namely: Samuel W., who makes his home at Two Rivers, Washington; Waterman T., living in Matthews, Indiana; George, a resident of British Columbia; Martha B., the wife of George Atkinson, of Denver, Colorado; Dora, who became the wife of J. Huffmann and makes her home in Wichita county, Kansas; and Lewis S., of this review.

Lewis S. Allen acquired his education in the common schools and remained under the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he started out in business life on his own account, operating a tract of rented land at Eight Mile Grove for two years. In the fall of 1875 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm and by reason of his enterprise and well directed business ability he was enabled to continually add to his place until within its boundaries are now comprised three hundred and forty-eight acres of rich and productive land. When he bought his land in Layton township it was all wild and unimproved and much arduous labor was necessary in order to transform the property from its uncultivated condition into its present high state of development, but Mr. Allen resolutely



set to work and it is only necessary to see his place in order to know how well he has succeeded. He has erected all of the buildings on the farm and has also planted all of the trees, which add materially to the attractive appearance of the property. In addition to his general agricultural interests he has also been quite extensively engaged in feeding cattle for fifteen years, principally of the Hereford breed. He is at present feeding one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle. He is recognized as one of the prosperous and influential farmers of the county and has, moreover, the esteem and respect of his fellowmen by reason of the honorable methods which he has ever pursued in the attainment of his success.

On the 19th of March, 1873, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Trailer, of Cass county, Iowa, and a daughter of William Trailer, who was a prominent agriculturist of that county, but is now deceased. Unto our subject and his wife have been born nine children, eight of whom survive: Ada B., the wife of Shelton Allen, of South Dakota; Sarah, who became the wife of William H. Burkey and resides in Layton township, this county; Lorena, the wife of Fred M. Moon, who lives in Marne, Iowa; Eleanor and Effie, who are at home; Ira, who is an agriculturist of Layton township, this county; William, at home; and Avery, who is also yet under the parental roof.

In his political views Mr. Allen is a stalwart advocate of the democratic party and has served for two terms as township trustee and for several years has also been a member of the school board, the cause of education ever finding in him a warm and helpful friend. Fraternally he is connected with Grove lodge, No. 292, A. F. & A. M., of Marne; Berlin lodge, O. E. S.; and Marne lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Protestant church, in which he is serving as one of the trustees. He has resided on his present farm for almost a third of a century and certainly deserves much credit for the work which he did in helping to reclaim this district for the uses of civilization, and he is widely and favorably known throughout the community by reason of his long residence here. The success which he has gained is the merited reward of his own labor and indefatigable industry and the business methods which he has ever followed are worthy of emulation and commendation.

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#### FRANK W. DEAN, M. D.

Dr. Frank W. Dean, a well known oculist and aurist of Council Bluffs, was born in Satara, East India, on the 9th of February, 1863, but was only five years old when he accompanied his parents, S. C. and A. E. (Abbott) Dean, on their return to the United States. The father, who was a Congregational missionary, was a native of Massachusetts, but the mother was born in India, her parents being missionaries to that country. At the age of nine years Dr. Dean became a resident of Jefferson county, Nebraska, where he grew to manhood. He had good educational advantages and was graduated from Doane Col-



lege at Crete, Nebraska, in 1886. Later he entered the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, where he pursued a medical course and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of M. D. His theoretical knowledge was then supplemented by practical experience in the hospitals of Minneapolis and St. Paul, where he remained for one year, and for a year and a half was engaged in country practice at Mineola, Iowa. Going abroad, Dr. Dean then studied in Vienna and London, making a specialty of the diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat, and becoming very proficient along those lines. On his return from Europe, he located for practice at Council Bluffs, December 2, 1895, and has since given his attention wholly to his specialties as an oculist and aurist.

That Dr. Dean stands high in the esteem of his professional brethren is indicated by his being chosen to various offices in the medical societies to which he belongs. He has been both president and secretary of the Council Bluffs Medical Society and is now treasurer of the same, and was secretary of the Pottawattamie County Medical Society for several years. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley and is a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. Socially the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial Club and the Council Bluffs Rowing Association. A genial, pleasant manner has made him quite popular both in business and social circles and he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

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### HENRY SCHNACKEL.

Henry Schnackel, who is extensively engaged in farming, is now living on section 6, Valley township, but in the spring of 1908 intends to take up his abode upon a farm of three hundred and twenty acres on section 12, James township, which he has recently purchased. A native of Illinois, he was born in Cook county on the 2d of March, 1862, his parents being Joe and Mary (Harder) Schnackel, who were natives of Germany and came to the United States in the early '50s. They located in Cook county, Illinois, where the father engaged in cultivating rented land for eight years. He then removed to Effingham county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm, and both he and his wife spent there remaining days in that locality. In their family were five children: Lena, the wife of Henry Burke, of Illinois; John, of this county; Henry; Fred, who is living in Rogers, Illinois; and Sophia.

Henry Schnackel was a young man of twenty years when he arrived in Pottawattamie county in 1882. He had acquired his education in the public schools of his native state and on seeking a home in western Iowa settled near Minden, where he worked as a farm hand for six years. He then rented a farm for twelve years and with the capital which he saved from his earnings purchased a tract of land of one hundred and thirty-two acres on section 6, Valley township. He cultivated this for some time with good success but has recently sold the property and bought another farm of three hun-

dred and twenty acres on section 12, James township, to which he intends to remove in the spring of 1908. He is quite extensively engaged in farming.

The pleasant home life of Mr. Schnackel had its beginning in his marriage in 1890 to Miss Louisa Study, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Study, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Illinois. The mother is now deceased, while the father makes his home in Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county. In their family were nine children, including Mrs. Schnackel. Six children have been born unto our subject and his wife: Ida, Harvey, Melvin and Lloyd, all at home; Joe, deceased; and Clarence, who is also at home. Mr. Schnackel prefers to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with gratifying success. He came to Pottawattamie county empty-handed about a quarter of a century ago and is today one of its substantial residents.

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### ROSE H. RICE, M. D.

Dr. Rose H. Rice, of Council Bluffs, is one of the successful physicians of western Iowa and in her practice has gained the thorough respect and confidence not only of the general public but of the profession as well. She was born in Fremont county, this state, near Tabor, and was there reared to the age of eighteen years. Her father, L. K. Hammond, was born near Buffalo, New York, in 1813 and, removing westward, established his home in Mills county, Iowa, in 1855. It was then a pioneer district, in the midst of which he pre-empted two hundred acres of government land, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. He resolutely took up the task of breaking the sod and cultivating the new fields and upon that place he lived until his death, which occurred in 1889. He was married a second time, in 1864, to Miss Harriett Counsel, a native of Illinois, and unto them were born three children: Dr. Rose H. Rice, of this review; Colfax, who died in infancy; and Lily H., now the wife of Lewis McDaniel, of Council Bluffs. By a former marriage Mr. Hammond had two sons, who served as soldiers in the Civil war. The Hammond family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America by John Hammond, the grandfather of Dr. Rice, who was born in Scotland in the eighteenth century. Some years after his arrival in America he removed to Mills county, Iowa, where his last days were passed.

Dr. Rice acquired her literary education in the public schools and at the age of eighteen years secured a license to teach. She followed that profession for eleven years in Mills, Fremont and Pottawattamie counties and proved a capable instructor, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that she had acquired. In the usual periods of vacation she pursued summer courses at the Western Normal School at Shenandoah, Iowa, and in Tabor College, and when she felt that her more specific literary education was completed she took up the study of medicine and was graduated from Omaha

Medical College with the class of 1903. She then located for practice in Council Bluffs, where she has since remained, and here she has secured a liberal patronage, being retained as the family physician in many of the best homes of the city. She performs her professional duties with a high sense of conscientious obligation, has always been a close and discriminating student of the principles of the medical science, and by reading and investigation has kept constantly in touch with the onward march of the profession that has resulted from research and investigation.

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### JOHN SCHOENTGEN.

After a useful and well spent life John Schoentgen passed away on the 17th of October, 1906, honored and respected by all who knew him. For almost forty years he has been a resident of Council Bluffs and he stood high in business circles, being a member of the well known firm of Groneweg & Schoentgen, conducting one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the state of Iowa.

Mr. Schoentgen was a native of Belgium, born July 18, 1848, and was a son of Phillip and Margaret (Zimmer) Schoentgen, both of whom were born in Austria and from that country removed to Luxemburg, Germany. Later the father became foreman of a china factory in L'Alluviers, Belgium, serving in that position throughout the remainder of his life. There he died at a comparatively early age and his wife died in Echternach, Luxemburg, the family home.

During his boyhood John Schoentgen attended the public schools and pro-gymnasium of Luxemburg and acquired a good education. Hearing favorable reports of the new world, he decided to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic, and in 1865, at the age of seventeen years, he sailed for America, locating first at Weston, Missouri, where he secured a position in a bakery and at the same time attended school. He was afterward employed as bookkeeper at that place until 1868, when he came to Council Bluffs to accept the position of clerk in the jewelry store of his cousin Charles B. Jacquemin, where he remained for a few years. He then formed a partnership with John Berwein in the retail grocery business at the corner of Main and Willow street. He soon acquired his partner's interest and conducted the business alone for several years, meeting with excellent success. In August, 1878, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Groneweg & Schoentgen, William Groneweg being the senior partner. Year by year their business steadily increased, until now it is one of the largest and most substantial jobbing concerns on the Missouri river. In 1900 the business was incorporated into the Groneweg & Schoentgen Company, the officers being William Groneweg, president; John Schoentgen, vice president and general manager; and R. H. Nichols, secretary and treasurer.



They erected a large building at 821-831 West Broadway, where they still carry on business, employing a large number of men both in the wholesale house and upon the road, and they are in control of the largest trade of any establishment of the kind in this section of the state.

On the 11th of August, 1872, Mr. Schoentgen was married in Council Bluffs to Miss Mary Kintz, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, and a daughter of Charles Joseph and Anna Mary (German) Kintz, who were born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States at an early day. Locating in Iowa City, Mr. Kintz there engaged in the tailoring business for many years but during the last fifteen years of his life lived retired, passing away in 1888. His wife also died in Iowa City in 1884. Three children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Schoentgen, namely: Edward P., who is vice president of the Groneway & Schoentgen Company and also a member of the firm of Cox & Schoentgen, architects of Council Bluffs, and is represented on another page of this volume; Elsie Mary, the wife of Thomas D. Metcalf, Jr., who is president of the Metcalf Company, retail clothiers of this city; and Caroline, wife of Eldin H. Lougee, who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Council Bluffs and whose sketch is also found in this work.

Mr. Schoentgen continued in active business up to the last but for a few years prior to his death he suffered with throat trouble. In October, 1906, he went to Rochester, Minnesota, to undergo an operation and died at a hospital in that city twelve days later, on the 17th of October, 1906, his remains being brought back to Council Bluffs for interment. In his death the community realized that it had lost a valued and useful citizen—a man upright and honorable in all the relations of life. He was what the world terms self-made, his success being due entirely to his own unaided efforts, for he began his business career without capital or influential friends to aid him and by his untiring industry, close application and sound judgment he was soon able to leave the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few. His friends and business associates held him in the highest regard and to his family he was a loving husband and father. His widow, who resides at 703 South Sixth street, is a most estimable lady and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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### OLIVER P. SHERRADEN.

A man ever watchful of all indications pointing to success, his life guided by laudable ambition and strong purpose, Oliver P. Sherraden became well known in Council Bluffs as one whose enterprise and labor contributed to the public weal as well as to individual prosperity. Through much of his life he was engaged in the real-estate business here, continuing in that line up to the time of his death. His residence in the city dated from April, 1860. He was a native of Ohio, born November 14, 1814, and his father was a native of Virginia, whence he removed to the Buckeye state. There he engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life and his wife also passed away there.





Mrs. J. B. M. R. R. R.



In the public schools of his native county Oliver P. Sherraden acquired a good education and became a fine penman. In his youth he assisted his father on the old homestead farm in Ohio and when he became a young man he started to the west, settling first at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where for a few years he engaged in clerking in a store. While in Canton he was married to Miss Lydia M. Johnson, a native of Vermont, born October 25, 1821, a daughter of Ira and Mary (Perry) Johnson, the former born in New Hampshire and the latter in the Green Mountain state. Mr. Johnson was reared to farm life in Vermont and when a young man removed westward, settling first near Buffalo, at Holland, Erie county, New York. There he purchased a tract of land and engaged in general farming until 1838, when he disposed of that property and started westward in a covered wagon to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois. There he again purchased a farm near the village and carried on general agricultural pursuits until his latter days, when he took up his abode in the village of Canton, where he lived retired until called to his final rest. He was a well informed man and reached the very venerable age of eighty-eight years, while his wife died at the age of eighty-six years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sherraden were born six children: Charles Henry, who was born August 26, 1845, is now a retired photographer residing in Salt Lake City, Utah. Emma Marie, born December 30, 1847, was the wife of Forrest Eaton and died in September, 1905. Helen Eveline is the widow of James P. Goulden, and she and her two children reside with her mother. She has two sons: James G., who is now employed in the office of the Cudahy Packing Company, at Sioux City; and Robert, who is a graduate of the college at Ames, Iowa, now in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. Dr. William H. Sherraden, the fourth member of the family, was born April 15, 1861, has graduated both in medicine and dentistry and is now engaged in the practice of the dental profession in Omaha. The other two children of the family, Mary Ellen and Ira Everett, died in childhood.

After his marriage Mr. Sherraden continued to reside in Canton, Illinois, for a short time and then removed to Princeton, that state, where he began business on his own account, purchasing a stock of goods and engaging in the conduct of a general mercantile store here. On leaving that place he went to Richland, Iowa, where he served as a member of the legislature. In the spring of 1860 he sold out and removed to Council Bluffs. Prior to this time, however, through the agency of relatives he had become the owner of five acres of land here, which at that time was situated on the outskirts of the city but is now in one of its populous and pleasing residence districts. On his arrival here Mr. Sherraden planted his five acres to fruit and soon afterward built the home which his widow still occupies. For several years his time and energies were given to his fruit-raising interests and he also kept a large number of fine cows, engaging in the dairy business. His time and energies were thus occupied for several years, when he decided to retire from active business life and look after his property investments, which he then had in the city. He afterward bought and sold lands and built houses and at one time he owned the entire block between Third and Fourth avenues and Ninth and Tenth streets. He continued to operate in real estate throughout his remaining days

and handled considerable valuable property, making his investments carefully and judiciously, so that his sales brought him a good financial return.

In his social relations Mr. Sherraden was an Odd Fellow and in his political views was a republican. He died here November 14, 1881, after a residence of about twenty-one years in the city, during which time he had become closely associated with the welfare and progress of the city and its environments. He left behind him an honorable name and a memory which is cherished by many friends.

Mrs. Sherraden is a member of the Congregational church at Council Bluffs. She owns the old home at No. 917 Third avenue, where she resides with her daughter Mrs. Goulden and her children. She also owns three other residence properties in the same block, at the corner of Ninth street and Third avenue, where the family once grew sweet potatoes. That was in the early days when the property was situated in the outskirts of the city but the growth and development of Council Bluffs have so extended the corporation boundaries that this is now in a fine residence district, and the property has greatly increased in value, bringing to Mrs. Sherraden a good income.

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#### JAMES E. H. WINELAND.

James E. H. Wineland, a representative agriculturist and stock-raiser of Knox township, Pottawattamie county, was born in Brooklyn, Poweshiek county, Iowa, September 25, 1855. His parents were Jacob and Mary Ann (Haines) Wineland, the former born in Maryland November 29, 1827, and the latter in Hancock county, Ohio, in 1831. They were married November 11, 1852, and after living in Hancock county, Ohio, for a year, they journeyed westward with an ox team, locating first in Poweshiek county, Iowa. On the expiration of a year Jacob Wineland came to Pottawattamie county, purchasing a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, of which a part was timber and for which he paid five hundred dollars in gold. He immediately began making improvements on his land by the erection of a log house, fourteen by sixteen feet, with clapboard roof and one window a foot square. The family lived in this pioneer cabin for a year, without either a floor or a door, the canvass cover of their wagon being used as a door when the cold weather came. Mr. Wineland also built a log stable for his oxen, which is still standing, as is also a part of the old log cabin, these primitive structures being mute reminders of pioneer days, when the country was largely unsettled and the work of civilization lay for the most part in the future. The father had to haul his grain to Council Bluffs, the trip requiring three days. He killed and dressed his hogs and after hauling them to market, received one and a quarter cents per pound for them. He is a republican in his political views, and is still living on the old home farm, being now in his eighty-first year. He is respected and esteemed throughout the county as one of its honored pioneers, for he located here when the work of development had scarcely been begun and aided in the arduous labor necessary for the cultivation of



wild land. He experienced all the hardships and privations of frontier life and has seen the work of civilization carried ever onward until the country has reached its present high state of progress and development. He was called upon to mourn the death of his wife in 1900. She had ever been a faithful companion and helpmate to him and her demise was deeply deplored throughout the entire community.

In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, six of whom yet survive: Bert W., living in Wayne county, Nebraska; James E. H., of this review; Samantha, the wife of Richard Hines, residing on the home farm in Knox township; Lucretia, the wife of W. H. Pingree, of Coon Rapids, Iowa; Rhoda J., the wife of Henry Evans and a resident of Bloomfield, Nebraska; Mary C., who became the wife of William Rott and now makes her home in South Dakota; Lorenzo, who died on the home farm in 1901; and Viola, who passed away February 22, 1876, at the age of eight years.

James E. H. Wineland acquired his education in the old log school-house which his father helped to build when he first came to this county. The methods of instruction were crude, but our subject made the most of his opportunities and gained a good practical education, to which he has added in later years by reading and observation. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, when he removed to Oakland, Iowa, where he owned and operated a general store for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold out his mercantile enterprise and returned home, remaining with his father until the time of his marriage, when he established a home of his own. He now owns and operates two hundred acres of land on section 36, Knox township, it being one of the best improved farms in the township. In addition to his agricultural interests he also makes a specialty of raising full blooded shorthorn cattle, as well as Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep. He has a fine herd of twenty full blooded shorthorn cows and is meeting with marked success in his stock-raising and farming interests, being recognized as one of the enterprising and representative agriculturists of the county. He has about three hundred head of thorough bred stock on his farm.

On the 14th of March, 1883, Mr. Wineland was united in marriage to Miss Ida A. Judd, who was born in New York, July 24, 1859, a daughter of J. B. and Agnes N. (Miner) Judd, both of whom are natives of St. Lawrence county, New York, the former born September 4, 1831, and the latter July 2, 1834. They were married in Massena, New York, June 26, 1855. In their family were two children: Charles S., living at Moorhead, Iowa; and Mrs. Wineland. Mr. and Mrs. Judd came west in 1861, locating in Randolph county, Wisconsin, where they remained for a year, after which they removed to Wilton, Wauseca county, Minnesota. The father enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining the army in Minnesota, as a member of Company A, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served his country faithfully and well until hostilities had ceased. At the close of the war he returned to Minnesota and followed farming until 1867, when he removed to O'Brien county, Iowa. Both he and his wife are still living and now make their home with their children in Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wineland two children have been

born: Charles Glenn, born April 23, 1887; and Rose Agnes, born July 25, 1889, both of whom are still at home.

In his political affiliation Mr. Wineland is a stalwart republican and has served as school director for twelve years, the cause of education ever finding in him a firm and helpful friend. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 220, at Avoca, Iowa, while both he and his wife are members of the Rebekah lodge. They are widely and favorably known throughout the entire community and have won the respect and esteem of all with whom they have come in contact, by reason of their genuine personal worth and sterling traits of character. For a quarter of a century Mr. Wineland has carried on agricultural pursuits in this county and as a representative of an honored pioneer family he certainly deserves mention in this volume.

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### ARTHUR SARGENT HAZELTON.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of citizens. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Holding a prominent position among the members of the bar of Council Bluffs is Arthur S. Hazelton, who is now so acceptably filling the position of postmaster.

He was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, on the 7th of November, 1855, and is the youngest in a family of four children, the others being Martha F., still a resident of Plymouth; Charles W., a civil engineer residing at Turners Falls, Massachusetts; and Henry W., who is connected with the Council Bluffs Savings Bank. The family is of English descent. The father, Charles Hazelton, was a native of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and died there, April 1, 1881, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother, Sarah D. (Sargent) Hazelton, was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and is also deceased.

During his boyhood Arthur S. Hazelton was a student at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and in 1877 entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1881. Deciding to make the practice of law his life work, he became a student in the office of Blair, Burling & Adams, the first mentioned being Hon. Henry W. Blair, United States senator from New Hampshire. Later he continued his studies in the law department of Boston University and at the Columbia Law School in New York city. He paid his own way through college and while pursuing his law course in New York taught school in the mornings in order to meet his expenses and attended lectures in the afternoons.

Believing that he would find better opportunities for advancement in the west, Mr. Hazelton came to Council Bluffs on the 5th of September, 1884, and for one year was employed as principal of the high school of this city. As he

was obliged to read law for one year in Iowa before he could engage in practice, he entered the office of Jacob Sims, and on the 6th of April, 1886, was admitted to the bar, thoroughly equipped for his chosen profession. On the 1st of the following month he became a member of the firm of Mayne & Hazelton and has since successfully engaged in practice.

On the 16th of May, 1888, Mr. Hazelton was united in marriage to Miss Emma Higham, of Keokuk, Iowa, and they have two sons, Charles S. and Paul H. Fraternally Mr. Hazelton affiliates with the Masons, Bluff City lodge, and politically is identified with the republican party, being a recognized leader in the ranks of that organization. He is always a delegate to the state republican conventions and for seven years was chairman of the Pottawattamie county republican central committee, his voice bearing weight in the councils of his party. His ability as a lawyer being widely recognized, he was called upon to serve as city solicitor of Council Bluffs from 1892 until 1898, and next served as state senator for four years, resigning the latter position in 1902 in order to accept the appointment of postmaster in June of that year. The appointment came from President McKinley, and so creditably and satisfactorily did he fill the office that he was re-appointed by President Roosevelt in June, 1903, being the present incumbent. He has made a most popular official and he has most ably discharged the duties of all the positions he has been called upon to fill. From the time he made his own way through college he has been dependent upon his own resources and the success that has come to him in life is certainly well merited.

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### HENRY H. SPALTI.

The life record of Henry H. Spalti is such as any man might be proud to possess, for he has worked diligently and persistently for advancement and at the same time has followed a course which throws no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil upon his life. On the contrary he is known for his business integrity and commands the respect of all of his associates in the commercial world.

He was born in Marion county, Iowa, in 1859, and comes of Swiss ancestry, his parents being Henry and Sarah A. (Roth) Spalti, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Indiana. The father came to the United States in 1845, settling at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he worked by the month, and during the first winter he and his brother, Joachim, lived in a hole dug in the ground with straw for a bed and parched corn for food. They were regarded by people passing by their dug-out as "two Dutch boys starving to death." Their condition could not be explained, as they spoke no English. Their first wages were four dollars a month, receiving half pay in farm products. Henry Spalti continued to work as a farm hand until 1849, when attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast he went to California, where he worked in the mines, making about sixteen thousand dollars in two years. With this capital he returned to Ottumwa and he and his brother embarked in mer-



chandising at that place. Later they removed to Pleasantville, where they so successfully and capably conducted their business interests that when they retired they were worth about a half million dollars. They are now both living at Pleasantville, Iowa, their time being given to the supervision of their property interests and to the enjoyment of a well earned rest. In 1902, Mr. Spalti divided a large part of his property among his children, thus preventing them from having the same experiences and hardships which came to him in his early business life in America. His business record seems almost phenomenal when we think of his early condition here and know that today, while not a millionaire, he is nevertheless in possession of a handsome competence, which renders him free from all want and business care. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a republican in his political views. He has ever been very methodical in his habits, extremely systematic in all that he has done, thoroughly honest in his dealings and upright in his character, and so justly and honorably has his success been gained that it cannot be grudged by the most envious.

Henry Spalti was married in early manhood to Miss Sarah A. Roth, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She has long since passed away, her death having occurred in the fall of 1881 when she was forty-one years of age. In their family were five children: Joshua H.; Henry H.; Lydia E., the wife of Jacob Kline, a resident of Pleasantville, Iowa; Fridoline H., who is engaged in merchandising in Pleasantville; and John H., who is in partnership with his brother Henry.

Upon the home farm Henry H. Spalti of this review was reared and in his boyhood he mastered the common branches of learning taught in the public schools. In early life he entered his father's store and learned the business and in 1883 embarked in business on his own account at Bevington, Iowa, forming a partnership with his brothers, Joshua and John, under the firm name of Spalti Brothers. There they continued for four and a half years and in 1887 came to Oakland, where they established a large store. In 1893 the Spalti Brothers Bank was opened, Henry H. Spalti continuing a partner in both concerns until 1894, when Joshua Spalti withdrew from the firm and took the mercantile interests and some real estate as his share of the business of Spalti Brothers. He yet continues the conduct of the store under the name of Joshua H. Spalti & Sons, while Henry H. and John H. Spalti continue the original partnership as Spalti Brothers, having retained as their interest in the original firm the banking business and the residue of the real estate. In 1905 they built a large store building and again engaged in merchandising, continuing under the old style of Spalti Brothers, merchants, and Spalti Brothers, bankers. They were thus engaged until the spring of 1907, when the banking concern was incorporated into a savings bank, under the style of the Oakland Savings Bank, with the following officers: W. L. Overman, president; Henry H. Spalti, vice-president; W. J. Donlin, cashier; and M. H. Evans, assistant cashier. The directors are E. S. Harlan, H. H. Spalti, John H. Spalti, A. B. Johns, Alfred A. Lenocker, L. S. White and W. L. Overman. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars, has deposits of one hundred and four thousand dollars and is doing a general banking business with a large patronage. Henry H.



Spalti and his brother John also have large real-estate holdings in Pottawattamie and Marion counties, owning altogether fifteen hundred acres in farm lands besides other property.

In 1894 was celebrated the marriage of Henry H. Spalti and Mrs. Carrie Scroggins, a daughter of James N. Carter, a farmer. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Spalti belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Odd Fellows lodge. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has been a member of the town council. His interest in public affairs has been manifest in the active and substantial aid which he has given to many movements for the public good. His worth as a citizen, aside from his business affairs, is widely acknowledged, while his efforts along commercial and financial lines have made him a valued resident of Oakland, contributing largely to its prosperity and growth. He has made excellent use of his talents and his opportunities, carefully considers every business proposition and uses the means at hand to the best advantage, producing results which are gratifying from a financial standpoint. His business methods, too, have never been such as seek or require disguise but on the contrary may well serve as an example to be followed by others who wish to advance along honorable lines from a humble position to one of affluence.

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#### WALTER F. STEPHAN.

Walter F. Stephan, engaged in business in Council Bluffs as a member of the firm of Stephan Brothers, plumbers, was born in this city on the 20th of April, 1865. Having spent much of his life here, his history is largely as an open book and each definitely defined chapter in the record is one which will bear close investigation and scrutiny. He comes of German parentage, his father, Charles H. Stephan, being a native of Germany. He arrived in America in 1818 and lived for some time in Buffalo, New York. He then came to Council Bluffs, but afterward left Iowa and returned eastward to New York, where his death occurred. His wife bore the maiden name of Henrietta Fischer and is still a resident of Council Bluffs. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom four are yet living: Amelia, now the widow of A. McMillan, of Council Bluffs, and the mother of one daughter, Frances, who has married Ralph Metzger, of Sterling, Colorado; August G., of Chicago, Illinois; Walter F., whose name introduces this review; and Ernestine, the wife of Morris Woolman, of Council Bluffs.

At the usual age Walter F. Stephan became a public-school pupil and passed through successive grades, mastering the branches of learning therein taught until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered upon a more specific business course as a pupil in a commercial college in Omaha. Having finished his studies there, he entered the employ of Casady, Orcutt & French, wholesale and retail dealers in carpets, continuing in that line for two years. He next became an employe in the Adams Shoe Store, the predecessor of the Boston Shoe Store, now out of business. He also spent two years there, when he be-

came an employe of Joseph E. Bixby, a plumber, under whom he learned the trade, becoming an expert workman in that line during the three years in which he remained in Mr. Bixby's employ. In 1887 he opened a shop of his own, where the Grand Hotel now stands, and several years later he removed to his present location at No. 529 West Broadway. Here he has a well appointed plumbing establishment and his patronage is extensive, for his work is executed in most able manner, giving general satisfaction. His trade is well merited and he has secured thereby a gratifying competence.

Mr. Stephan belongs to the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is likewise identified with the Commercial Club and with the Council Bluffs Rowing Association. A friendly spirit, cordial nature and deference for the opinions of others, have gained for him warm regard and a constantly increasing circle of friends.

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### FREDERICK ROHRS.

There are in various communities in this land citizens whose nationality is easily recognized, not by reason of any national trace of face, feature or name, but because of certain strongly marked characteristics in business, among which are a persistency of purpose and a determination to accomplish what is undertaken. These qualities plainly indicate the German nation and are manifest in Frederick Rohrs, who first opened his eyes to the light of day in Hanover, Germany, on the 25th of June, 1858, his parents being William and Anna (Witte) Rohrs, of whose family of four children but two are now living, the younger brother being Christopher, a resident of Shelby, Iowa. The father, also born in Hanover, was reared and married there, and in 1870 sailed for the United States, establishing his home in Durant, Cedar county, Iowa. Three years later he removed to Nebraska and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Knox county, but the grasshoppers destroyed all crops produced and after two years he returned to Iowa, his possessions at that time consisting of only a yoke of oxen and two head of cattle. Taking up his abode in Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county, he there lived up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1890. His widow still survives at the age of seventy-five years and makes her home with her son Frederick.

Mr. Rohrs of this review acquired his education in the public schools, while spending the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home. His opportunities in that direction, however, were necessarily limited because it became necessary for him to provide for his own support. He was twelve years of age at the time of the removal of the family from Germany to the United States. He lived at home and assisted his father, ultimately becoming a partner with him in the ownership of two hundred acres of good land on section 2, Pleasant township. In 1885 he and his brother took charge of this farm, which they operated together, and in 1900 they purchased the present home farm of Frederick Rohrs, comprising two hundred and forty



Frederick Rohrs





acres—the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 4, Pleasant township. In 1904 the brothers made a division of their property, Frederick Rohrs taking the two hundred and forty acres just mentioned. He is engaged extensively in the raising of Hereford cattle, having thirty head on his place, and in addition he also has one hundred and thirty head of high grade hogs. He is well known as a feeder and feeds not only all the grain which he raises but also buys extensively for this purpose. His business interests keep him constantly engaged and his energy and diligence are well known traits of his character.

In 1898 was celebrated the marriage of Frederick Rohrs and Miss Matilda Bohlander, of Shelby county, Iowa. Unto them have been born a son and daughter, William and Emma. In his political views Mr. Rohrs is a republican, for he feels that the platform of that party is most conducive to good government. He has served as township clerk for two terms. He belongs to Canopy lodge, No. 401, I. O. O. F., to Shelby encampment and to the German Lutheran church. He is justly regarded as a representative agriculturist and stock-raiser, and though he came to the new world practically empty-handed, he is now one of the prosperous residents of Pottawattamie county. He feels that he made no mistake in choosing this land as a place of abode, for in its business opportunities he has found the conditions he sought and has won the competence with which fate always crowns the success of men when their persistent efforts are guided by sound judgment.

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#### HON. JOHN H. JENKS.

Hon. John H. Jenks, president of the Avoca State Bank and former representative of his district in the legislature, is a man strong in his individuality, never lacking the courage of his convictions, while the sterling integrity and honor of his character have naturally gained to him the respect and confidence of men. In every relation of life—in the government service, in political circles, in business or in social circles, he has proved a force in attaining desired results, his abilities well fitting him for leadership.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Jenks was born in Hampshire county, on the 26th of September, 1855, his parents being Simeon L. and Sarah (Thomas) Jenks. The father was also born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the 5th of October, 1824, and was of Welsh ancestry. The paternal grandfather, however, was Jeremiah Jenks, a native of Massachusetts. Both the grandfather and father were farmers and in 1853 the latter emigrated to Bureau county, Illinois, while one year later he removed to La Salle county, that state, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 20th of March, 1906. He was very successful as a farmer and breeder of cattle and in an active business career acquired extensive farm lands, owning over one thousand acres, the greater portion of which he bought at a low price and held till it became very valuable as the years advanced and improvements were made upon it. Thus in later years he acquired a fortune. He

made his way to Illinois with only two thousand dollars, for which he was indebted to his father. His business enterprise and capable management were such, however, that as the years passed he worked his way steadily upward, becoming one of the county's men of affluence. In politics he was a republican and although he was never an aspirant for office he was for several years a member of the city council of Earlville, Illinois, where he was then residing. He was widely recognized as one of the influential men of his district and as the years progressed he left the impress of his individuality upon public thought and action. In his family were two children, the younger being Ida, the wife of E. M. Currier, of Aurora, Illinois.

John H. Jenks was reared upon the home farm in La Salle county, Illinois, and acquired his education in the Earlville schools and in the old Chicago University, where he pursued the work of the freshman and sophomore years. By reason of an attack of typhoid fever he was compelled to discontinue his studies in 1878. In the following year he came to Avoca, his father and others having purchased nine hundred acres of land in this locality, and Mr. Jenks came thither to superintend it. Here he turned his attention to the stock business, with which he was closely and actively associated until 1902, being a heavy buyer and shipper as well as breeder and feeder of stock. He possesses keen business discernment and unfaltering energy, combined with an aptitude for successful management, and his salient characteristics in commercial lines are such as have brought to him gratifying success. On the 1st of August, 1873, the Avoca Bank was organized by J. W. and E. W. Davis and Charles N. Voss. In 1887 E. W. Davis withdrew from the bank, at which time J. W. Davis and Mr. Voss each acquired a half interest. The bank, however, was reorganized into a state bank in 1885, although the name was not changed until the law required it in 1901. On the 1st of January, 1892, Mr. Jenks purchased Mr. Voss' interest in the bank and became vice president of the institution, acting in that capacity until 1900, when he was elected to the presidency. Such has been his official connection with the bank since that time. The charter was renewed in 1905 and the Avoca State Bank is now in a most flourishing condition. A general banking business is carried on and the institution from the beginning has borne an unassailable reputation for reliability and progressive methods, tempered with a conservatism that renders it safe at all times. In addition to his interests in the bank Mr. Jenks owns a good farm adjoining the town.

While his business interests have made heavy demands upon his time and energies he has yet found opportunity for co-operation in public movements and is a citizen who stands for progress and advancement in all that pertains to the work of general upbuilding. In politics he is a republican and has served as a member of the city council. He was also for eight years a member of the school board and from 1900 until 1902 he was representative from his district to the state legislature, serving in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth general assemblies. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement and aided in promoting much effective legislation which was secured during that period. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, becoming a charter member of Avoca lodge, No. 104.

On the 16th of June, 1881, Mr. Jenks was united in marriage to Miss Anna Heslet, of La Salle county, Illinois, and unto them has been born a daughter, Florence M. Mr. Jenks is a prominent representative of financial interests in Pottawattamie county and is widely and favorably known throughout this part of the state, his abilities well fitting him for leadership in political and social life. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he has overcome all obstacles which have barred his path to success and reached the goal of prosperity, while his genuine worth, broad mind and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action.

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### OSCAR F. LODGE.

In a record of the leading and representative men of Pottawattamie county mention should be made of Oscar F. Lodge, who in former years was actively associated with agricultural and with mercantile interests, gaining thereby the measure of success which now enables him to live retired. His life proves conclusively that success may be obtained by earnest effort, for it has been owing to his strong purpose and diligence that he has gained his prosperity. He has now almost reached the age of four score years, his birth having occurred in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of December, 1827. His parents were Samuel and Jane Lodge, the former a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Mercer county. The father always followed the occupation of farming and at an early day made his way westward to Illinois, settling in Henry county, where his death occurred. After his demise the mother removed to Iowa, where she passed away. In their family were eleven children, five of whom still survive, namely: Oscar F., of this review; Margaret, the widow of V. M. Tabers and a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; George M., who resides at Long Beach, California; Leander, also living in California; and Ada, the wife of Robert Gilbert, also of California.

Oscar F. Lodge accompanied his parents when they left Pennsylvania and went to Illinois, and in 1851 he came to Iowa. He had acquired his education in the schools of his native state and was early trained to farm labor. On removing to Iowa he first located near Davenport, where he rented a farm, which he cultivated for three years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Cedar county and bought a farm upon which he lived for nine years. In 1871 he came to Pottawattamie county and settled at Walnut, where, abandoning agricultural pursuits, he turned his attention to general merchandising for four years. On selling out he opened a hardware store, which he conducted with success until 1890, enjoying a large and constantly growing trade. For the past seventeen years he has now lived retired in the village of Walnut, where he has a magnificent home, except for four years spent in Chicago. He has been enabled to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life by reason of the fact that in his earlier years he



carefully managed his business interests, gave close attention to his mercantile affairs, and so directed his labors that success resulted.

The only interruption to his continued activity in business up to the time of his retirement was when he served his country as a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1861, as a member of Company D, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, with which he was connected for a year. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, one of the most hotly contested engagements of the war, and was mustered out in 1862, after which he returned to this state. He is now a member of John A. Dix post, No. 408, G. A. R., of Walnut, and in his political views he is a republican. He has served as school director and also as trustee and in every duty of citizenship manifests the same loyalty which he displayed when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields.

In 1880 Mr. Lodge was married to Miss Jennie Elliot, who was born in Knox county, Illinois, a daughter of Benjamin and Pheba Elliot, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. Their family numbered seven children. The father died in Illinois, while the mother's death occurred in Independence, Kansas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lodge were born six children: Arthur E., who is a graduate of the Morgan Park Academy at Chicago and is now in Wyoming; Walter B., who likewise attended the same academy in Chicago, and is in Wyoming; Oscar L., who graduated from a commercial college and is now employed on the United States steamer Washington; Harry G., who is now pursuing a course in veterinary surgery in Chicago; Helen, who after graduating from the Walnut high school, studied music for one year at Lincoln, Nebraska, and is again a student there; and Edna S., who is attending the Walnut high school and is with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Lodge hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying in large measure the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have been associated. His has been an honorable, upright career, and now in the evening of life Mr. Lodge can look back over the past without regret. He has undoubtedly made some mistakes, for who is free from them, but it has never been a matter of intention, and throughout his entire career he has endeavored to live at peace with his fellowmen, has practiced justice, to speak the truth and be charitable in his opinions of those with whom he has come in contact.

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### WILLIAM STEWART KEELINE.

William Stewart Keeline, a resident of Council Bluffs, with business interests that connect him with the raising of cattle and fruit in Pottawattamie county, was born in Bridgeport, Belmont county, Ohio, on the 2d of December, 1862. In 1870 his parents took up their abode in Council Bluffs and much of his life has since been passed in this city. He acquired his education in the public schools and in Blum's Academy here, pursuing his studies to the age of seventeen or eighteen years, when he put aside his text-books and went upon his father's cattle ranch in Wyoming, there remaining until 1886.



during which time he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the cattle business in all of the work of the ranch and the shipment of stock to market. In the year mentioned he returned to Council Bluffs and in connection with his brother-in-law, C. L. Felt, he embarked in the wholesale hardware business, conducting the store with good success for seven years. In 1893, however, he sold out and has since given his undivided time and attention to the raising of cattle and fruit in Pottawattamie county. In both lines he has prospered and has produced some of the finest stock as well as some of the finest fruit ever seen in this part of the state.

In June, 1887, Mr. Keeline was married, in Council Bluffs, to Miss Julia Dohaney, a daughter of John Dohaney, and unto them have been born six children, namely: Clarence D., Margaret, John Frank, Katherine, Adele and William Stewart Keeline, Jr.

Mr. Keeline holds membership in lodge No. 531, B. P. O. E. He is a republican where state and national questions are involved but casts an independent local ballot. His well directed labors are bringing to him a goodly competence, which is increasing annually as he enlarges the scope of his business.

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### JOHN MATTHIES.

John Matthies derives a good annual revenue from his landed interests of four hundred and eighty acres, and in addition to general farming he is extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock of good grade. He was born in Holstein, Germany, March 19, 1833, of the marriage of John and Margaret (Morthorst) Matthies, who were likewise natives of Holstein, where they spent their entire lives. The father reached the advanced age of eighty-four years, while the mother died when about fifty years of age. He was a farmer by occupation and thus provided for the support of his seven children, four of whom are yet living: Peter and Claus, of Holstein, Germany; John; and Christina, the wife of Peter Petersen, of Monona county, Iowa.

John Matthies was a public-school student during the days of his youth and on reaching early manhood he began providing for his own support as a farm hand, being thus employed while in Germany. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Margaret Hagge, to whom he was married in December, 1866, and who died thirteen months later, leaving a son, John William, now living in Layton township. In 1868 Mr. Matthies came to the United States, landing at New York in the latter part of June, after a voyage of two weeks. Making his way westward he located in Clinton county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, working by the month for one year, and for six years he cultivated rented land.

Removing to Pottawattamie county in the spring of 1875 Mr. Matthies purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting a part of his present farm on section 17, Lincoln township, and thus became identified with agricultural interests. The tract was unbroken prairie on which he built a little frame house, fourteen by twenty-two feet. In this habitation he took up his

abode with his wife and children, having been married again in Clinton county, and turned his attention to the development of his land. He began breaking prairie and in course of time gathered good crops. He has set out all the trees upon the farm and now has a beautiful place. He prospered and after five or six years he purchased one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his original tract on the west. To this he has added one hundred and sixty acres on section 20, Lincoln township, and two eighty-acre tracts on the same section. Still later he bought three hundred and twenty acres on section 19, but afterward sold that, while one hundred and sixty acres—the southwest quarter of section 17, has been deeded to his son, Henry F., leaving his present holdings four hundred and eighty acres. His land is favorably located and is rich and productive. Large crops are annually gathered and in addition to his grain-raising interest he is extensively and successfully engaged in raising and feeding cattle, making a specialty of raising shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He brought with him to this country a capital of twelve hundred dollars and with this as a foundation he has raised the superstructure of his prosperity.

Mr. Matthies was married for the second time in Clinton county, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Langhorst, a native of Holstein, Germany, and unto them were born six children: Anna, at home; Bertha, the wife of Fred Krambeck, of Cass county, Iowa; Peter, of Jackson county, Missouri; Henry, living in Lincoln township; Otto and Mary, at home. The wife and mother died on the 29th of October, 1906. She was a consistent member of the Lutheran church and a most estimable lady.

Mr. Matthies is also a member of the Lutheran church and gives his political support to the democracy. He has served on the school board for a long period and has been its treasurer for six years. He is interested in the cause of education, believing in the employment of competent teachers and the adoption of advanced methods of instruction. Although he has now reached the age of seventy-four years he is an active factor in community interests and business affairs, giving personal supervision to all his farming and stock-raising, whereby he is gaining a very desirable annual income.

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### GEORGE T. PHELPS.

George T. Phelps, assistant postmaster of Council Bluffs and a well known citizen of this place, was born at Chatham Four Corners (now Chatham), New York, July 13, 1842, but his boyhood was largely passed in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was left fatherless at the age of ten years and two years later went to live with a sister in Harvard, that state, where he attended school. Later he pursued his studies at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and was a student there when the Civil war broke out.

Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, Mr. Phelps enlisted on the 13th of August, 1862, as a private in Company G, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He rose to the rank of quartermaster sergeant, in which capacity he was serving when mustered out at Alexandria, Virginia, June 8,

1865. He participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain and Fredericksburg; went with Burnside to the west; and was in the Vicksburg campaign from the 17th of June, 1863, until August following. His command then proceeded to Kentucky and on to east Tennessee, and were in the engagement at Campbell's Station and the siege of Knoxville, after which they rejoined the Army of the Potomac and took part in the Wilderness campaign, the battle of Spottsylvania, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and were in front of Petersburg from June 17, 1864, until March, 1865. They were also in the final campaign which ended in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Phelps returned north and for two years was engaged in business at Springfield, Massachusetts. He then came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, to assist his uncle, Willis Phelps, in the construction of the Council Bluffs & St. Joseph Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, but at the end of two years returned to Massachusetts, where he became a sub-contractor in railroad building and was thus employed until 1873.

During that year Mr. Phelps again came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and for three years farmed sixteen hundred acres of land, after which he took charge of the Ogden Hotel in Council Bluffs, conducting the same for seven years. He was next engaged in cattle raising in Texas and New Mexico for two years and for a year thereafter turned his attention to the manufacture of charcoal at Durango, Mexico, making one hundred thousand pounds per day and employing seven hundred men. He prospected for gold for several years in Montana, Idaho, California and other western states but was never very successful along that line, and finally returned to Council Bluffs, where he now makes his home.

In 1889 Mr. Phelps received an appointment in the postoffice at this place. He rose rapidly and finally in 1890 was made assistant postmaster, which position he filled until 1893. During the following four years he was out of office but was re-appointed assistant postmaster in 1898 and has since served in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has always been found true to every trust reposed in him and is as faithful to the interests of his country in days of peace as in time of war. He is an honored member of the Union Veteran Legion and religiously is connected with the Presbyterian church.

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#### EDWARD D. SHARPLES.

Edward D. Sharples, dealer in cream separator supplies in Council Bluffs, was born in Westchester, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of March, 1861. His boyhood and youth passed uneventfully, being largely devoted to the acquirement of an education in the common schools and to the enjoyment of the sports of the playground, which usually occupy the attention of the alert boy of the present day. He continued his studies to the age of eighteen and then started out upon his business career as an employe of the Sharples Company at Westchester, Pennsylvania, manufacturers of the Sharples Cream Separator. He re-



maintained with the house for about ten years; traveling throughout the United States, representing the business upon the road and making extensive sales.

In 1893 the Sharples Company opened a supply house in Council Bluffs and Edward D. Sharples then located in this city, continuing in active connection with the business until about 1897. In 1901 he established a supply house, handling all brands of cream separators and in six months, beginning January 1, 1907, his sales have amounted to forty-eight hundred separators. His business has thus had a rapid and substantial growth and Mr. Sharples is now well known as an enterprising merchant of the city, where he has made his home since 1893. He is thoroughly conversant with the merits of the different separators and supplies which he handles and is thus well qualified to introduce his goods to the market.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Edward D. Sharples and Miss Ida M. Musser, the wedding being celebrated in Lincoln, Nebraska. They have an interesting little family of a daughter and son, Marguerite E. and Robert E. The parents hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church and are interested in its work and upbuilding, also contributing generously to its support. In politics Mr. Sharples is independent, concerning himself more with his business affairs than with political interests. He is, however, an advocate of all plans and movements for the promotion of the city's growth and progress and to this extent gives his support to community affairs which promise substantial improvement along lines of reform and advancement.

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### JOHN MAASSEN, SR.

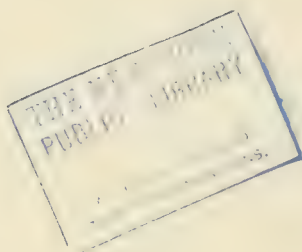
The opportunities which the state of Iowa offers to men of ambition and determination have been improved by John Maassen, Sr., as is indicated by the fact that he is today numbered among the well-to-do agriculturists and stock-raisers of Pottawattamie county, for his landed possessions aggregate nine hundred and twenty acres, all of which has been acquired through his own well directed labors. Mr. Maassen is a native of Holstein, Germany, born June 13, 1852, a son of John and Catherine (Sterling) Maassen, in whose family were six children, four of whom still survive, namely: Hans, a resident of Texas; John, of this review; Nicholas, a resident of Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county; and Gustav, of Oklahoma. The parents were likewise natives of Holstein, where they spent their entire lives but both are now deceased.

John Maassen spent the period of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and in the fatherland learned the trade of a carpenter. Having heard favorable reports concerning the advantages to be enjoyed in the new world, at the age of twenty-one years he decided to sail for America, and the year 1873 therefore witnessed his arrival in the United States. He at once made his way to Moline, Illinois, and when he reached his destination he possessed but five dollars in money and was in debt to the extent of sixty-five dollars. Fortunately, however, he had knowledge of a good trade and accord-





MR. JOHN W. A. L. L.



ingly sought and secured employment in the Moline Plow Shops, being there employed during the winter seasons, while in the summer months he worked at his trade of carpentering. After some eighteen months spent in Moline, he decided to seek his fortune farther west and accordingly made his way to Avoca, Pottawattamie county, where he continued his work at the carpenter's trade for five or six years. During this period he carefully saved his earnings, which he loaned to his brother to invest in one hundred and twenty acres of land in Pleasant township, where Mrs. Maassen lived with her first husband until his death, after which our subject took up his abode thereon in the year 1881, when he began agricultural pursuits. After three years there spent he sought another location and purchased three hundred and ten acres of land on section 3, Valley township, cultivating that tract of land for several years, or until his removal to his present farm on section 4, Valley township. He is to-day in possession of nine hundred and twenty acres of valuable farm property, which classes him with the substantial citizens of this section of the state. His success is due in a large measure to stock-raising, in which he has been engaged quite extensively for a number of years, having as high as one hundred and fifty head of cattle at one time upon his place. For the past twelve years he has been engaged in breeding registered Aberdeen Angus cattle and ranks among the foremost cattle men of Pottawattamie county. He is also engaged in raising Duroc Jersey hogs on an extensive scale and his place is known as the Valley Stock Farm. It is conveniently located four and a half miles south of Avoca and he has made all of the excellent improvements found thereon.

The success to which Mr. and Mrs. Maassen have attained is indeed creditable, for it is due entirely to their own well directed efforts and honorable business methods. In earlier years they lived in accordance with their means, making their home for many years in a humble dwelling, twelve by fifteen feet square. Later, however, this structure was replaced by a more pretentious and modern home, while to-day they occupy an up-to-date country residence, which is supplied with all the equipments and accessories which add to the comfort of the inmates.

Mr. Maassen was married February 19, 1881, to the widow of his brother Jacob Maassen, who was murdered on the public highway by a neighbor, July 28, 1879. He had come to Iowa in the early '70s and after working by the month for several years, purchased eighty acres of land in Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county, for which he paid eight dollars per acre and which at that time was wild land. Later he bought a forty acre tract that had been broken and to the improvement and cultivation of his farm he devoted his energies throughout life. He was married July 5, 1876, to Miss Sophia Harder and to them were born two children, John Jacob and William H., both residents of Valley township. After her husband's death Mrs. Maassen became the wife of our subject as previously stated. She is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Hepner) Harder, both of whom were natives of Mechlenberg, Germany, whence they came to the United States in 1857, the family home being first established in Blue Island, Illinois, while three years later they took up their abode in La Salle county, that state, and in 1874 came to Pot-

tawattamie county, Iowa, locating on a farm in Pleasant township, where they made their home until called to their final rest. By her second marriage Mrs. Maassen has become the mother of six children, namely: Anna, the wife of George Olsen, who is cultivating a tract of land belonging to her father; and Augusta, Julius, Ida, Amanda and Elma, all of whom are still under the parental roof. The children have been provided with good educational advantages.

Mr. Maassen is a democrat in his political faith and has served as a member of the school board and also as township trustee for one term. For three years he has been a director of the Avoca Fair Association and is a most public-spirited citizen. Religiously he and his family are members of the Lutheran church. Possessing the sterling characteristics of the German race and endowed by nature with a strong constitution, he early developed all the attributes that make the successful man and is to-day numbered among the leading wealthy farmers and cattlemen of Pottawattamie county.

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### FRANK MERRITT BEYMER.

Frank Merritt Beymer, publisher and owner of the Journal-Herald, at Avoca, was born at Afton, Iowa, December 1, 1864, his parents being George Washington and Bethia (Keating) Beymer. His great-grandfather in the paternal line founded the town in Guernsey county, Ohio, which was called Beymertown but the name was afterward changed. The grandfather, Arthur St. Clair Beymer, lived for some years on a farm in Seneca county, Ohio, and in 1870 removed to Afton, where he died in 1872, at the age of seventy years.

His son, George W. Beymer, became a lumber dealer. He was married to Miss Bethia Keating, in Ohio, in 1855, and went to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1856. In 1858 he became a resident of Afton, this state, and followed the occupation of farming until late in the '60s. He served for two terms as county clerk and in 1868 turned his attention to the lumber business, in which he continued up to the time of his death in February, 1880. His wife was descended from ancestors who at an early day lived near Rockland, Maine. The father of Mrs. Beymer was William Keating, who for over twelve years was a sailor but retired from the seas in 1837 and removed to Seneca county, Ohio. All of his children were born at South Thomaston, Maine, and in 1856 the family removed to Iowa. Frank M. Beymer has a twin sister living, Mrs. Mary Annette Chase, who resides at Hotchkiss, Colorado. Of the family three sisters still survive, while one brother is yet living, and three have passed away. Charles B. Beymer died when two years old. Otto J. Beymer was killed in July, 1891, at the age of seventeen years, by a tree falling upon him. George W. Beymer died December 21, 1906, at the age of thirty-nine years. R. K. Beymer lives at Tacoma, Washington, at the age of forty-nine years. Of the sisters Mrs. Carrie B. Williams lives in Creston, Iowa, with a son, having lost her husband in 1882, while Mrs. Ruth B. Shull resides at Afton, Iowa.



Frank M. Beymer was a pupil in the public schools of Afton and at the age of seventeen years came to Avoca to learn the printer's trade. He had lost his father when fifteen years of age and from the time of his removal to this town he has been dependent entirely upon his own labors and resources for advancement. When he had acquainted himself with the trade he went to Ness county, Kansas, where he engaged in merchandising but in 1888 returned to Iowa. The following year he became a professional ball-player and pitched for an independent team at Missouri Valley. In 1891 he went to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he pitched ball for three seasons for an independent team and during the winter months worked at the case on the Deadwood Pioneer. In 1894 he returned to Iowa, where he played with the Des Moines Western League and also with independent teams.

After two years, however, in 1896, Mr. Beymer established the Avoca Journal, and four years later he purchased the Avoca Herald, consolidating the two papers under the name of the Journal-Herald. From the beginning he has prospered in this undertaking and now has one of the best equipped printing offices in this section of the state. He has installed a linotype machine of late pattern and has an office in which the most modern devices known to the printing trade are found. This is the only democratic paper in Pottawattamie county and it has had a constantly increasing circulation. Mr. Beymer is also a stockholder in the Pottawattamie County Fair Association of Avoca and in the Avoca Stock & Sale Pavillion Company. As a citizen, aside from his connection with journalism, he is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his community and has done much to co-operate in those public measures which have for their object the welfare and progress of the community.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Beymer is a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman, a Maccabee and a Yeoman, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit which constitutes the basis of all these organizations. He has always given stalwart allegiance to the democracy and has twice been elected and served as city clerk of Avoca.

On the 23d of November, 1887, Mr. Beymer was married to Miss Allie E. Nash, who died August 20, 1898. Her parents, James and Sophrona (Brown) Nash, came to Avoca in 1870, from Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Nash belonged to Company G, of the First New York Cavalry at the time of the Civil war, and served under General Custer, carrying dispatches and doing other important military duty. He served for four years and was never wounded or captured, although often in the thickest of the fight. On account of poor health, which precluded the idea of any labor that would keep him indoors and also because he was a lover of good horses, he took up the occupation of training harness horses and was considered one of the best in this line of work. His company was the First Cavalry that was equipped in the northern states, being enlisted in New York city, and Mr. Nash furnished his own horse and equipment until the government purchased them. His wife died June 29, 1906.

On the 5th of August, 1903, Mr. Beymer was married a second time, this union being with Miss Mary Alice Dunlap, of Irwin, Iowa, who was born in Polk county, Iowa, near Des Moines, June 12, 1874, her parents being J. M.

and Mary Jane (Doran) Dunlap, the former a native of Newark, Ohio, and the latter of New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Beymer have a little daughter, Alice Dunlap Beymer, born February 20, 1906. They are widely and favorably known in Avoca and the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by many friends. Mr. Beymer is classed with public-spirited citizens—men, who while neglecting not the duties devolving upon them in connection with private interests, yet find time and opportunity to labor for the public good.

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### C. P. WASSER.

C. P. Wasser owns and cultivates a good farm property of one hundred and sixty acres on section 13, Pleasant township. He was born in Cook county, Illinois, on the 8th of March, 1866, his parents being Charles and Anna (Gable) Wasser, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1853, when he was twenty-six years of age, his home being established in Pennsylvania, and the mother came to the new world in 1851, also locating in the Keystone state. There the young people became acquainted and were eventually married, and the father, who was a shoemaker by trade, followed that pursuit for some time in order to provide for his family. In 1864 he removed to Cook county, Illinois, settling at Tinley Park, where he worked at his trade until 1873. In that year he removed to Iowa, settling at Avoca, where he engaged in shoemaking for three years, afterward spending four years in the same way in Shelby, Iowa. Carefully saving his earnings, he was in 1880 enabled to purchase a farm of eighty acres on section 13, Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county, and to this place he removed, afterward extending its boundaries by an additional purchase of eighty acres until he had altogether one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and productive land. His time and energies were devoted to farming until 1893, when he retired and removed to Avoca, where he died six years later. His wife passed away in 1904, and both were laid to rest in Avoca cemetery. In the family of this worthy couple were six children but only two are now living, the daughter Lizzie being the wife of Henry Nicolai, of Hancock, Iowa.

The son, C. P. Wasser, has always followed farming, being reared to that occupation. In the common schools he mastered the elementary branches of English learning and when not busy with his text-books his attention was given to the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He was thus well qualified to carry on farming on his own account after he had reached man's estate. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Dietrick, whom he wedded on the 28th of February, 1892. She was born in Germany in 1874 and was a daughter of Carl and Mary Dietrick, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mrs. Wasser came to America with two cousins in 1890, when but fifteen years of age. She was one of four children and in 1893 the parents crossed the Atlantic to the new world, residing in America until 1906, when they returned to Germany with the intention of spending their remaining days in their native land. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wasser have been born three

children, Carrie R., aged thirteen years; Lily, aged eleven years; and Herbert C., aged five years.

Mr. Wasser has always followed farming and now owns the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on section 13, Pleasant township, the farm being well developed, returning large harvests in reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican party and he has served as assessor of Pleasant township for four years, while at the present writing, in 1907, he is township clerk. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp, No. 125, at Avoca, and he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church. Although his life has been quietly and uneventfully passed his usefulness is acknowledged in his home locality and there is no better test of a man's real worth than the opinion in which he is held by those with whom he comes in contact daily.

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### JOHN W. MORSE.

John W. Morse, who was engaged in the real-estate business in Council Bluffs for many years, came to this city in 1867 and resided here until his death and, judged by the consensus of public opinion, his life was exemplary, his actions manly and sincere and his genuine worth above question. A native of Athol, Massachusetts, he was born October 26, 1834, his parents being Samuel and Ruth (Drury) Morse, both of whom were natives of the same state. In January, 1838, the father removed with his family to Chenango county, New York, where he followed farming for some years. He afterward became a resident of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, New York, where he engaged in farming and in the meat business for several years. On the expiration of that period he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he made investments, but while there he became ill and returned to Yorkshire, New York, where his last days were spent, his wife also dying in that place. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are yet living as follows: Asa, whose home is in Gagetown, Michigan; George, who is residing in Warsaw, Wisconsin; Ellen, the widow of George Graham, a resident of Delavan, New York; Ira, residing in Connell, Washington; and Mrs. Mary Whitney, living in Worcester, Massachusetts. Those deceased are John W., Leander, Eleanor and Daniel.

John W. Morse acquired his education in the common schools of the Empire state and at the age of fourteen years he started out in life on his own account. From that time on he was dependent upon his own efforts and the success he achieved proved the force of his character and his strong determination. Leaving home he went to Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York, where he began work as a farm hand, being employed on a number of different farms of that locality.

While living there, at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Morse was married in 1857 to Miss Persis F. Miller, a daughter of Orlando Miller, who followed farming in Wyoming county throughout his entire life. In 1864 Mr. Morse removed from the Empire state to what was known as Pithole, Venango county,



Pennsylvania, and there he engaged in speculating in oil for about two years. In March, 1866, he returned to Wyoming county, New York, where his family had remained, and with them started for the middle west, settling at Greenfield, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for a year. He then came to Council Bluffs, arriving on the 20th of March, 1867. His first business venture here was the conduct of a small restaurant on Broadway, where he remained for a few years and then opened a restaurant and bakery on Pearl street, where he carried on business with success for some time. In 1872 he was called by the vote of his fellow townsmen to public office, being elected city marshal, in which capacity he served for two years, and in 1878 he was elected justice of the peace, filling that position most acceptably for four years. On his retirement from the justice court in 1882 he turned his attention to the real-estate business and was thus occupied up to the time of his death.

In 1893 Mr. Morse was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died in Council Bluffs, on the 25th of May, of that year. There were four children by that union: Charles S., who resides with Mrs. Carrie Morse, his step-mother, and who is traveling salesman for a cigar factory in Council Bluffs; Fred O., who married May Cushman and resides in Rochester, New York, where he is interested in mining; Bluff, who was killed while at play at school when eleven years of age; and Frank, deceased.

After losing his first wife Mr. Morse was married, October 3, 1894, to Mrs. Carrie M. Clark, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a daughter of Alexander and Jeanette (Bell) Van Meyers, the latter a native of Ireland and the former of Canada, whence he removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he engaged in farming for several years. He then came to the middle west, settling in Floyd county, Iowa, where his remaining days were devoted to general agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Van Myers is now seventy-four years of age and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Vickers, in Shenandoah, Iowa. Mrs. Morse was first married to Dr. Columbus J. Clark, who for many years engaged in the practice of medicine at Marble Rock, Iowa. He then removed to Council Bluffs but after a year returned to Marble Rock, where he continued in practice until his death.

When Mr. Morse engaged in the real-estate business in Council Bluffs, he formed a partnership with Nathan Phillips, a connection which was continued for several years, after which he was alone in business. He bought and sold both city and country property and negotiated a number of important realty transfers. He was an invalid for two years prior to his death, but still continued to transact business, so that his life was an active one up to the last. His death occurred March 19, 1907, after a residence in Council Bluffs of thirty years, during which time he had become well known as a business man and citizen, while in the social circles in which he moved he gained many warm and admiring friends. He was a staunch republican and took an active interest in politics, but did not hesitate to vote for a candidate of another party if he thought the best interests of the community so demanded. He was particularly well known among the early residents of Council Bluffs and "a friend of every pioneer of the city." His life was a very busy, useful and honorable one, and he lived in harmony with his profession as a member of the First Presbyterian



church, of which Mrs. Morse is also a member. She still makes her home in Council Bluffs, having a nice residence at No. 300 South Seventeenth street, where she is living with her son.

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### L. C. WARD.

L. C. Ward, of Knox township, Pottawattamie county, who makes a specialty of the raising of poultry and hogs and is also engaged in the dairy business, is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in that state on the 17th of April, 1845. He is a son of L. M. and Nancy S. S. (Hastings) Ward, also natives of Massachusetts, who came west in 1852, locating in Bureau county, Illinois, where they purchased land and lived until 1883. On the expiration of that period the father sold out and removed to Nebraska, where his demise occurred in 1901.

L. C. Ward is the only survivor of his mother's family of three children and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. In 1866 the lure of gold caused him to start on the overland journey to California but on account of the hostility of the Indians who infested the country at that time he went no further than Kansas. He then purchased a drove of cattle, which he took through to Monticello, Illinois, where he sold them. After this business venture he returned to Bureau county, Illinois, and taught school for one year but in 1868 he again turned his face toward the setting sun and at length took up his abode in Madison county, Iowa, where he remained until 1871. He then removed to Clay county, Missouri, where he remained for a year, and at the end of that time once more returned to Bureau county, Illinois, working as a farm hand for twelve months. In 1873 he again made his way to Madison county, Iowa, where he rented a farm and lived until 1884, when he purchased a farm on section 14, Knox township, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, on which he has since made his home. He is engaged in the raising of poultry and hogs, of which he makes a specialty, and has also been in the dairy business for several years. He is capably conducting these various branches of his business and is meeting with a large measure of success in his undertakings by reason of his indomitable perseverance and excellent management in the conduct of his business interests.

On the 2d of March, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ward and Miss Lucy Cook, who was born near Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, in 1846. Her parents were both natives of Massachusetts and have departed this life. She was one of a family of eight children and by her marriage has also become the mother of the following children: Mary C., the wife of James Pritchard, living in North Dakota; Nancy S., at home; Lucy I., who is now a missionary in North Africa; Amy B., who became the wife of J. B. Altig, and now resides in Colorado; Walter, living in North Dakota; Edyph, the wife of Fred E. Snider, a resident of South Dakota; and Leta C., who is at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ward is a prohibitionist, being a stalwart advocate of the temperance cause and having firm faith in its principles. He is

now serving as assessor of Knox township, having held this position for fourteen years, and has also been school director for several years. In religious faith both he and his wife support the Congregational church and are widely known as people of genuine personal worth and commendable traits of character. Their many friends in this part of the county enjoy the hospitality of their attractive home, and they have won the warm esteem of all with whom they have come in contact.

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### CHARLES E. WALTERS.

Charles E. Walters has displayed much of the spirit of the pioneer and of the inventor in the establishment and control of the business in which he is now engaged. He has wrought along new lines, developing a business the worth of which is widely acknowledged in banking circles. He is a dealer in bank stock and the publisher of *The Confidential Banker*, a monthly journal devoted to banking interests and the largest publication of this class in the United States.

Mr. Walters was born in Mendota, Illinois, on the 4th of April, 1865, a son of Joshua W. and Fidelia Walters, who were natives of Illinois and Pennsylvania, respectively. When our subject was about six years of age his parents removed to Fillmore county, Nebraska, settling on a farm. He attended the country schools of that locality—the only educational advantages he received aside from the valuable lessons which he has learned in the school of experience. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Fillmore County Bank, at Fairmont, Nebraska, beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder. He remained with that institution and its successor, the First National Bank, until 1887, and at the time of the change in organization and management he was made cashier, continuing in that position for two years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Walters entered the Citizens State Bank in Council Bluffs as discount clerk and so served for about eighteen months, after which, in 1889, he organized a Mercantile Law and Collection Company, in Omaha, conducting the business under the name of Charles E. Walters & Company (Inc.). The business, incorporated in 1892, is still continued under the same name, with Mr. Walters as vice president. He remained an active factor in its management until 1896, when he was appointed the first building and loan examiner of Iowa by the auditor of state and organized the present system now in use in Iowa. At the same time he was appointed state bank examiner and held both offices until January, 1899. At that date he was appointed assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Council Bluffs, which in 1899 succeeded the Citizens State Bank, Mr. Walters remaining with the institution for about two years as assistant cashier and auditor. When the Commercial National Bank was organized in Council Bluffs he was made assistant cashier, remaining in that position until 1903, when he resigned to accept the position of treas-



Lawrence E. Walters

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urer of the Fairmont Creamery Company, at Fairmont, Nebraska—the second largest creamery in the world. He spent two years in that way, established their present business system and acted as treasurer and business manager until 1905, when he conceived the idea of his present business of the buying and selling of banks, liquidation of banks, supplying of efficient employes and the location of banks. All this grew out of his extensive knowledge of the banking business, its needs and requirements, his knowledge of the money market, and his recognition of the opportunity that offered. It was a unique venture but has proven the wisdom and worth of his business judgment, for success has attended him and the business is developing along safe and satisfactory lines. The amount of his business is indicated largely by his correspondence, his postage bill alone amounting to thirty-five hundred dollars annually. At the same time he established this enterprise Mr. Walters organized the publication, *The Confidential Banker*, or “*The Live Wire*,” which is a valuable little paper to those interested in or in any way connected with banking. Mr. Walter is also vice president and director of the firm of Charles E. Walters & Company, which besides being a law and mercantile company publishes Walters’ Legal Directory.

On the 25th of January, 1887, Mr. Walters was married, in Toulon, Illinois, to Miss Eliza E. Wright, a daughter of Thomas J. and Ann (Losey) Wright. They have one son, Ralph Wright Walters. Mr. Walters is a stalwart republican in political belief but takes no active part in political work, although he was at one time mayor of Fairmont, elected in 1903. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar degree, and is at present filling the office of eminent commander. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. He stands as a high type of our progressive American manhood—one who plans and does, who labors wisely and well, and who is reaping the just reward of his labor.

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#### ANDREW C. KELLER.

Andrew C. Keller, whose intense energy, intelligence and push have made him well known in industrial circles in Council Bluffs, is engaged in the manufacture of horse collars. He is a native of Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, born September 27, 1833, and represents one of the old families of that state, his parents being George D. and Mary E. (Masters) Keller, who were married in 1840. The father was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and the mother’s birth occurred in Millville, Pennsylvania. He spent his last days in Muncy, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1898, at the very venerable age of eighty-one years. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1880. In their family were eight children: Annie E., the wife of DeLay Green; Parvin N.; David M.; Margaret, deceased; Jacob D.; George M.; Harry S.; and Andrew C., whose name introduces this review.

Andrew C. Keller spent his first sixteen years in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, attending the public schools, and in his father's home receiving instruction which qualified him for the duties of life in later years. At the age of sixteen years he started out on his own account, going to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he learned the trade of making horse collars. About two and a half years were spent in the Wolverine state, after which he traveled over the country for nine years, working in various places. In 1888 he located in Omaha, Nebraska, opened a factory there for the manufacture of harness, and six months later came to Council Bluffs, where he has lived continuously since the 15th of April, 1889. Here he is engaged in the manufacture of horse collars and has done a good business, becoming recognized as a leading representative of the industrial interests of the city.

On the 27th of September, 1897, Mr. Keller was married in Council Bluffs to Miss Mary C. Dradge, of Omaha. He belongs to the Commercial Club of this city, is president of the West Council Bluffs Improvement Club and also affiliates with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. His association with the two former indicates his deep interest in the welfare of the city and its substantial growth and in many a movement for the public good he has been a co-operant factor, whose labors have been far-reaching and beneficial.

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### WILLIAM DAVIS HARDIN.

William Davis Hardin, the well known city assessor, has been a life-long resident of Council Bluffs. He was born here on the 13th of October 1856, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, being a grandson of Davis Hardin, the first white man to locate in Pottawattamie county, where he was sent by President Van Buren to teach the Indians.

During his boyhood our subject acquired a good practical education in the city schools and on laying aside his text-books at the age of fifteen years he became a messenger boy for the Omaha Bridge Transfer Company, being thus employed for two years. He next worked in the abstract and real-estate office of J. P. & J. N. Casady for about the same length of time, and then accepted a position in the county treasurer's office, serving as one of the deputies for two years. During the following three years he was connected with a men's furnishing goods establishment, after which he returned to the county treasurer's office and remained there five years.

In the spring election of 1890 Mr. Hardin was first elected city assessor of Council Bluffs and so satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of that office that he has been several times re-elected, serving for ten consecutive years. For four years thereafter he was connected with the tax department of the Union Pacific Railroad and was then again chosen to the position of city assessor, in which he has now served for four years, being the present incumbent in that office. Although a strong democrat and an active worker in the ranks of the party he received a majority of eight hundred and fifty at the last election in a city that usually elects a republican ticket. This fact plainly indicates his per-

sonal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens as well as the able manner in which he had previously filled the office. Socially he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and is a man whose true worth and fidelity to duty are widely recognized.

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### WILLIAM R. McDOWELL.

William R. McDowell, engaged in farming and stock-raising, his time and energies being devoted to the further development and improvement of two eighty-acre tracts of land in Grove township, came to this county in the fall of 1863, from Clayton county, Iowa. Almost forty-five years have since come and gone and the changes which have occurred have transformed this from a western frontier district into one of the leading counties of this great commonwealth.

Mr. McDowell, as one of Iowa's native sons, has been most deeply interested in all that has pertained to its progress and improvement. He was born near Epworth, Dubuque county, on the 15th of May, 1854, his parents being Daniel and Barbara (Rice) McDowell, natives of Missouri and Ohio respectively. For many years the father resided in Dubuque county. He was a surveyor and largely assisted in the surveys of the state and was closely associated with its early development. In 1863 he removed to Pottawattamie county and became the owner of the farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Grove township, which is the present home of A. H. Ives. Here his wife died in the spring of 1864. Some time afterward he started for Kansas but became ill and passed away before reaching his destination, his death occurring at Rock Island, Illinois, when about forty-four years of age. In their family were the following children: U. G., Mrs. Susan Chapman, Mrs. Angie Romig, David, Daniel and Lewis.

The other member of the family is William R. McDowell of this review, who has spent the greater part of his active life in Pottawattamie county. He has always lived in this state and since 1882 has been closely associated with its agricultural interests, following farming as a means of livelihood. At one time he owned a thresher operated by horse power and during the past eight years he has owned a steam thresher, doing much threshing in this part of the state. His life has been one of activity and enterprise and, realizing the value of these qualities in business life, he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now one of the substantial residents of his community.

In 1884 Mr. McDowell was married to Miss Alice Stidham, who was born in Pottawattamie county in 1864, a daughter of David G. and Susan (Winegar) Stidham, who came to this county in the '40s, settling in what is now Grove township. The father entered a part of his farm from the government and for the portion which he purchased from a former owner he paid a dollar and a quarter per acre. Throughout his entire life he followed general agricultural pursuits. The family were among the earliest settlers of this part of the state and shared in all of the hardships and privations which are the in-



variable accompaniment of pioneer life. Mrs. Stidham did much of her trading at Council Bluffs in early times, the trip requiring some days. They went to Salt Lake City with the Mormons but, becoming dissatisfied there, deserted the party and returned home, enduring many hardships and facing many dangers on the backward trail. They then continued residents of Pottawattamie county until called to their final rest, Mr. Stidham passing away in 1880 at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife died in 1890 at the age of seventy-three years. He was a man highly esteemed and respected throughout the community and his personal worth found public recognition in his selection for various offices and positions of public trust. While in office about 1868 a Mr. Bradway was brought to his house to remain over night while on his way to Council Bluffs for trial. That night while under guard he was shot through the window and killed, nine buck-shot lodging in his head and the same number in one arm. There were several people in the room at the time and Mr. Bradway was trading pipes with a young man and joking with him when shot. It was never proven who the murderer was although the people were almost positive who did it. Mr. Stidman's family numbered nine daughters and a son, namely: Mrs. Rhoda Gallup, now deceased; Ruth, who became the wife of Mr. Osler and after his death married Mr. Wickersham but is now deceased; Matilda, who died in childhood; Mrs. Caroline Johnson; Mrs. Ellen Dillard; Melissa, who became Mrs. McCullough and after losing her first husband became Mrs. Pershall; Mrs. Joan Harkness; Mrs. Delia DeHart; Mrs. Alice McDowell; and Samuel, deceased.

Mrs. McDowell was born and reared in Grove township, where she has spent her entire life. By her marriage she has become the mother of the following: Glenn, who is an engineer in South Dakota; Susan, at home; Leonard, of South Dakota; Elmer, at home; Isabelle, deceased; one who died in infancy; and Vera, at home.

In his political views Mr. McDowell is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, but has never been an office seeker. He was elected justice of the peace but would not qualify. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. They are well known as pioneer residents of the community and well deserve prominent mention among the early settlers.

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#### DAVID E. STUART.

David E. Stuart, a practitioner at the bar of Council Bluffs, and a member of the firm of Saunders & Stuart, was born in Lucas county, Iowa, on the 16th of October, 1869. He is descended from an old southern family, being a grandson of the Rev. David O. Stuart, who on the 14th of July, 1907, celebrated his ninetieth birthday anniversary, by delivering the morning sermon at the Methodist church in Clarinda, Iowa, at which place he makes his home. Rev. Stuart entered the West Virginia conference in 1855 and for a decade was engaged in



pastoral work on various circuits in that state. He had previous to that time acted as a local preacher, having joined the Methodist church at Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, in September, 1836, this place being located near the place of his birth, which occurred in Huntington county, that state, on the 14th of July, 1817. He comes of Scotch-Irish parentage, and of sturdy Presbyterian stock. In 1840, at Williamsburg, he wedded Mary Anna Spiece, of German birth. Her death occurred in Clarinda on Christmas eve of 1893. Rev. Stuart came with his family to Iowa in 1865, settling first in Warren county, near the little town of New Virginia, at which place the Van Scoys and Knotts had located, they having previously lived in West Virginia, where Rev. Stuart had been engaged in pastoral work. Rev. Stuart entered the Iowa conference and was engaged in pastoral work first at Leon and later at Cambridge, Boonesboro, Van Meter, Scranton, Waukee, Avoca, Woodburn, Minburn, Greencastle, Casey, Adair, Macksburg, Newbern, Weldon, New York (Wayne county) and Red Oak, the last named circuit being the last regular charge on which he served before his retirement in 1890, in which year he removed to Clarinda, where he has made his home to the present time. Since going to that city he has preached at the State Hospital for fifteen years. In the family of Rev. and Mrs. Stuart were five children: Rev. T. McK. Stuart; C. W. Stuart, of Clarinda; D. O. Stuart, a resident of Harlan, this state; George A., president of Nanking University and dean of the Nanking Medical College in China; and Mrs. Katherine A. Forbes, of Portland, Oregon. There are also twenty-two grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. On attaining the ninetieth anniversary of his birth his children, grandchildren and other relatives gathered at home to celebrate the occasion, and a reception was also held for him at the home of the Rev. J. W. Abel.

His son, Rev. T. McK. Stuart, was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1843. He has filled various pulpits in Iowa. He has been three separate terms presiding elder—twice of Chariton district and once of the Creston district, making in all fifteen years. He has three times represented the Des Moines Annual Conference in the General Conference, and during one term of four years was a member of the Book Committee—the publishing committee of the Methodist Book Concern, and for a term of three years was a member of the National Board of Control of the Epworth League. It is a matter of noteworthy interest that in the last year of his service in that capacity the Epworth League Board of Control held their final meeting for permanent organization in this city in Broadway church, May, 1892. He was also a member for four years of the insurance board of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now pastor of the church in Glidden, Iowa.

Mr. Stuart was married in 1867 to Miss Ruth E. Huff, of Fremont county, Iowa, and they have four children, David E., Thomas E., Frederick C., and Albert B. During the Civil war T. McK. Stuart served for some time as orderly sergeant of Captain William Logsdon's company of Independent State Scouts in the state of West Virginia. Under the last call for volunteers he assisted in raising a company for the volunteer infantry. Mr. Stuart is a graduate of the Simpson College of this state, which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

Because of his father's connection with the church, causing the removal of the family to various towns, David E. Stuart acquiring his preliminary education in different schools in Iowa prior to entering Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa. At the age of nineteen years he left college and engaged in teaching school. His leisure hours during that time were devoted to the reading of law, and in 1892 he was admitted to the bar, settling in Council Bluffs. In 1897 he formed his present partnership, becoming junior member of the firm of Saunders & Stuart—a strong legal combination at the bar of that district. He is an earnest and discriminating student, logical in his deductions and fair in his reasoning, nor does he fear that laborious study, research and investigation of the office, which must always precede the work of the courtroom, never failing to give a careful preparation.

On Christmas day of 1903, in Council Bluffs, Mr. Stuart was married to Miss Dorothy Green, a daughter of Robert Green. He belongs to various fraternities, of which he is a valued representative, being a member of Bluff City lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M.; Star chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; to the Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of America; and the Elks lodge. Of the Masonic blue lodge he is now worshipful master. Endowed by nature with strong intellectual force, making good use of his time, talents and opportunities, he has steadily advanced in a profession wherein progress depends entirely upon individual merit.

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### CAPTAIN LOUIS EUGENE RENARD.

The subject of this sketch is one of Council Bluffs' most highly respected citizens, occupying a prominent position in business circles. He lives at the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Sixth street and aided by his estimable wife, conducts a very popular private boarding house in a commodious two-story brick dwelling. Their house is always filled with desirable patrons who wish to enjoy the comforts of home life and at the same time have a table equal to that of the best hotels in the quality of its viands. These two elements may be enjoyed in the home of Captain Renard, who is a French chef and personally looks after the cuisine. He was born in Paris, France, January 12, 1850. His father was Bernard Renard, a native of France, who died in Paris at the age of eighty-six years, when his son Louis E. was twenty-one years of age. For a quarter of a century he was an inspector of government military prisons. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Delphin, was also a native of France and died eight years ago at the age of eighty years.

Captain Renard spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land and in 1872 came to America, settling first in New York city. He remained there as head chef in the Brunswick Hotel for seven years and for eight years he occupied similar positions in other hotels. He then located in St. Louis, where he remained for a year, and in 1888 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he engaged in the restaurant business in the Bee building for four years. On selling out he came to Council Bluffs, where he opened a high

class private boarding house, conducting business in several localities in the city, being for six years in the Grand Hotel Annex. A few months ago he removed to the corner of Sixth avenue and Sixth street, which location is close to Bayliss park and in the same block and south of the postoffice. Here he is conducting one of the finest boarding houses of the city, his previous experience in connection with hotels well qualifying him for his present business. He now owns a valuable residence property at No. 11 South First street, occupied by Dr. D. Jackson.

Captain Renard was united in marriage to Miss Mary Captolia Hoy, at Grand Island, Nebraska, December 17, 1891. She was born in Parkersburg, Virginia, in 1870, and is a daughter of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth Hoy, who reside on a farm near Saltillo, Nebraska. Mrs. Renard attended the common schools of that place and afterward pursued a course in the State University at Lincoln. She is now a member of Rebekah lodge, No. 3, and of the Pythian Sisters, No. 185. She also belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she is deeply interested, being now connected with its Ladies' Aid Society. She is also a member of the Council Bluffs Women's Club and is well known in the social life of the city. Unto Captain and Mrs. Renard was born a daughter, Ida, in 1893, but she lived for only a few weeks.

Captain Renard is very prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Khorassan, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the encampment, the Eagles, the Royal Highlanders, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Royal Arcanum, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Commercial Club. He began life without financial aid but possessed energy and honesty, which, combined with his genial disposition and his unfailing courtesy as a host, have made him very successful in his chosen field of labor. He is one of the best known residents of Council Bluffs and enjoys in large measure the esteem and friendship of all who know him.

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#### G. J. MILLER.

G. J. Miller, engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 7. Neola township, owns a well improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres and also operates another tract of similar amount. He is one of the early settlers of the county, having made his home within its borders since 1878. He arrived here when a young man of twenty-five years, having been born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 18, 1853. His father, George Miller, was born in Germany but was reared and married in this country. On coming to the new world he settled near Zanesville, Ohio, where he reared his family and spent his remaining days.

G. J. Miller was reared to manhood in his native county and educated in the common schools. In the spring of 1878 he left his Ohio home and made his way direct to Pottawattamie county, where he worked by the month as a farm hand for four years, when with the money he had saved from his earnings he



purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which he now resides. This he broke and fenced, erected buildings thereon and continued the work of opening up and developing a farm. For a time he kept bachelor's hall but later completed arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage in Neola, on the 7th of August, 1884, to Miss Catherine D. Buchanan, a native of Scotland, who came to the new world when a maiden of eleven years with her father, John Buchanan, who on crossing the Atlantic established his home near Neola, Iowa. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where they have since lived. Mr. Miller has here erected a good residence, commodious and attractive in its style of architecture, and has also put up two barns and outbuildings. He now cultivates two hundred and forty acres of land in the production of grain and is also largely engaged in raising and feeding stock, both branches of his business proving profitable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born five children: Jessie C., George J., Arthur W., Janet T., and Anna S. In his political views Mr. Miller has been a life-long democrat where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He served as township trustee for three years, was school treasurer four years and secretary of the school board for eight years. He also capably served as assessor for fourteen years, his last term being in 1896. He has been a delegate to the county conventions and is much interested in the political situation of the country, while in office he has always been found trustworthy, efficient and reliable. Both he and his wife are active and helpful members of the Neola Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Miller is serving as an elder, and their upright lives and fidelity to principle have gained them the kindly regard and warm friendship of many with whom they have come in contact.

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### ELI L. SHUGART.

Eli L. Shugart, financially connected with various corporate interests of Council Bluffs, a promoter of its business enterprises and of all progressive measures for the general good during the past forty years, is justly accounted one of the leading and representative citizens of Pottawattamie county. His birth occurred in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1836, his parents being John and Mary A. Shugart. The family comes of a patriotic ancestry, the paternal grandfather, Eli Shugart, having served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war during the greater part of that long contest of arms. His son, John Shugart, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, served a short time in defense of his country in the war of 1812. John Shugart, the father of our subject, learned the trade of a brick and stone mason in early manhood in Pennsylvania and followed contracting. In 1840 he removed with his family to what was then Richland and is now Ashland county, Ohio, where he turned his attention to farming, there engaging in agricultural pursuits until 1850, when he took his wife and children to Peoria county, Illinois. He afterward removed to Bureau county, that state, and again engaged in farming, devoting his time





*E. L. Shugart*



and energies to the tilling of the soil until his life's labors were ended in death.

E. L. Shugart received the benefit of careful training and of parental love and attention in a good home and after attending the common schools of Ashland county, Ohio, he had the privilege of continuing his studies in the Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, that county. After removing to Illinois he worked upon his father's farm and as opportunity offered attended the public schools, also Smith's Princeton Academy at Princeton, Illinois, and the Northwestern University at Henry, Illinois. Prior to this he had learned the tinner's trade in Princeton. After putting aside his text-books in 1857 he engaged in the hardware business at Princeton for eleven years and on the expiration of that period came to Council Bluffs, arriving in 1868. Here he embarked in the wholesale implement business, in which he continued successfully for thirty-seven years. The city was only a small place at the time of his arrival but he had great confidence in its future and determined to make his home here, benefitting by its opportunities and in turn contributing to its upbuilding through his business activity. As a wholesale implement dealer he concentrated his energies upon the development of the enterprise until the trade extended over western Iowa, South Dakota, northern Missouri and part of Kansas. The patronage steadily grew in volume and importance, the business becoming one of the leading commercial interests of Council Bluffs. For seven years G. W. Lininger was a member of the firm, having charge of their Omaha house and Mr. Shugart was then in partnership with Frederick Weiss. For a time business was carried on as E. L. Shugart and the Shugart Implement Company and then for several years the firm was Shugart & Waite. When Mr. Weiss again became a member of the company the name was changed to Shugart, Waite & Weiss, while for several years it was the Weiss Shugart Company and the Pioneer Implement Company for six years. Mr. Shugart then sold his interest in the business but after living retired for one year became connected with Fuller & Johnson, manufacturers, forming the Fuller-Johnson-Shugart Company, which was in operation for several years, when Mr. Shugart retired. He was successively vice president and president of the Emplike-Shugart-Hill wholesale hardware house and a stockholder, director and vice president of the Citizens State Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He was also connected with the First National Bank until his health failed, when he resigned as director and vice president, but he is still financially interested in the First National, the State Savings and the McClelland Banks, as well as many other enterprises of the city, including the Independent Telephone Company. His investments have been carefully made and prove the wisdom of his sound judgment and keen discernment. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs and his sagacity and business discernment are qualities recognized by all who know aught of his career. Whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion and the soundness of his opinions concerning business matters is indicated by the excellent success which has attended his efforts. He was the owner of extensive and valuable real estate in Council Bluffs, which he has given his sons, having erected a

number of fine buildings in the city. He is also one of the principal donors in connection with the Associated Charities in building a fine home for poor women and children of Council Bluffs, now being erected.

On the 4th of September, 1860, Mr. Shugart was united in marriage to Miss Angela R. Downing, a daughter of Heman and Rachel Downing, who were pioneer settlers of northern Illinois. She pursued her education in Mount Carroll Seminary and in Princeton, Illinois, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, but the two daughters died at the age of sixteen months. The sons are Lyman T. and Elmer E. The former married Miss Jenette Hanthorn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanthorn. For his second wife Eli L. Shugart wedded Miss Mary J. Triplett on the 11th of January, 1899. She was a daughter of Orville and Mary J. Triplett, of Council Bluffs, and was educated at the high school of Fontanelle, Iowa, from which she was graduated. She died at their country home near Council Bluffs June 13, 1906, after giving birth to a boy baby, now named Marion L. Shugart.

Mr. Shugart, although he did not serve his country at the front, was a stalwart advocate of the Union during the Civil war and is a friend to and popular with the Grand Army boys, whom he is always ready to assist. He has been treasurer and presiding officer at their memorial services for many years and is an honorary member of the Abe Lincoln post at Council Bluffs. He also belongs to Excelsior lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Star chapter, R. A. M., and Ivanhoe commandery, K. T., of all of which he became a charter member in 1869. He likewise affiliates with the Council Bluffs Commercial Club and belongs to the First Presbyterian church.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he served as a member of the city council for five years, beginning in 1871. He was also a member of the county board of supervisors for three years but whether in office or out of it his aid and co-operation can always be counted upon to further any movement for the general welfare and his labors have been directly beneficial to the city in many ways. He was among those who were instrumental in securing the grounds for beautiful Fairmount Park, of which the city is now justly proud. He is interested in all matters of civic virtue and of civic pride, is opposed to anything like misrule in municipal affairs and has done effective work for the city in advancing its material, political, social and moral interests. Throughout his active business career the house with which he was connected sustained an unassailable reputation for commercial integrity and business ability. They passed through the hard times and the financial panics of the '70s, weathering every storm and at all times following business methods that neither seek nor require disguise.

After having secured a comfortable competence Mr. Shugart retired to a country home, Edgewood, which he had prepared near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and here he expects to spend his remaining days. Since the death of his second wife his son Lyman has taken charge of the large farm and country home, known as Edgewood, where Mr. Shugart and his young son have lived with his son Lyman since the death of his wife, while his other



son, Elmer, now lives near him on a fine farm which the father has provided. In 1893 he bought the home farm, consisting of four hundred acres, and now owns about fifteen hundred acres, having in the past few years sold twelve hundred acres. He also owns a ranch of about two thousand acres in Holt county, Nebraska. No man deserves in greater measure the confidence, trust and respect of those with whom he has been associated and his life record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished through carefully directed diligence and perseverance and proving, too, that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

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### FRANK J. CAPELL.

Frank J. Capell is numbered among the younger members of the bar of Council Bluffs but nevertheless has attained a reputation in practice which many an older attorney might well envy. He was born in Casey, Guthrie county, on the 27th of December, 1874. His father is Dr. Western L. Capell, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, in 1853. Preparing for the practice of medicine, he was graduated from Barnes Medical College, and came to Iowa in 1874. He now practices in Omaha and is recognized as an able physician of that city. He was married in 1871, in Ohio, to Miss Ellen Rogers, and unto them were born four children, of whom two died in infancy, while two are yet living, Dr. Clarence S. Capell being a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. The wife and mother died in Council Bluffs in 1890. The father still remains an active member of the medical profession and has made a creditable record as a practitioner.

When Frank J. Capell was quite young his parents removed to Modale, Harrison county, Iowa, where the father engaged in the practice of medicine until 1880. He then went with his family to De Soto, Kansas, where they lived for three years, after which they returned to Modale, there remaining until 1886. In that year they came to Council Bluffs. Frank J. Capell had been a student in the public schools of Modale, Iowa, and in De Soto, Kansas, while in Council Bluffs he again took up his studies, completing a high-school course by graduation in the class of 1894. Ambitious for still further advancement of this character, he entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, where he spent two years as a student and then matriculated in the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. In the meantime, however, in May, 1898, he had offered his services to the country as a member of Company A, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, Colonel William Jennings Bryan commanding. He was finally rejected, however, on account of a disabled ankle caused by a football accident. Resuming his studies in the university, he remained in Lincoln until 1899, when he entered the law office of Wright & Stout, attorneys at Omaha, and while there he also attended the Western School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1901. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and in 1903 he came to Council

Bluffs, being now with the law firm of Harl & Tinley. He has since practiced his profession here, making gradual but steady advancement in a calling where progress depends entirely upon individual merit, learning and skill.

In 1902 Mr. Capell was married in Council Bluffs to Miss Adele Meyers, and they have a son and daughter, Richard L. and Katharine F. The parents are well known socially in the city and have many warm friends here. They attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. Capell holds membership relations with the Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity.

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### EDWIN H. GEISE.

Edwin H. Geise devotes his time and energies to general farming and also to the raising and breeding of pure blooded Hereford cattle, in which connection he is well known, being classed with the leading stock-feeders of this part of the county. His home is on section 16, York township, where he and his father own and conduct a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, under the firm name of C. & E. H. Geise. This is a well improved and valuable property, lacking in none of the equipments or accessories of a model farm.

Edwin H. Geise has a wide acquaintance in Pottawattamie county, for his entire life has here been passed and his record is as an open book to his many friends. He was born in Council Bluffs, July 28, 1868, and is a son of Conrad Geise, a native of Germany, who came to the new world with his sister when a young man of sixteen years. He settled in this county among its earlier residents, bought wild land and opened up a large farm, owning at one time six hundred and eighty acres, a portion of which he has since sold. In his business affairs he has gained a reputation for reliability and enterprise, which classes him with the leading agriculturists of this part of the state. At one time Mr. Geise owned and operated a brewery at Council Bluffs but retiring from that business, he located upon the farm where for many years he successfully conducted the work of field and meadow. In 1904, however, he returned to the county seat, where he is now assisting with soda water manufacture and also with the manufacture of cereal food products. He is one of the prominent business men of the city, actively associated with its commercial and industrial interests, his labors and enterprise contributing to the general business development. Further mention of Mr. Geise is made elsewhere in this volume.

Edwin H. Geise was reared to manhood in the county seat and acquired his education in the public schools there. He was also a student in the Educational Institute, at St. Louis, Missouri, finishing his course there in 1886. He then returned to his native city and was associated with his father in manufacturing interests there until 1891, when he came to the farm and has since successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. After some years he turned his attention to the business of breeding and raising Hereford cattle and now has about one hundred and forty head upon his place, all pure blooded registered stock, this being one of the finest herds to be found in the Mississippi valley. He has two fine bulls at the head of his

herd, both having been exhibited and won prizes at the state fairs. Mr. Geise also makes a business of raising and feeding stock. He has his place mostly in grass in order to afford pasturage for his cattle. His stock-raising interests are very extensive, constituting him one of the leading representatives of this line of business in Pottawattamie county.

On the 18th of March, 1891, Mr. Geise was married in Underwood, to Miss Anna Klopping, a daughter of August Klopping, and a sister of K. W. and A. K. Klopping, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Three children grace this marriage, Fred, Pearl and Edna, all of whom are still under the parental roof. The parents are prominent socially in the county, having a wide and favorable acquaintance in Council Bluffs, in Underwood and in fact throughout the entire county, their social qualities rendering them popular, while the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

Mr. Geise gives his political allegiance to the democratic party where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He was elected and served for two years as justice of the peace but otherwise has held no official position, desiring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs. He is numbered among the well known breeders and dealers in pure blooded registered Hereford cattle and has raised some fine animals. He is a successful agriculturist, stock-breeder and business man and though he had the assistance of his father in starting out in business life his record demonstrates the fact that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and capable management.

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### WILLIAM A. MYNSTER.

William A. Mynster, a prominent representative of the legal profession who has successfully engaged in practice at Council Bluffs since his admission to the bar in 1866, claims Denmark as his native land, being born in Copenhagen on the 13th of October, 1843. He is the only child of Christopher and Maria Mynster and was about three years of age when brought to this country by his parents, the family locating in Washington, D. C. In the spring of 1851 they came to Council Bluffs, being the first Danish family to locate in Pottawattamie county and probably the first in the state. Today the Danish population in Iowa is greater than in any other state.

Mr. Mynster grew to manhood in Council Bluffs, pursuing his early education in the public schools. Later he attended Sinsinawa Mound College in Wisconsin and the St. Louis University, graduating from the latter institution in 1861. He subsequently entered the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1865, and then returned to his home in Council Bluffs to engage in the practice of his chosen profession. For one year he was alone and then formed a partnership with E. W. Hight, being engaged in practice for several years under the firm name of Mynster & Hight. He was next a member of the firm of James, Aylesworth & Mynster



and still later that of Mynster, Mickle & Davis and that of Mynster & Adams. His next association was in the firm of Mynster, Lindt & Seabrook, and still later was a member of the firm of Mynster & Lindt.

Mr. Mynster was united in marriage to Miss E. A. Platner, a daughter of Ira Platner, an early settler of Council Bluffs. She died in November, 1886, leaving five children, namely: William Rufus Choate, Marie, Ira C., Lester A. and Henry F. Mr. Mynster was again married August 31, 1898, his second union being with Miss Bertha Sherere, a daughter of George Sherere, a native of Switzerland, and to them has been born a son, Carl.

By his ballot Mr. Mynster formerly supported the men and measures of the democratic party but has been a republican for a number of years. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, though he has served as president of the city council and as attorney of Pottawattamie county. He is a prominent member of the Danish Brotherhood, the Danabo and the Danish Social Society, being one of the founders of the last named organization. He is the nestor of the county bar and has known personally every judge and practicing attorney located here. He has been elected president of the Pottawattamie County Bar Association for three terms and is now holding that position. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, he has met with marked success in his chosen calling. He is a strong advocate with the jury, and concise in his appeals before the court. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

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### JULIUS C. DEETKEN, D. D. S.

Located in a well equipped office with all modern appliances known to the science of dentistry, Dr. Deetken is enjoying an enviable practice, having gained a reputation as one of the leading members of the dental fraternity in Council Bluffs, his native city. He was born on the 6th of October, 1874, and is a son of Dr. Carl Deetken, a native of Carlsruhe, Germany, born in 1842. The father came to America in early manhood, settling in Council Bluffs. He began the study of medicine in this city and was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital of New York. He had studied pharmacy in his native country and a year after coming to Council Bluffs he opened a drug store on upper Broadway, carrying on the business until his death in 1903. His political support was given to the democracy and he served as coroner of Pottawattamie county. He became well known during the years of his residence here and as a business man and citizen, as well as in social relations, made an excellent reputation. He was married in Council Bluffs to Miss Eliza Saar and they had six children, of whom four died in early life, while two are yet living, the brother of our subject being Dr. Henry C. Deetken, a physician now in Seattle, Washington. He was married in 1902, in Council Bluffs, to Miss Estella McIntire and they have one son, Carl Deetken. The mother is still living and yet makes her home in Council Bluffs.



Reared in the city of his nativity, Dr. Deetken is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He then began to study dentistry and in 1898 was graduated from the dental department of the University of Iowa at Iowa City. Returning home he opened an office and has been very successful in building up a good practice. He had many friends here and his personal popularity contributed toward winning him a patronage which his skill and ability have enabled him to keep. He does excellent work, as is attested by public opinion, and he keeps at all times abreast with his profession in the advancement which is continually being made by the dental fraternity.

Dr. Deetken was married, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, in 1902, to Miss Anna G. Coyne and they have two daughters, Katharine Elizabeth and Mary Lynn. Dr. Deetken affiliates with the Elks and gives his political allegiance to the republican party.

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### ARTHUR L. PRESTON.

In a history of the bar of Pottawattamie county mention should be made of Arthur L. Preston, a member of the Avoca bar, whose knowledge and ability in the line of his profession has gained him rank with the leading lawyers of this section of the state. Born at Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, on the 25th of October, 1860, he is a son of Sylvester S. and Amelia (Wilde) Preston. The father was born in Vermont, December 7, 1832, and was a son of Warner Preston, also a native of the Green Mountain state.

Sylvester S. Preston was reared and married in the state of his nativity and in 1856, immediately after his marriage, he came to Iowa, locating at Newton, purchasing a quarter section of land four miles east of the town. There he engaged in farming until 1870, when he removed to Marseilles, Illinois, spending, however, only a year at that place. He then again came to Iowa, settling at Grinnell, where he turned his attention to merchandising, continuing actively in that business until 1885, when he retired to private life, having since enjoyed the fruits of his former toil. In 1903 he removed to Los Angeles, California, where he is now residing. In politics he was a republican but has never been an aspirant for public office. He holds membership in the Congregational church and in all his life has been actuated by a spirit of enterprise and of fidelity to the public good. In the family were ten children: Byron W., a resident of Oskaloosa and judge of the sixth judicial district of Iowa; Herbert B., of Los Angeles, California; Arthur L.; Elmer S., also of Los Angeles, California; Myrta L., the wife of Fred Burlew, of Los Angeles, California; Virgil G., a merchant of Cornell, Iowa; Viola G., living in Los Angeles; Fred A., an attorney of Oskaloosa; and George W., a merchant of Anita, Iowa. The other member of the family is deceased.

Arthur L. Preston spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his father's home and after attending the public schools of Grinnell, continued his education in Iowa College, of that place, being graduated from that institution with

the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1883, while in 1886 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His preparation for his profession was begun in the winter of 1882-3, when he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, pursuing a six months' course, after which he returned to Iowa College and was graduated with his class. In the spring of 1884 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward entered into partnership with D. W. Norris for the practice of law in Grinnell, this connection being maintained until 1890. Mr. Preston afterward practiced alone until 1893, where he removed from Grinnell to Avoca, where he formed a law partnership with Fremont Benjamin, with whom he was associated until September, 1899. He has since been alone and a liberal clientage has been accorded him, he being most devoted to the interests thereof. He does not slight the laborious work of the office which must always precede that of the courtroom and in the presentation of his cause he is clear and logical in his deduction and sound in his reasoning. He is recognized as one of the county's able barristers. He has been the attorney for the Avoca State Bank since 1899 and in 1906 was elected a director of that institution. He is also local attorney for the Rock Island Railroad Company and for various business enterprises of Avoca. In addition to his practice he derives his income from two good farms, one in Knox township of eighty acres and one in James township of one hundred and seventy-three acres. These are valuable properties.

On the 21st of October, 1884, Mr. Preston was married to Miss Cyrilla B. Smith, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, and unto them were born three children, but only one is now living: Gertrude, who is now a pupil in the Avoca high school.

Politically Mr. Preston is a republican and although never an aspirant for office he is interested in community affairs and is now serving as president of the school board. Fraternally he is connected with Avoca Camp, No. 165, M. W. A., in which he has passed all the chairs, but while his varied interests make him a well rounded character he concentrates his attention and time chiefly upon his professional duties, his devotion to his clients' interests being proverbial.

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### THOMAS J. BEATTY.

Thomas J. Beatty is prominent among the agriculturists of James township, owning and controlling four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land. His life record may well serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished by determined and energetic purpose, for when he located upon this place he was not only empty-handed but also considerably in debt. Long ago his financial obligation has been discharged and he has added to his original holdings. Moreover, his success has been won through straightforward, honorable methods, being due to his perseverance and close application to business.



Thomas Beatty



Arthur Beatty



Clara Beatty





Mr. Beatty was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of September, 1845, his parents being William and Charlotte Beatty, natives of the Keystone state and of Virginia respectively. Removing to the middle west, they located in Pottawattamie county, where their last days were passed. Of their family of nine children only four are yet living: William, a resident of Avoca; George, who is living in Cass county, Iowa; Samuel, whose home is in Nebraska; and Thomas J., of this review.

The last named spent his boyhood and youth in his father's home and during that period acquired a common-school education. He came to Pottawattamie county in 1874 and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he at once began to cultivate, living thereon for a year. He next sold out and removed to Shelby county, Iowa, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he lived for a year and a half. He then sold that property and again came to Pottawattamie county, making investment in eighty acres of land, on which he lived for a year. On the expiration of that period he traded his farm for two hundred acres in James township and subsequently he added another two hundred-acre tract, upon which he resided until 1894. Disposing of that farm, he established his home in the town of Hancock, where he turned his attention to the creamery business, conducting it for a year. The venture, however, proved financially disastrous and he lost eight thousand dollars. He then began buying grain and feeding cattle and hogs and was so engaged for four years. In the meantime he purchased four hundred acres of land at forty-six dollars per acre—a tract which is today valued at one hundred and ten dollars per acre. In 1899 he took up his abode upon this farm, which has since been his place of residence. At that time he had an indebtedness of eight thousand dollars but with strong and determined purpose he set to work to clear this away and has not only discharged his entire financial obligation but has extended the boundaries of his farm by additional purchase of eighty acres, giving him four hundred and eighty acres of as fine land as can be found in Pottawattamie county. He also bought eighty acres of excellent land in Woodbury county, Iowa, and he owns two fine residences in the village of Hancock. In addition to tilling the soil and producing the crops best adapted to climatic conditions here found he makes a specialty of raising and feeding stock quite extensively and both branches of his business are proving profitable. He possesses strong purpose and unfaltering determination that enables him to overcome many difficulties and obstacles and by careful management he has worked his way upward to success.

On the 20th of August, 1885, Mr. Beatty was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Brown, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, November 23, 1856, a daughter of A. P. and Nancy (Ricker) Brown, who were natives of Ohio. Their family numbered five children. The mother departed this life in 1906 but the father still makes his home in this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Beatty were born five children but they lost one son, George Austin, who was born March 23, 1886, and was attending college at Des Moines when he died September 10, 1904. The others are: Anna E., born December 26, 1887; Alvin T., born March 9, 1891; Mary M., born December 22, 1894; and James W., born February 26, 1899. All are at home.

Mrs. Beatty is a member of the Christian church at Oakland and a most estimable lady, possessing many sterling traits of heart and mind. Mr. Beatty is a valued representative of the Odd Fellows lodge at Hancock, which he joined upon its organization. In politics he is an earnest democrat and for five years he served as school treasurer. His life record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do. His business affairs have been capably conducted. Tireless energy and honesty of purpose, joined to every-day common sense, are his chief characteristics and have been the salient factors in his prosperity. Both he and his wife have a wide acquaintance and are held in the warmest regard by all who know them in this part of the state.

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### EDWARD D. BURKE.

The reader in search of the sensational chapter would find nothing of interest in the history of Edward D. Burke, but the student of human nature who places a true value on life and its opportunities would learn in the perusal of this record that it has been through close application and the exercise of his native talents that Edward D. Burke has attained his present enviable and responsible position as cashier and general manager of the Citizens Bank of Walnut.

He was born in Durant, Iowa, November 29, 1866, his parents being Patrick and Mary (Murphy) Burke, both natives of Ireland, the former born in County Tipperary, in 1832, and the latter in County Cork, in 1837. They came to the United States when young people and each settled on Staten Island, New York, where they were married. Afterward they removed to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in mining, but the west attracted him, thinking that he might have better business opportunities and advantages in a district less thickly settled. In 1854 he accordingly joined the band of pioneers who were reclaiming Cedar county, Iowa, for the uses of civilization, and located in Durant, where he was engaged in various lines of business until 1873. He then removed to Walnut, purchased a tract of land north of the town and engaged in farming for five or six years, bringing his fields into a state of rich fertility. He then retired from active agricultural life and took up his abode in the village of Walnut, where he lived until 1906, when he removed to Rocky Ford, Colorado, where he is now making his home with his son, Charles M. Burke. He lives with his children and has retired from active business. He has long survived his wife, who died in 1882, in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he is still a communicant. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are yet living, namely: William F., a resident of Walnut; John P., whose home is in Los Angeles, California; Charles M., living at Rocky Ford, Colorado; and Elizabeth M., the wife of Albert M. Brassy, of San Jose, California.

The other member of the family is Edward D. Burke who, while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, acquired his education in the public schools of Walnut, his time being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the various tasks which were assigned him at home. From his eighteenth year he worked in the store of his brother, W. F. Burke, at Walnut, until 1888, when he accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Exchange Bank. In 1890 the bank was reorganized into the Exchange State Bank, and Mr. Burke continued to act as assistant cashier until 1895. In that year he joined his brothers, William F., John P. and Charles M. Burke, in organizing and establishing the Citizens Bank of Walnut, and became the cashier and general manager of this new financial institution. Under his capable control the bank soon became recognized as one of the strong and reliable financial institutions of Pottawattamie county and a liberal patronage has been accorded it. The firm of Burke Brothers do an extensive real-estate business and are largely interested in farming and in the live-stock business, while their banking interests are second to no bank in this section of the county.

On the 10th of October, 1894, Edward D. Burke was married to Miss Florence L. Simpson, a daughter of Jeremiah Simpson, of Fowler, Indiana, and now a resident of Iowa Falls, Iowa. Unto this marriage one child has been born, Simpson, whose natal day was August 5, 1895.

Mr. Burke is independent in politics but is much interested in the subject of good government and opposed to misrule in public offices. He believes that the same honesty, integrity and ability should be brought to bear in the discharge of official duties as in the conduct of private business interests, and such was his demonstration, when for some years he served as town treasurer. He stands for advancement, reform and improvement along all lines affecting the general interests of society and his own career proves that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

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#### MATTHIAS P. MERGEN.

Matthias P. Mergen, junior partner of the firm of Neumayer & Mergen, proprietors of the Neumayer Hotel, of Council Bluffs, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1872. His father, Philip Mergen, now living in Omaha, was a native of Germany, who is now living retired from business, having for many years been an active factor in business circles wherein he won the competence that now enables him to enjoy his present ease. He married Walburg Tisch, and they had four children: Matthias P.; John P.; Mary, the wife of Antone Schmitz; and Louisa.

Matthias P. Mergen remained a resident of his native city until 1883, after which he spent six years in different parts of the west prior to locating in Council Bluffs in 1889. Here he entered business life, being employed in different ways until 1903, when he formed his present partnership with Mr. Neumayer. They are conducting the Neumayer Hotel, and have a



large and growing business, drawing an extensive patronage from the country people who visit the city. They conduct a first class hostelry and their prosperity is well merited.

Mr. Mergen was married in 1903 to Miss Theresa Neumayer, and they have two children, Eleanor L. and Frances A. Mr. Mergen is independent in politics. He belongs to the Catholic church and is well known in the city, where for eighteen years he has made his home, or since he attained the age of sixteen. He is yet a young man, energetic, alert and enterprising, and in the conduct of his present business has not only become well known but has also gained a gratifying measure of prosperity.

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### ADOLPH KAY.

Adolph Kay has for thirty-one years lived upon his present farm on section 14, York township, where he owns four hundred acres of productive and valuable land. He also has four hundred and eighty acres in Minden township, so that he is one of the large landowners and prominent representatives of the agricultural interests of the county, being engaged extensively in stock-raising in addition to the production of grain. A fact of which due recognition is not usually accorded in connection with the agricultural history of the west is that to no foreign element is due a greater amount of credit for the advancement of this character than to those who have had their nativity in or trace their lineage to the great empire of Germany. Among those who left the fatherland to identify themselves with American life and institutions, who have pushed their way to the front and who are a credit alike to the land of their birth and that of their adoption is the Kay family.

He whose name introduces this review was born in Holstein, Germany, April 20, 1861, his parents being Detlef and Anna Kay, farming people of Germany, whence they came to America in 1870. They did not tarry in the east but made their way at once across the country to Pottawattamie county. Adolph was the youngest of their seven children and was at that time nine years of age. The father farmed for one year just south of Council Bluffs and then removed to Mills county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land. This he improved, living there for five years, when he sold that property and in 1876 returned to Pottawattamie county. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in York township, making his home thereon up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1891, when he was seventy-three years of age. His widow is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years and makes her home with a daughter in Mineola, Mills county, Iowa.

Adolph Kay was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of agricultural life for him in his boyhood and youth, save the emigration from the fatherland to the new world. In Iowa he assisted in the arduous task



of developing a new farm as his age and strength permitted and he gave to his father the benefit of his services until after he had attained his majority.

On the 21st of March, 1889, Mr. Kay was married to Miss Anna Rohlf, a native of Germany, and a daughter of John Rohlf, of Minden township. Following his marriage he took charge of his father's estate and built thereon a good two-story residence, also adding substantial barns, cribs and other outbuildings as they were needed. He likewise set out the first orchard on the place. From time to time he has been buying land until he now owns four hundred acres in the old homestead and four hundred and eighty acres in Minden township, so that he is one of the large landholders of the county. He raises good grades of stock, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs, and he now feeds two or three carloads of hogs annually. He is an excellent judge of stock, seldom if ever at error in his estimate of the value of any farm animals.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kay were born four children but they lost twins in infancy. The others, Walter and Martha, are still under the parental roof. The parents are members of the Lutheran church at Minden and Mr. Kay gives his political allegiance to the republican party upon questions of state and national importance, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He was road supervisor for one term and then resigned, never caring for office. He has found that private business pursuits make sufficient claim upon his time and attention. His business duties are onerous because of the extent of his realty holdings but his life of intense activity finds compensation in the excellent income which results as a reward for his care and labor. In his business affairs he is found thoroughly reliable and in an analyzation of the character and life of Mr. Kay we note many of the characteristics which have marked the German nation for many centuries—the perseverance, trustworthiness, energy and an unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out.

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#### VERNON LAURENCE TREYNOR, M. D.

Dr. Vernon Laurence Treynor, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Council Bluffs, was born in this city on the 28th of September, 1866, and is a son of Thomas P. and Mary E. (Smith) Treynor. The father was a native of England, and the son of an officer in the British army. Coming to the United States at the age of sixteen years, he located in Ohio, where he made his home until after his marriage, and in the spring of 1853 came to Iowa, taking up his abode in Council Bluffs. When a young man he engaged in business as a carriage builder but subsequently turned his attention to newspaper work, owning a controlling interest in the Council Bluffs Daily Nonpareil. As a prominent and influential citizen, he took quite an active part in public affairs and for eight years filled the office of postmaster of Council Bluffs under both administrations of President Grant. On his retirement from that office he located on a farm, where he made his home until

his death in January, 1892. His wife, who was born in Ohio of Dutch and English stock, is also deceased. She was a devoted wife and mother and like her husband was held in high regard by all who knew her.

Reared in the city of his nativity, Dr. Treynor is indebted to its public schools for his early educational privileges, and after completing his literary course he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of the Iowa State University with the degree of M. D. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice in Council Bluffs and has met with most gratifying success.

On the 13th of October, 1891, Dr. Treynor was united in marriage to Miss Susie C. Clark, of Iowa City, and to them have been born four sons but only two are now living, namely: Thomas P., born April 29, 1895; and Jack, born September 21, 1897.

In addition to his large private practice the Doctor has served on the staff of the W. C. A. and St. Bernard's Hospital; and as surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Union Pacific Railroad Companies. For some time he was professor of physiology in the Omaha Medical College and also in the Dental College of that city, is now professor of clinical medicine in the College of Medicine, University of Nebraska; has served as coroner of Pottawattamie county; and for two terms served as city physician of Council Bluffs, during which time he made a strenuous effort to improve the sanitary conditions of the city and enforce the quarantine laws. In 1904 Dr. Treynor was elected by the legislature a member of the board of regents of the Iowa State University but has found little time to devote to outside matters other than refer to his profession. He has, however, taken a very active and prominent part in the work of various medical fraternities, having served as president and secretary of the Council Bluffs Medical Society; as secretary of the Iowa State Medical Society; as president of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley; and also as president of the South-western Iowa Medical Association. In addition to these societies he is also a member of the Iowa State Association of Railway Surgeons; the International Association of Railway Surgeons; and the American Medical Association. He is not only prominent in professional circles but is also popular socially and is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and the Woodmen of the World.

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#### GEORGE W. SPENCER.

The farming interests of Neola township find a worthy representative in George W. Spencer, who resides on section 27, where he owns an excellent farm of one hundred and eighty acres. He is, moreover, a public-spirited citizen who in community affairs has been active and influential. He is now serving for the second term as a member of the county board and exercises his official prerogatives in support of many measures and movements for

the general good. More than a half century has come and gone since he arrived in Pottawattamie county to become actively identified with its agricultural interests.

He was but an infant when brought to the county in 1852, his birth having occurred in Cook county, Illinois, September 23, 1851. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is of English lineage, his parents, Thomas and Salina (Childsworth) Spencer, being natives of England, where they were reared and married. After crossing the Atlantic they spent about a year in Cook county, Illinois, and in 1852 came to Iowa, making a permanent location in Pottawattamie county. For many years the father carried on farming but is now living retired in Neola.

George W. Spencer was reared here amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life. He acquired a common-school education and when not busy with his text-books assisted his father in the work of the home farm, so that he gained practical experience concerning all the duties and labors incident to farm life. On the 28th of February, 1877, Mr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Hunter, who was born and reared in Scotland. After their marriage they lived upon a rented farm for a year and Mr. Spencer then purchased eighty acres where he now resides. He paid for this in four years and then bought an adjoining tract of eighty acres, which he broke, tiled and fenced, converting the place into productive fields. He has also built a good dwelling, a new barn and granary upon the place and has added to the farm a tract of twenty acres, so that he now owns altogether one hundred and eighty acres in one body. The soil is very rich and productive, responding readily to the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields. He has also planted an orchard and grove, has enclosed his farm with barbed and woven wire fencing and has thus divided it into fields of convenient size. In connection with the cultivation of grain he raises and feeds stock, and though he started out in life empty-handed he is today numbered among the men of affluence in his community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have been born a large family of eight sons and six daughters, namely: Charles, who is married and resides in Sacramento, California; William, who owns and conducts a bank at Thurston, Nebraska; Frank, with his brother in Sacramento; Donald, who follows farming on his own account in Neola township; Alexander, a graduate of the Neola high school; George, Clayton and Raymond, all at home; Bessie, the wife of Robert Sealock, a railroad man now of Sacramento; Helen and Mamie, who are teachers in this county; Bertha, a student in Neola; Ruth, who is attending the home school; and Gracie, who completes the family.

In his political views Mr. Spencer has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. The first public office to which he was ever called was that of township road supervisor. He has also been identified officially with the schools, having been a member and also president of the school board. He has likewise been township trustee and in 1903 was elected a member of the board of county supervisors, to which position he was re-elected in 1906, so that he is now serving for the second term. The present board have been putting forth effective efforts to



improve the county and are now putting in a big ditch about thirty miles in length in the main ditch, with two branches. This is made after the most approved modern methods and will prove of the utmost value to the county in reclaiming wet lands for cultivation. Mr. Spencer has served as a delegate to the state and county conventions and is deeply interested in the success and growth of his party. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, to which the daughters also belong. Mr. Spencer is a Master Mason, holding membership with the lodge at Neola and his wife is one of the officers in the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Few residents of Pottawattamie county have longer been witnesses of its growth and progress. He has killed deer and prairie chickens here at a time when wild game abounded and has also killed many rattlesnakes on the prairies. He has seen the railroads built and the towns laid out and has kept in touch with the trend of general progress, being well known in Council Bluffs and throughout the county as one of the prominent public men and progressive citizens as well as honored pioneers.

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### SAMUEL D. TOBEY.

Samuel D. Tobey, for many years actively engaged in the practice of his profession, is now living retired. He ministered to the needs of mankind for a long period and his services were of the utmost benefit because of his broad scientific knowledge, his professional skill and his deep humanitarian principles. His present rest is well merited.

Dr. Tobey is a native of Rhode Island, his birth having occurred at Bristol Road on the 21st of January, 1837. His father, the Rev. Zalmon Tobey, a Baptist minister, was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, on the 27th of July, 1791, and died September 17, 1858. For several years he was pastor of the Baptist church in Providence, Rhode Island, where his death occurred. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophronia Baker, was born at Upton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 22, 1799, and departed this life in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 7th of February, 1875.

Dr. Tobey accompanied his parents to Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, and later went to Warren, that state, where the family lived until 1856. He was a student in the Warren Classical Institute for four years and afterward matriculated in Brown University at Providence, where he studied two years for the ministry. Changing his views regarding a life work, he then began the study of medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1860. He located for practice at Ganges, Allegan county, Michigan, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a hospital steward in the Sixth Michigan Infantry. Later he was transferred as first lieutenant to Company F of the Sixty-fifth Infantry, or the Scottish Brigade, under command of Colonel Cameron, and when the brigade was captured at Harper's Ferry, Dr. Tobey was transferred as a paroled prisoner to Camp Douglas at Chicago. Later he was again transferred,





DR. SAMUEL D. TOBEY

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becoming assistant surgeon in the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, and during the last two years of the war he saw active service in that capacity in the Western Army. He was taken prisoner with General Stoneman while on the famous Stoneman raid and was confined in the negro workhouse jail at Charleston, South Carolina, being returned to his command when an exchange of prisoners was made. He participated in both battles at Franklin and was also in the Atlanta campaign, in which, however, he escaped all injury, and when the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid he was honorably discharged on the 20th of July, 1865. He had made an excellent military record in the different divisions of the service with which he was connected and was ever most loyal to the interests of the government.

After the war Dr. Tobey traveled extensively through the western states, doing newspaper writing. He served on the editorial staff of the Daily Times at Leavenworth, Kansas, and of the Daily Tribune at Lawrence, Kansas, being thus connected until 1870, when he came to Pottawattamie county, where he resumed the practice of medicine at Big Grove, later organized as Oakland, where he continued as an able follower of his chosen calling until 1906, when he retired after thirty-six years of constant practice as a member of the medical fraternity. He had kept abreast with the progress made by the profession and his personal research and investigation had constantly promoted his efficiency and broadened his knowledge, making him one of the able practitioners of this part of the state. Following his retirement he removed to Council Bluffs to spend his remaining days and he is now making his home at the Ogden Hotel at No. 169 Broadway. He was the first regular physician to practice in Oakland and his ability and skill won him a large and profitable patronage.

Dr. Tobey has also been well known in other relations. In 1896 he took an active part in the political campaign, giving his support to the democratic ticket. In that year he was defeated for the legislature, having been a candidate for representative from Pottawattamie county. He served as mayor of Oakland during the year 1897 and for two years was president of the Old Settlers' Association for the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills and Fremont. In 1903 he was chosen commander of the Veterans' Association of Old Soldiers, being honored with that position for two years.

Dr. Tobey has been married twice. He first wedded Estella D. Jilson, a daughter of Welcome Jilson, the wedding being celebrated at Waukegan, Illinois, September 29, 1859. Her death occurred at Ganges, Michigan, July 3, 1866, when she had reached the age of twenty-five years, one month and eleven days. On the 9th of October, 1869, Dr. Tobey was married to Augusta J. Fuller, at Lawrence, Kansas, a daughter of Chauncey Fuller, whose home was in Oakland. She died November 2, 1895, at the age of fifty-one years, six months and eleven days. The children of that marriage were as follows: Carolyn S. Tobey, born December 25, 1870, attended the Oakland schools for several years and later pursued her studies in the college at Shenandoah, Iowa, in the Female College at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in the ladies' department of Harvard University, from which she was graduated. She then became principal of the high school at Oakland but in 1907 resigned her position there to

go to Golden, Colorado, to accept the position of teacher of Latin in the high school of that place. Frances J. Tobey, the second daughter, was born in Oakland, October 27, 1872, and is a graduate of the high school of her native town. She, too, was a student in the college at Shenandoah, Iowa, and in the college at Lincoln, Nebraska. Afterward she was graduated from the Emerson School of Oratory at Boston, Massachusetts, and was elected a member of the faculty of that institution. After filling the position for two years she resigned and entered the lecture field, traveling through the southern states for several years, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. She now lives in Greeley, Colorado, and is a member of the faculty of the Colorado State Normal School.

For more than forty years Dr. Tobey has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and is also a very popular member of the Elks. He belongs to the Congregational church and in his life his actions have been guided by the principles of the church and of the fraternal organizations with which he is connected. During his younger days he was a versatile writer of poetry and prose, his productions always being accorded generous space in the leading papers and magazines. He is widely recognized as a man of broad, scholarly attainments and culture. He has left his impress upon every community with which he has been associated. Today he is living retired in Council Bluffs, being the owner of several remunerative rental properties in Oakland, which supply him with a liberal income.

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### LUCAS F. NEUMAYER.

The Neumayer Hotel, long a factor in the business life of Council Bluffs, is now conducted by the firm of Neumayer & Mergen. The senior partner, one of the native sons of the city, was born October 14, 1874. His father, Jacob Neumayer, was a native of Germany and coming to America resided for many years in Council Bluffs, where he established and conducted the Neumayer Hotel. He married Miss Francisca Baumeister, and unto them were born eight children, of whom three are living: Theresa, the wife of Matthias P. Mergen, of Council Bluffs; Lucas F., of this review; and Louisa.

Mr. Neumayer, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared in the place of his nativity and was a pupil in the public schools in early boyhood, while in 1892-3 he attended St. Benedict's College, in Atchison, Kansas. Leaving that city in 1894, he returned to Council Bluffs and for a year occupied a position as clerk in the Boston store. He then entered the Neumayer Hotel, with which he has since been connected, the present firm of Neumayer & Mergen being formed in 1903. They have since been proprietors of the hotel and have conducted it along lines pleasing to the public as indicated by the liberal patronage which is accorded them.

In September, 1903, Mr. Neumayer was married in Council Bluffs to Miss Mary A. McGann. They had one daughter and one son, the latter now deceased. The wife and mother died in January, 1907. Mr. Neumayer is a member of the Catholic church and is a democrat. The greater part of



his life has been spent in Council Bluffs, where he is widely known and public opinion is altogether favorable regarding him as a citizen and as a business man.

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### AUGUST F. DAMMROW.

August F. Dammrow, cashier of the Treynor Savings Bank of Treynor, Iowa, has made for himself a creditable record in business circles and has never had occasion to regret his emigration to America, when the family left the fatherland and came to the United States in 1884. He was born in Brandenburg, Germany, January 5, 1870, and his parents were August and Mary (Draeger) Dammrow, who were also natives of the same locality, born July 12, 1837, and August 6, 1841, respectively. It was in the year 1884 that they determined to come to the new world and crossed the briny deep, making their way at once to Pottawattamie county, where they have since lived, their home being now upon a farm in Silver Creek township. They had two children, the daughter being Anna, now the wife of Nis Duysen, who is living near Henderson in Mills county, Iowa.

August F. Dammrow spent the first fourteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and then bade adieu to the friends of his boyhood preparatory to sailing for the United States. He has since lived in Pottawattamie county and remained upon the home farm until he came into the bank. In 1887 he began farming on his own account and is now owner of a good farming property two miles east and a mile and a half south of Treynor, comprising two hundred and fifty acres of rich and productive land in Silver Creek township. He acquired a high-school education in his native country and in the school of experience has learned many valuable lessons. Under the parental roof he was trained to habits of economy, industry and perseverance and these qualities have proved salient features in his success as the years have gone by. In addition to tilling the soil he has been engaged in the cattle business since becoming owner of the farm, buying, feeding and shipping cattle, in which connection he has met with gratifying prosperity.

On the 1st of July, 1906, Mr. Dammrow became cashier of the Treynor Savings Bank, which was established on the 20th of May, 1902. It is capitalized for fifteen thousand dollars and has a surplus of two thousand dollars; its present officers are W. B. Oakes, president; M. Flamman, vice president; and August F. Dammrow, cashier. Mr. Dammrow is a popular officer owing to his unfailing courtesy to the patrons of the bank as well as his own reliability in all business affairs.

He belongs to the Free Congregational church of Treynor and withholds his co-operation from no movement or measure that promises to promote the public good or advance the interests of society in any way. He was married to Miss Sieke Duysen, who was born in Holstein, Germany, August 14, 1871, a daughter of Dudley Duysen, who is still living in the fatherland.

Mr. and Mrs. Dammrow have three children: Elsie, Detlef and Arnold. Since their marriage they have resided upon the farm but expect soon to occupy a new home in Treynor. They are well known socially and have the warm regard of a large circle of friends. In his business career Mr. Dammrow has made an excellent record for he has made good use of his opportunities, has molded conditions to his own ends, and at the same time has been considerate of the rights of others in all commercial transactions.

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### PAUL C. DE VOL.

Paul C. De Vol, deceased, was one of the oldest and best known business men in Council Bluffs, where for many years he was well known as a hardware and tinware merchant. He was also closely associated with commercial interests in Omaha and in business circles sustained an unassailable reputation by reason of the progressive and honorable methods which he followed. He came to Council Bluffs with his parents in 1847, when he was only eleven years of age, his birth having occurred in Columbia county, New York, on the 10th of January, 1836.

His parents were David and Delia (Tobey) De Vol. His mother was born in the Empire state, January 9, 1812, and the father's birth occurred in Chatham, New York, on the 27th of November, 1805. He was a son of Joshua and Martha (Gifford) De Vol, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts but were of French extraction. Following his marriage David De Vol located in Chatham, New York, where he remained for a year and on the expiration of that period he removed to West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he engaged in general merchandising for nine years. He sought a home in the middle west, first settling at Nauvoo, Illinois, where he resided for five years, when, in 1846, he again turned his face toward the setting sun. He journeyed with ox teams and spent one winter along the Des Moines river, arriving at Council Bluffs in 1847. His connection with the business interests of his city began as a clerk and he was afterward variously employed until 1861, when his son Paul opened a stove and tinware store and the father was associated with him in business throughout the remainder of his days. Both he and his wife died at the old home at No. 114 South First street, in Council Bluffs, and thus passed away two of the worthy pioneer settlers who contributed in substantial measure to the early progress and upbuilding of the city.

David De Vol was not only well known in trade circles but was also the first justice of the peace of Council Bluffs, being elected to the office in 1852. He served in that capacity for several years and rendered decisions which were strictly fair and impartial. He was also assessor and deputy district clerk and his opinions regarding political questions were those of a staunch republican that led to his unfaltering support of the party at all times.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. De Vol were born ten children: George, now deceased; Harriet, the deceased wife of Norman Green; Paul C., of this review; Emily, who has departed this life; Mary A., who resides at the old De Vol homestead at No. 114 South First street, Council Bluffs; Martha, David and Charles, all of whom have departed this life; Delia, the wife of W. R. Vaughan, of St. Louis; and William, deceased.

As previously stated Paul C. De Vol was only eleven years of age at the time the family home was established in Council Bluffs, then known as Mormon Crossing and later as Kaneshville before the present name was assumed. Here he began attending the public schools and in due course of time he acquired a very good education. Early in his business life he followed any pursuit that would yield him an honest living and was thus employed in various ways until eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the tinner's trade, which he followed until 1861. This proved the initial step of his later business successes, opening to him a field of labor in which he was destined to win prosperity. In 1861 he entered into partnership with Milton Rogers, and they opened a stove and tinware store, carrying on the business connection for two years. On the expiration of that period Mr. De Vol purchased his partner's interest and conducted the enterprise alone until 1883, when he formed a partnership with W. S. Wright. They not only conducted the store in Council Bluffs but also opened a jobbing house, which they carried on for two years. At the end of that time they organized a stock company under the firm name of Rector, Wilhelmy & Company, at Omaha, transferring their jobbing business from Council Bluffs to Omaha but still carrying on the stove, tinware and hardware business in the latter city. Mr. De Vol was made president of the company at Omaha, with Mr. Wright as secretary, and continued to act in that capacity throughout the remainder of his life. From the beginning the jobbing business proved a profitable one and is now one of the largest of the kind in this city. The firm have had many men on the road acting as traveling representatives of the house, and the business has long since reached mammoth proportions, owing to the capable management and safe conservative policy which was inaugurated on the inception of the company. Mr. De Vol was also connected with the stove, hardware and tinware business at the corner of Main and Broadway streets in Council Bluffs, where a very large trade was enjoyed. An extensive stock is here carried and Mr. De Vol's son, Paul C. De Vol, Jr., is now conducting the business and is recognized as a prominent and influential merchant of the city. The father possessed keen insight and firm purpose—qualities which are essential to mercantile success. He was rarely if ever at fault in determining the value or foreseeing the outcome of a situation, and his business capacity enabled him to rise from a humble position in the commercial world to one of prominence and affluence.

On the 4th of February, 1868, Mr. De Vol was united in marriage to Miss Katharine M. Swobe, a native of Johnstown, New York, and a daughter of Michael Swobe, also of the Empire state, where he was engaged in farming. At an early day the father came to the middle west, settling in Michigan, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and also conducted a



dairy business and cheese factory. His time was thus occupied until his life's labors were ended in death. His wife, however, died in New York when in early womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. De Vol became the parents of five children: Hattie, now the deceased wife of Clarence Judson; Mary, who resides in Council Bluffs with her mother; Paul C., of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume; William Roy, who is connected with his brother in the hardware business in Council Bluffs; and Arthur, deceased.

During the latter years of his life the father, Paul C. De Vol, attended to his business interests in both Council Bluffs and Omaha and met with a very gratifying measure of prosperity. Though he started in life empty-handed he became one of the successful merchants of the city, and his financial position at his death was in strong contrast to his financial standing as he started out. His first business venture was of very meager proportions and of very primitive nature. He secured a space some six feet in width between two buildings and kept a small stand, selling pies, ginger bread, cider and other commodities to emigrants who were on their way west. This was the beginning, and the end is too well known to need recounting here, for Mr. De Vol was regarded as one of the prominent merchants of Council Bluffs. An analysis of his life work shows that he was ever reliable and trustworthy in his dealings, that he was progressive in his methods and watchful of opportunities, and these qualities constitute a safe foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of wealth.

In politics Mr. De Vol was a staunch republican and although not an office seeker he served as alderman for one term. During the greater part of his life he was a member of the Presbyterian church and for many years prior to his death was one of the most honored members of the First Presbyterian congregation in Council Bluffs. He belonged to the Omaha Commercial Club and was the first president of the Iowa Retail Hardware Association, while his son, Paul C., is now filling the presidency. His influence was ever found on the side of improvement and progress. Socially he was connected with the Royal Arcanum and with the Odd Fellows society, passing through all of the chairs in the Council Bluffs lodge, No. 49. Although in ill health for several years prior to his death he continued to give personal supervision to his business interests until his demise, which occurred December 26, 1903. He had at that time been a resident of the city for fifty-six years and had seen its growth from a little village into a city of metropolitan proportions with every commercial possibility. His development was commensurate with the growth of the city and he belonged to that class of representative men who, while promoting individual success, also contribute largely to the public welfare. He had the confidence of his business associates, the respect of all who knew him, and wherever he was known he gained warm friendships and kindly regard.

When Mr. De Vol was called to his final rest the company with which he was so long connected passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, It has pleased our loving Father and divine Ruler to remove from us our esteemed president, beloved friend and valued business associate, Paul Coleman De Vol, therefore be it resolved:



"That while we recognize our loss as his eternal gain, we feel that in his removal from us we have lost a fellow worker, who was broad, generous and conscientious in his views, firm and steadfast in purpose and considerate in action, whose counsel was as wise and conservative as his integrity was unflinching, and whose best in thought, act and deed was freely given for the good of his associates.

"Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to his family who, while they have lost his genial presence and kind consideration for their interests, have left the memory of a kind and loving husband and father and a good name that will be an example for future generations to follow.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the corporation.

Wright & Wilhelmy Company."

The press wrote at considerable length on the life of Mr. De Vol and the daily Nonpareil said: "His death causes widespread sorrow, for there were few people in this city who did not know and cherish the highest regard for the kindly, sturdy and upright man. In his death the city loses one who exerted an active force in its formative period and whose counsels were sought and heeded in all of the crises that have marked the municipal history. The influence he exerted was always for the best."

Mrs. De Vol still survives her husband and owns a large and beautiful residence at No. 332 Willow avenue, where she and her two children are living. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools for three years. She has long been prominent in society here, and her social qualities render her a general favorite. Like her husband, she holds membership in the First Presbyterian church and is much interested in its work and growth.

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### NEWTON J. RICE, M. D.

Dr. Newton J. Rice, a well known and prominent physician of Council Bluffs, is a native of Iowa, born in Harrison county in 1860, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth, his early education being acquired in the public schools of that county. Later he attended Tabor College at Tabor, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1884. In order to fit himself for the practice of medicine, which he had decided to make his life work, he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago and was graduated from that institution in 1887 with the degree of M. D.

Going to California, Dr. Rice opened an office at Escondido, San Diego county, and there engaged in general practice until 1894, when he returned to Tabor, Iowa, where he practiced until his removal to Council Bluffs in 1900. Soon after locating here he accepted the position of assistant professor in the chair of materia medica at the Omaha Medical College, now the University of Nebraska. It was not long before his skill and ability in his chosen profession became recognized and he now receives a liberal share of the public patronage. He is a progressive physician, thoroughly up-to-date in his methods of prac-

tice, and has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine and its application to the needs of suffering humanity. He is now serving as health officer of Council Bluffs and while a resident of Escondido, California, filled the office of alderman. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist and is popular both in professional and social circles, having a host of warm friends in his adopted city.

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### WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

The history of the west is largely familiar to William H. Taylor, whose experiences have connected him with the great section of the country lying on this side of the Mississippi river. Although born in Clark county, Illinois, on the 5th of March, 1842, he was only a year old when in the spring of 1843 the parents removed with their family to Wapello county, Iowa, settling five miles south of Eddyville. The paternal grandfather, Brazilla Taylor, served in the war of 1812 under Andrew Jackson and participated in the battle of New Orleans. He was one of four brothers who took part in that fight and one of the number died of yellow fever. They also fought the Creek Indians under the command of Jackson.

Pleasant Taylor, father of our subject, was born in Smith county, Tennessee, and from that state went to Indiana, where at the age of nineteen years he was married to Miss Jane Allison, a native of Pennsylvania, who accompanied her parents to Indiana in her girlhood days. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor lived for some time in Montgomery county, Indiana, afterward in Barry county, Missouri, and subsequently became residents of Clark county, Illinois, whence in 1843 they removed to Wapello county, Iowa. There they resided for a number of years, when they started for California, but the smallpox was so prevalent that they did not continue their journey beyond Pottawattamie county and settled eight miles south of the present home of our subject in Silver Creek township. He was the first gentleman to locate among the Mormons and bought a claim of D. Jacobs for four hundred and fifty dollars. This was before the first United States surveys had been made, but a colony of Mormons had located in this district and had done something toward developing the land. Upon the claim which he secured Mr. Taylor resided until February, 1855, when he removed to Washington township, settling at what is now Taylor's Station, the postoffice of Taylor being named in honor of the family. Mr. Taylor for several years kept the stage station on the line between Des Moines and Council Bluffs, this line being owned by the Western Stage Company, who were owners of various stage lines in the middle west and well known at that day. He also developed his farm, transforming the raw prairie into richly cultivated fields. His first wife died in 1868. There were five children of that marriage: James A., who died in Washington township at the age of sixty-two years; Mrs. Mary A. Gorton, living in Oklahoma; Thomas, who died at the age of four years; Pleasant M., who died at the age of fifteen years; and William H., of this review.



MR. AND MRS. W. H. TAYLOR.





After the death of his first wife the father married Sidney A. Webb, of Silver Creek township.

William H. Taylor, whose name introduces this record, accompanied his parents on their various removals and was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, sharing with the family in the hardships and privations incident to the establishment of a home upon the frontier. He can well remember the time when the family dwelling was a stage station and various travelers of the early days were there entertained. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Taylor made a trip with his father to that part of Montana which was then included in Idaho. They traveled across the country with ox-teams to Virginia City and worked in the mines in that locality. The return trip was made in the fall of 1865, proceeding down the Missouri river by steamboat. They came in contact with about two thousand Indians at Fort Rice, where they had met to make a treaty with the whites. His experiences in the northwest left upon the mind of Mr. Taylor many ineffaceable impressions. During the absence of himself and father the family remained in this county.

Following his return to Iowa Mr. Taylor was married on the 28th of September, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Bratton, who was born near Winchester, Ohio, in 1845, and came to Iowa in 1855 with her parents, John and Rebecca (Harris) Bratton, who located in Grove township, Pottawattamie county. The father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and after removing to Iowa they continued their residence in this county until called to their final rest. Mr. Bratton was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit the greater part of his life. However, he made extensive and judicious investments in real estate, owning at one time nearly one thousand acres of land. He died February 7, 1895, at the age of eighty years, one month and thirteen days, while his wife passed away November 15, 1895, in her seventy-seventh year. They were the parents of five children: George W., deceased; Mrs. Martha L. Taylor, of Silver City, whose husband is a cousin of William H. Taylor; Mrs. Mary E. Taylor; James H., who died at the age of four years; and John A., who died when a year and a half old. Mrs. William H. Taylor's maternal grandfather was George W. Harris, one of the first settlers of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, going there from Virginia when a young man. Every evidence of pioneer life was to be found there. The Indians were still numerous and his father-in-law, Mr. Evans, was shot through the wrist by one of the red men but was rescued by men from the fort. John Bratton, the father of Mrs. Taylor, became a prominent and influential citizen of western Iowa. He served as county judge here for two terms, beginning in 1865, and left the impress of his individuality upon the judicial history of the state. In politics he was a stalwart republican but when a candidate for county judge was also endorsed by the democrats—such was his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He was a minister of the Protestant Methodist church and was interested in all that tended to uplift humanity and worked for the good of mankind.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Taylor located upon the farm where his father first settled, living there until 1869, when they came to their present farm on section 3, Silver Creek township. This comprises one hundred and thirty-five acres of land which is rich and arable, returning good crops annually. Mrs. Taylor also owns two hundred and thirty-eight acres adjoining the home farm on the west and Mr. Taylor has fifty-five acres in Washington, while his wife has one hundred and thirty-one acres there. Mr. Taylor has made all of the improvements upon his place and his labors have converted it from a wild and uncultivated tract of land into one of rich fertility and productiveness. He cultivates the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also buys, raises and feeds stock. His business interests are carefully managed and he has gained recognition as one of the substantial and representative agriculturists of the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born three children: George P., who is living in Washington township, is married and has two living children, while one child has passed away; Rebecca J. is the wife of F. M. Smith, of Silver Creek township, and they have four children living, while two are deceased; Emma L. is the wife of Erasmus L. Long, of Silver Creek township, and they have five children.

Mr. Taylor and his family are prominent and well known in this part of the state. No history could be complete without mention of his record, for from pioneer times down to the present he has been closely associated with the growth and development of Iowa. He is, moreover, familiar with the history of the northwest in its early mining days and knew what it was to travel across the plains where there was no habitation to be met with for mile after mile. In improving the rich natural resources of this part of the county he has gained substantial financial recognition and well deserves mention as an early settler.

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#### PETER LANGER.

Peter Langer is accounted one of the worthy and leading representatives of agricultural interests and of business life in Minden. He owns about four hundred acres of valuable land near the town, from which he gains a good annual income. In 1878 he became a resident of the county and in the spring of 1879 took up his abode in Minden township. Like many of the residents of this locality he is of German birth, the place of his nativity being Schleswig, Germany, and the date January 12, 1853. He spent the first thirteen years of his life in his native country and then emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1867, arriving at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 1st of May. Three months later he went to Davenport, Iowa. In his youth he worked at farm labor for several years and later went south to Mississippi and Louisiana, where he was employed on cotton plantations for four years. He then returned to Davenport and in that locality he rented land which he cultivated for four years.

In 1878 Mr. Langer came to Pottawattamie county and here made his first purchase, buying three hundred and twenty acres, constituting his present farm. In the fall of 1878 he built a house and barn, took up his abode upon the place and with characteristic energy began to cultivate and improve it. Later he bought more land from time to time and he now owns four hundred acres in the home place. In all of his work he has been practical, following systematic methods that have produced good results. In the tilling of the soil he has been careful to keep his fields productive through the rotation of crops and the judicious use of fertilizers. He now owns about seven hundred acres in Minden township, all well improved land, making him one of the extensive property holders in this locality. He was one of the promoters, stockholders and organizers of the Farmers Savings Bank, which was established in 1903, and at that time he was chosen president. It is now a well known and substantial institution. Mr. Langer is widely recognized as one of the foremost, progressive and public-spirited men of his part of the county. In 1904 he was one of the promoters and organizers of a company which built and put in operation a canning factory for canning sweet corn, which has since been carried on successfully and is a valued addition to the business enterprises of the community, furnishing an excellent market to those who raise sweet corn and also giving employment to a large number of workmen and at the same time bringing good financial return to the stockholders. Recently Mr. Langer has sold his interest in the factory, of which he was a director and vice president. He has regarded real estate as the safest of all investments and has bought and sold property until his possessions at the present time include one thousand acres in South Dakota and six hundred and forty acres in Texas.

In 1876, at Davenport, Mr. Langer was married to Miss Vilena Bloomer, a native of Switzerland, and unto them have been born ten children, six sons and four daughters: John, a resident farmer of Pleasant township; Peter, who is cashier in the Farmers Savings Bank at Minden; Christ; Jake; William; Walter; Rachel, the wife of Charles Stuhr, of Minden; Christina, the wife of Gustav Bamesberger, a farmer of Minden township; Anna and Ella, at home. The family are widely and favorably known in this part of the county and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles in which they move.

Mr. Langer is a republican, interested in the political questions and issues of the day and giving loyal support to the party. He was elected and served for a number of years as township trustee, has also been president of the school board and has frequently been a delegate to county conventions. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church and attends its services. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and became a charter member in Minden lodge, in which he has served as vice grand. He is also connected with the Woodmen of the World and has served as an officer in the local lodge of that order. He is widely recognized as one of the substantial and progressive men of Pottawattamie county, has assisted in its material development and has been closely associated with its prosperity and with its upbuilding. He has the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has



come in contact and is widely recognized as a man of excellent business ability, whose industry and enterprise are demonstrated in the splendid success which has crowned his efforts. He deserves much credit for the position to which he has attained as a business man and his life record proves that success and an honored name can be won simultaneously.

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### FRED P. SHUTTLEWORTH.

A farm hand, a renter and now a prosperous land owner—such has been the business career of Fred P. Shuttleworth, whose realty interests embrace four hundred and forty acres of valuable land in Valley township and who is also extensively and successfully engaged in raising and feeding cattle. His advancement has been made by successive steps—the improvement of each opportunity that has come to him and the careful utilization of the talents with which nature endowed him.

A native of Grant county, Wisconsin, he was born August 25, 1863, a son of Craven and Nancy (Kaley) Shuttleworth. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, England, and after their marriage took passage on a sailing vessel which, after a voyage of six weeks, reached American shores. They settled in Madison, Wisconsin, and the father, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, worked on the state capitol, then being erected. After two years there passed he removed to Crawford county, Wisconsin, and subsequently took up his abode in Fennimore, that state, where he turned his attention to merchandising, in which he was very successful. He was also one of the promoters of the railroad built from Woodman to Madison and afterward to Lancaster, he being the only man of his locality who advocated and worked for the road, acting as treasurer until it was sold to the Northwestern Railroad Company, putting forth earnest effort for eight years before he saw his hopes realized. He was associated with Pat Flynn in the building of the line and having faith in the project he gave extensive credit at his store to the construction gangs and thus in various ways he was the dominant factor in the building of the road. At first a narrow gauge line was constructed but later it was replaced by the standard gauge and the road was sold to the Northwestern system. In politics Mr. Shuttleworth was a republican, influential in the councils of his party and for years he held one or another office in the county. He died at Madison, Wisconsin, in February, 1904, and thus closed a life of great activity and usefulness. In his family were eight children: Job C., a railroad man living at Centralia, Illinois; Ella, the wife of D. B. Guthrie, of Osceola county, Iowa; Farrand K., an attorney of Madison, Wisconsin; William D., a lumber and grain merchant at Ocheyedan, Iowa; Fred P.; Craven, engaged in the commission business in Omaha, Nebraska; Luc D., an attorney of Avoca; and May, who is living with her sister in Sibley, Iowa.

Removing with his parents to Fennimore, Wisconsin, Fred P. Shuttleworth completed his education in the high school there. In 1886 he came to



Iowa, settling in Pottawattamie county, where for two years he worked as a farm hand by the month. He rented eighty acres of land in 1888 and later purchased the tract, his ownership thereof proving an added stimulus for renewed effort and labor. As he has prospered he has added to his possessions from time to time, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres in 1890. It was unbroken prairie on which he built and located. In 1893 he bought an adjoining tract of one hundred and sixty acres and in 1904 purchased one hundred and twenty acres on section 25, Valley township. Today he is the owner of four hundred and forty acres of land and is accounted one of the wealthy agriculturists of his adopted county. He has made many improvements on his property, has engaged in the raising of shorthorn cattle, and for years has been extensively engaged in feeding of cattle and hogs. His business interests have constantly grown in volume and importance and his labors, intelligently directed, have brought to him the very desirable measure of success which he is now enjoying.

On February 26, 1890, Mr. Shuttleworth was united in marriage to Miss Alice Frank, a daughter of John A. Frank, then of Lincoln township, Pottawattamie county, but now of Atlantic, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth have been born four children: Vernis K., born May 19, 1891; Lloyd D., born July 9, 1893; Parnell, born January 13, 1895; and Jessie May, born July 2, 1899. The parents are widely and favorably known and are much esteemed by many friends. Mr. Shuttleworth exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and has served as township trustee and member of the school board. His interest in matters of progressive citizenship is deep and sincere and Valley township numbers him among its worthy and prominent residents.

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#### OWEN J. McMANUS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Edineston, Otsego county, New York, August 29, 1871. He spent the first ten years of his life under the parental roof amid the beautiful rural scenes of his native county. Here he learned the lessons of industry and economy so well taught by his parents, who were pioneers of central New York. His parents had one paramount object in view—the education of their children—a family consisting of four boys, of which this is a sketch of the life of the youngest. So whatever sacrifices were necessary, they were made in summer, and winter found the boys enrolled in school. While all were compelled, by force of circumstances, to work on the farm in the summer time, each pursued his studies with equal diligence in the district school during the winter months.

At the early age of ten our subject left home to work by the month on a farm and continued to do so for a period of ten years. However, at the age of fourteen, he left the Empire state and settled in Blackhawk county, Iowa. After working on the farm during the summer of 1886 he attended the school in College district in Eagle township. Here he pursued his

studies with avidity. After working on the farm the following summer until September he entered Leander Clark (then Western) College, at Toledo, Iowa. Being able to stay during only the fall and winter terms, the spring of 1888 found him again on the farm, where he continued until the autumn, when he resumed his studies at Western College. At Christmas time, having passed the examination for a license to teach, he began his career as a teacher at Eagle Center, Blackhawk county, Iowa. He taught in several schools of Blackhawk county, and finally succeeded to the principalship of the Hudson public schools, which position he resigned to enter the Normal School at Cedar Falls in the autumn of 1892. After two years of study here he was graduated from the third year Latin course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Didactics. In the fall of 1894 he began his duties as principal of the Dows public schools, resigning at the close of the year to enter again upon his studies at the State Normal School. In June, 1893, he was graduated from the fourth year Latin course, receiving the degree of Master of Didactics. During his student life at Western College and at the Normal he took an active part in the social, literary and religious life of the school.

In the autumn of 1896, he began his duties as principal of the Neola public schools, a position he filled with satisfaction for a period of four and one-half years, resigning January 1, 1900, to enter upon his duties as county superintendent of schools of Pottawattamie county—a position to which he had been elected at the preceding election.

On July 25, 1900, he was married to Florence A. Baker, the youngest daughter of Frederick J. Baker, then a farmer living in Pottawattamie county, but for more than a quarter of a century a wool broker for A. T. Stewart, the predecessor of John Wanamaker, of New York city. Miss Baker had been for five years a very successful teacher in the schools of Iowa, since 1895, the year in which she was graduated from the Iowa State College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. As a result of this union four children have been born: Harold, Constance, Faith and Truth, three of whom are now living, Harold having died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. McManus make no effort to enter into the social life of the community, but their home, which is a model home, is open at all times to their friends, whom they number as far as their acquaintance extends.

As county superintendent of schools of Pottawattamie county, Mr. McManus was never satisfied with anything but the best for teachers and pupils. The schools under his supervision made great advancement. New buildings were erected, school sites were beautified, and the school equipment was improved, until the schools of Pottawattamie county were second to none in the state. In all of his work he was greatly aided by Mrs. McManus, who was able and disposed to enter into the spirit of the work in a way that compelled success. Mr. McManus held the office for seven years, having the honor of being thrice elected to the office to which no other republican has ever been re-elected in the history of the county.

For four years Mr. McManus was a member of the state board of educational examiners, having been endorsed by over ninety per cent of the

county superintendents and other educators of the state. While he thus served the state some important steps, looking toward a more rational method of examination and certification of teachers, were taken by that body, and Mr. McManus made a record there that received the approval of that exacting body of people—the teachers of the public schools of Iowa.

Having closed his work as county superintendent of schools January 1, 1907, Mr. McManus opened an office in Council Bluffs, where he could continue his law reading. He is now prosecuting his law studies under the direction of Judge Joseph R. Reed, one of the editors of this work and a distinguished member of the Iowa bar. While thus engaged in completing his law studies Mr. McManus is giving some attention to the real-estate business, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. McManus in addition to his regular duties finds time for discussing public questions through the press and from the platform, and as a citizen stands for the best things in his community. He is active, energetic and public spirited. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason; religiously he is a member of the Baptist church.

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#### FRANK A. FOX.

The care and watchfulness necessary to the successful conduct of a business, the enterprise and energy which promote progress, are all numbered among the strong characteristics of Frank A. Fox, who is now filling the responsible position of manager for the George A. Hoagland lumber business at Council Bluffs. He was born in Constableville, New York, July 25, 1861, and when eight years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Kirkwood, Illinois. Eighteen months later the family went to Corning, Iowa, where the father and mother are still living. The former, Dennis Fox, was born in Ireland, in 1830, and came to the United States with his parents in 1834. He was married in New York to Miss Elizabeth Claflin and unto them were born eight children, of whom five are yet living: George M.; Charles A.; Teresa M., the wife of Lawrence Casey; Frank A.; and Anna J., the wife of James L. Thompson.

Frank A. Fox, the fourth in order of birth, accompanying his parents on their various removals, remained at the family home in Corning until 1883 and during that time acquired a good public school education. In 1881 he left school and began work in a grocery store. In 1883 he removed to Council Bluffs, being then a young man of twenty-two years, and here he entered the employ of F. W. Spetman & Company, general merchants, with whom he continued until the 1st of January, 1887. Having in the meantime saved his earnings, he invested his capital in a grocery business, becoming the senior partner of the firm of Fox & Galvin. This was continued until July, 1888, when Mr. Fox sold out and in 1889 entered the employ of George Bebbington, a lumber merchant, with whom he continued until May, 1890, when Mr. Bebbington sold out to George A. Hoagland, with whom Mr. Fox has since continued. He has gradually worked his



way upward in the business world until he is now filling the responsible position of manager of the business.

On the 30th of November, 1889, in Council Bluffs, Mr. Fox was married to Miss Wilhelmina C. Spetman, a daughter of H. H. Spetman. He belongs to the Elks lodge and in his political faith is a democrat. Throughout almost the entire period of his manhood he has lived in Council Bluffs and his business record is well known to his fellow citizens as one which has at all times been creditable.

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### JOHN H. C. STUHR.

John H. C. Stuhr, who is now living a retired life in the little city of Minden, was for years a prominent business man and farmer of Pottawattamie county, and is numbered among its old settlers, having for a third of a century lived within its borders. He was born in the town of Preetz, Holstein, Germany, near Kiel, February 27, 1841, and was there reared to the age of sixteen years, when, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world, he emigrated to America in 1857, taking passage on a ship at Hamburg, which was seven weeks and four days in completing the voyage, during which time two severe storms occurred. He landed safely, however, in New York in May, and thence proceeded by way of the lakes and by rail to Davenport, Iowa.

For a time Mr. Stuhr engaged in working on the farm near Davenport and also in teaming. At the outbreak of the Civil war he became deeply interested in the events which were shaping national history, and in September, 1861, offered his services to the government. He continued at the front until 1866, serving in the Twelfth and in the Fifteenth Missouri Regiments of Infantry. In both he was a member of Company I. With the former he served for three years and was then transferred to the Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, when he veteranized, continuing at the front then until after the close of hostilities. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, Georgia. At the last place the command lost very heavily, many being killed or wounded. He was also on active duty in the Atlanta campaign, aided in the capture of Jonesboro and proceeded with Sherman as far as Savannah. With his command he was then sent on the Carolina campaign, afterward to New York and later to Nashville. When hostilities had ceased the regiment was ordered to Texas, where they were on guard duty until sent later to the north. Mr. Stuhr was honorably discharged at St. Louis in 1866, and with a most creditable military record returned to Davenport, where he engaged in teaming.

It was on the 6th of October of that year that Mr. Stuhr was married in Davenport to Miss Eva Ahron, a native of Germany, in which country she was reared. Following their marriage Mr. Stuhr rented a tract of land in Scott county, which he cultivated for eight years, and in 1874 he came to





MR. AND MRS. J. H. C. SMITH.



Pottawattamie county, purchasing land near Shelby. The tract was wild and unimproved, but in the course of years he opened up and developed a good farm of two hundred and five acres. After living there for some time he turned the place over to the care of his son, who is still operating it. Coming to Minden, Mr. Stuhr engaged in the grain trade for seventeen or eighteen years. He took up his abode in the town in the fall of 1893. In 1892 he had purchased an eighty-acre farm near the town, which he greatly improved, adding to it many substantial buildings. This farm he sold in 1904 for one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre and he sold the old home place for one hundred and ten dollars per acre. In Minden he has erected a number of residences, thus adding to the material improvement and development of the town. His own home is a fine pressed brick dwelling, commodious and attractive in style of architecture. He has here ten acres of land, for which he paid one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. He has helped to improve and make the county what it is today and his labors have been especially beneficial to the town of Minden. In all that he undertakes he is practical, following methods that lead to substantial results.

In 1882 Mr. Stuhr was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who had for fifteen years been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. She died on the old homestead farm, her death being deeply regretted by many friends, as well as her immediate family. There were eight children of this marriage; William, who now owns and cultivates the old home place; Emma, the wife of William Martins; Mary; Clara, the wife of William Schultz, of Davenport; Katie, the wife of Charles Lantz, railroad agent and telegraph operator at Durant, Iowa; Tillie, the wife of Harry Jens, a farmer of Pottawattamie county; Dora, the wife of Otto Soukop, a farmer of this county; and Anna, the wife of Herman Ball, of Minden. In 1883 Mr. Stuhr was married in Pleasant township to Miss Abel Lienaun, also a native of Germany. There are four children by this marriage: Amel W., John C., Olga and Alma.

Mr. Stuhr cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, when a member of the army, and has supported each presidential nominee at the head of the republican ticket. While in Pleasant township he served as assessor for six consecutive years. He has been identified with the schools as a member of the school board for a long period and also as its president, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. Moreover, he has served as a delegate to county conventions and has been township trustee. In every position that he has been called upon to fill he has proven himself a faithful officer and one most loyal to the best interests of the community. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Shelby and to the encampment, and in the lodge has filled all of the chairs and is a past grand, while he has served as delegate to the grand lodge at Sioux City. He is also a member of the Grand Army post at Shelby and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war who fought for the old flag and the Union. Since coming to America he had made a splendid record as a business man, winning success by industry and perseverance, carefully placing his earn-

ings in real estate, which is the safest of all investments. He is now the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of land near Missouri Valley, Harrison county, Iowa, of which his son-in-law is cultivating two hundred and forty acres, and while winning success in a material way he has also gained an honored name in the land of his adoption and is regarded as one of the public-spirited and worthy citizens of Pottawattamie county.

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### FRANK R. CHILDREN.

Frank R. Children, manager of the Children's Sons Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, is a prominent representative of industrial circles in Council Bluffs, his intense and well directed activity gaining for him a creditable position in the business world. He was born in Dunleith, now East Dubuque, Illinois, in 1868, and is of English lineage. His paternal grandfather, Robert Children, was born in England and came to America in 1846, his last days being spent in Dunleith, Illinois. Throughout the greater part of his active business life in this country he was identified with farming and he also appeared at different times on the lecture platform.

Edwin Children, father of our subject, was born in England on Christmas day of 1830 and was brought to America by his parents in 1846, the family home being established in Michigan. Five years later he went to southern Wisconsin, where he remained until 1852, when he crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast and the business opportunities which were thereby opened up. He continued for four years in that section of the country, working at his trade of blacksmithing at French Camp, about thirty miles from San Francisco. In 1856 he returned by way of the isthmus and settled on a farm near Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1867. Removing in that year to Dunleith, Illinois, he began the manufacture of corn cultivators and in 1892 he came to Council Bluffs, continuing his residence here until he was called to his final home on the 13th of June, 1900. In Lancaster, Wisconsin, he married Miss Sarah Carter, who was born in Sussex, England, May 29, 1840, and came to the United States with her parents in 1850. Of the children born to Edwin Children and wife five are yet living: Laura A., Nina A., Frank R., Fay B. and William C. While living in East Dubuque or Dunleith the father served for several terms as alderman and was there recognized as a citizen of genuine personal worth, opposed to misrule in public affairs and standing for all that is just and right in every relation of life. Both he and his wife held membership in the Swedenborgian church.

Frank R. Children spent the greater part of his youth in his native city and acquired his education in its public schools, which he attended to the age of fifteen years, when he put aside his text-books and entered his father's factory. There he became familiar with the business of manufactur-



ing corn cultivators and in September, 1892, the factory was removed to Council Bluffs, so that he became a resident of this city. Here the business was incorporated in August, 1900, under the name of E. Children & Sons, of which Frank R. Children became president and so continued until the fall of 1906, when William C. Children was chosen president and Frank R. Children manager, while E. G. Anderson continued as secretary. When the factory was removed to Council Bluffs the business was carried on under the name of E. Children & Sons, which was also the first incorporated name, but in August, 1904, the present style was assumed. It is true that Frank R. Children entered upon a business already established but in enlarging and extending this in scope many a man of less resolute spirit would have failed. He is a man of broad outlook and keen discrimination and has displayed marked ability in the management of the business, which is now a successful productive industry of Council Bluffs. He belongs to the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and is well known socially, having many warm friends in his adopted city.

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### FRITZ BERNHARDI.

Fritz Bernhardt, owning and conducting the barber shop in the Grand Hotel in Council Bluffs, was born in Cassel, Germany, on the 11th of October, 1844, his parents being George and Marie (Crell) Bernhardt, who were likewise natives of Cassel, the former born in March, 1802, and the latter in 1811. The father was a shoemaker by trade and died in his native land in 1872, while his wife passed away in the same country in 1875.

Their son, Fritz Bernhardt, was a pupil in the common schools of Germany between the ages of six and fourteen years. He was then apprenticed to learn the trade of barber and worked for four years in this way without receiving compensation for his services. He was then granted a diploma, issued by the civil authorities of his native town, permitting him to practice his profession and still has this document in his possession. In 1865 he went to Hamburg, Germany, to follow his chosen calling, walking across the country with his pack of clothes in one hand and a cane in the other. He also carried with him a pipe of large dimensions, without which the son of Germany never feels at home. Mr. Bernhardt remained in Hamburg for a year, and two weeks after his arrival there he met Johanna Wollburg, whom he afterward made his wife. Upon his return to Cassel he entered the army and served for three years in the war between Prussia and Austria. He then returned to Hamburg after his discharge from military service in 1868. It was in 1869 that he married and in the same year he engaged in the barber business on his own account, continuing therein for a year. In 1870 he again enlisted in the army and saw active service in the war between France and Prussia for eleven months, when he was honorably discharged, having in the meantime been promoted from private to the rank of corporal.

While Mr. Bernhardt was at the front his business was destroyed and he was left without anything to work with save his honest hands and good tools. He again opened up a shop in Hamburg but after a short time he disposed of his business there and entered the employ of the Hamburg Steamship Company as barber and doctor's assistant. For eight years he remained with that company, crossing the Atlantic eighty-five times. On one of these trips he met the late George Keeline, Sr., of Council Bluffs, who was suffering from carbuncles on his back. Mr. Bernhardt treated him and upon inquiry concerning his nativity Mr. Keeline learned that our subject was a fellow countryman. A warm friendship sprang up between them and it was through the influence of Mr. Keeline that Mr. Bernhardt came to Council Bluffs, being offered unlimited assistance by Mr. Keeline if he would engage in business in this city. Accordingly, in 1879, he decided to come to America, locating first, however, at Long Branch, where he remained for only a short time. On the 4th of October, 1879, with his wife, whom he had married December 18, 1869, he came to Council Bluffs and has here since conducted a barber shop.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bernhardt have been born the following named: Bertha, born in Hamburg, Germany, is the wife of John Hinkle, a linotype operator, who is employed in the office of the Daily Nonpareil of Council Bluffs. They have four children, Gertrude, Madge, Dorothy and Fritz. Mary, born in Hamburg, became the wife of Ephraim Strong in 1901. Mr. Strong operates a machine repair business in Omaha but lives in this city and unto him and his wife has been born one child, Donald. Robert, born in Hamburg, was married in 1901 to Mrs. Elizabeth Tanner, née Watt, and they have two children, Bernice G. and Ethel. Mrs. Tanner had two children of first marriage, Cecil and Margaret Tanner. They live in Council Bluffs, where Robert is employed in his father's shop. Fredericka, born in Hamburg, was married in 1901 to Walter Ellis, who is employed by the Kimball Elevator Manufacturing Company of this city, and they have one child, Margaretta. Mary and Fredericka were married at the same time and place. Helena, born in Hamburg, was married in March, 1902, to Theodore Rosch, a plumber, and they have two children, Eldred and a baby. George William, born in Council Bluffs, was married December 24, 1905, to Hattie Huntington, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Huntington, and they have one child. George W. Bernhardt holds a responsible position as bookkeeper in the Commercial National Bank. Oscar is employed as a barber in his father's shop. Rosalinda lives with her parents.

Mr. Bernhardt owns and conducts the barber shop in the Grand Hotel, having one of the best equipped tonsorial parlors of the city. It has five chairs and secures a very liberal and gratifying patronage. He also owns his beautiful home at No. 217 South First street, where he has lived for twenty-six years. He took out his final naturalization papers in 1884 and he is an ardent supporter of the republican party, with which he has been allied since casting his first presidential ballot for James G. Blaine. He belongs to the Elk lodge, to the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum, the

sons of Hermann and the Reform church. His life has been one of business activity and whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the merited reward of his own labor.

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### HENRY H. ROCK.

Henry H. Rock, identified with agricultural interests in Pleasant township, where his birth occurred on the 23d of January, 1880, is a son of William V. Rock, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. Throughout his entire life he has been identified with agricultural interests, for he was reared upon the home farm, and since attaining manhood has engaged in the tilling of the soil. In his boyhood and youth he was a pupil in the district schools, where he acquired a fair English education, and at the age of twenty-one years he started out in life on his own account, working for one year as a farm hand.

Mr. Rock made preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage on the 28th of August, 1901, to Miss Reka Russmann, of this township, and in the following spring the young couple located on a farm which has since been their place of residence. It is owned by Mr. Rock's father and is a well developed property. Mr. Rock is a successful agriculturist, and in addition to tilling the soil, in the production of crops best adapted to the climate, gives considerable attention to the raising of shorthorn cattle, and this branch of his business adds materially to his income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rock have been born three children, Pearl, Esther and Lawrence. The parents are well known socially and have the warm regard of many friends, who esteem them for their excellent traits of character. Mr. Rock belongs to Avoca lodge, No. 120, I. O. O. F., and to Avoca camp of the Modern Woodmen. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church, to which his wife also belongs. He is regarded as one of the representative young farmers of Pleasant township, and, possessing strong traits of character, it is not difficult to predict for him a successful future. He belongs to one of the old and prominent families of this section of the state and his own record is one which reflects credit upon an untarnished family name.

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### FREDERICK WILLIAM HABICHT.

The time has long since passed when it is considered that it requires little mental effort to engage in farming. Today the farmer is as well trained for his work as is the representative of commercial or professional life. Agriculture has been reduced to a science, and experiment and investigation have brought to men a knowledge not only of the qualities of the



soil and the elements which are needed for different kinds of plant life, but also a knowledge of even the chemical processes which are undergone as the plant takes up its nourishment from the ground and converts it into the leaf and to the grain. Regarded as one of the most scientific farmers of Pottawattamie county, Frederick William Habicht stands today as a prominent representative of agricultural life here. He is also well known as a breeder of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, Poland China hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens, his opinions being regarded as authority on each of these.

Mr. Habicht is a native of Kreis, Lauterbach, Germany, born on the 1st of June, 1866, and is a representative of the family which for generations has been noted for the strong intellectuality of its members in the section of the fatherland in which they have resided for almost two centuries. Father and son through various generations have preached in the church at Steinbach, Hohenbach, Germany. After a service of about fifty years in the pulpit at that place, Rev. Ernest Habicht, the grandfather of our subject, when about to retire from active work of the ministry, was asked by Kurfeurst, the ruler of that section of Germany in which he resided, to preach his last sermon from the text which the official should furnish. Rev. Habicht promised on the condition that he should have the subject some two or three weeks prior to the time designated for the delivery of the sermon that he might prepare an address worthy so important an occasion. The days passed and no word came. He entered the pulpit therefore without prior preparation and after the singing of the hymn a knock was heard at the chancel door and a folded paper was handed him. Opening it and looking upon each side, he found it blank. Holding the paper up before the audience he said: "Here is nothing," and turning the paper over added, "There is nothing. Out of nothing God made the world. This shall be my text." He delivered then a powerful sermon, which caused the ruler to double his pension.

Ans Ernest Habicht, father of our subject, studied for the ministry but failed to pass the required and exceptionally rigid examination. He felt heart broken over his failure to wear the ecclesiastical mantle of his forefathers but turned his attention to other duties. At the usual age he entered the military service of his country and through the influence of the Habicht family was later detailed on special duty to guard the estates of a nobleman, and following his marriage was placed in charge of these estates. In 1875 he followed his son Frederick William to this country, where he spent his remaining days, being eventually laid to rest in the cemetery at Avoca. In early manhood he had wedded Wilhelmina Thiel, and unto them were born eleven children, of whom three are yet living: Helen, now the wife of Charles Uhden, of Spokane, Washington; August, who for fifty-nine years was with the Cereal Mill Company at Akron, Ohio, and is now living retired in that city; and Frederick William, of Avoca.

The last named was reared in his native country, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1874 he came to the United States, landing at Castle Garden on the 12th of September of that year, with only three



cents in his pocket. His passage had been paid to Avoca, Iowa, and on his arrival in New York city he traded his pocketbook for food to sustain him on his journey west. Soon after reaching his destination he secured a position with John Acker, a hardware merchant, in whose employ he remained for six months, and then being given a recommendation by Mr. Acker he went to Council Bluffs, where he secured a position with P. C. De Vol, a wholesale and retail hardware merchant, in whose employ he continued for a year. He next went to Akron, Ohio, where for one year he was in a hardware store, after which he secured a position in the Cascade House, then the leading hotel of that place. He was thus employed until 1867, when he returned to Iowa. For a few months thereafter Mr. Habicht was engaged in farm work and later he opened a blacksmith shop in Avoca. He secured a liberal patronage as a blacksmith but the coal gas caused the failure of his health and led him to seek employment of a different character.

On the 22d of February, 1882, Mr. Habicht was married to Miss Bertha Klindt, of Avoca, who was born in Davenport, Iowa. Her father, Peter Klindt, came to the United States from Germany with his parents when a lad of eight years. After his marriage Mr. Habicht turned his attention to farming, and for six years engaged in the cultivation of rented land. During that period he carefully saved his earnings, and in 1880 he purchased the old Pattel farm four miles south of Avoca, in Valley township, comprising two hundred and ten acres of land. This he successfully operated until 1902, when he sold that farm and removed to the vicinity of Avoca in order to give his children the advantages of better educational facilities afforded by the town. His place was about a mile northeast of Avoca and here he settled after entering upon an understanding with the school board that his children should be admitted to the town schools. His farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, known as The Cedars Farm, is one of the finest farms in the state of Iowa. His scientific methods of farming were recognized by the secretary of agriculture of the United States, who in 1905 sent him twenty-five pecks of winter wheat with instructions concerning the preparation of the soil and the sowing of the seed. The instructions which he received, however, did not coincide with his views and after several letters had passed between him and the agricultural department relative to this, he was advised to act upon his own judgment. As a consequence he was the first man to harvest a crop of wheat, yielding forty-three and three-tenths bushels to the acre in Pottawattamie county. He was one of the most progressive, as well as one of the best known farmers of the county, and his opinions are largely regarded as authority in agricultural circles. In addition to cultivating the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, he is extensively engaged in breeding registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, Poland China hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens, and is prominently known in connection with the live-stock interests of this part of the state. He is now a member of the Poland China Hog Association and the Aberdeen Angus Cattle Association. He is likewise a stockholder in the Pottawattamie County Fair Association and of the Pottawattamie Stock Pavilion.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Habicht have been born nine children, eight of whom are yet living: Otto, a railroad fireman; Gretchen, the wife of George Greves, of Manning, Iowa; Bertha and Helen, who are graduates of the Avoca high school; Minnie, Martha, Emma and Carl, all yet at home. The parents are members of the Lutheran church at Avoca, Mr. Habicht being one of its organizers. He was the first man to enroll his name as a member, was the first deacon of the church and is now serving as its collector. In its development and growth he is deeply interested and his labors have contributed much to its progress as well as to its support. In politics he is independent. For two terms he has served as school director and is a stalwart champion of practical and progressive methods of education. He belongs to Avoca lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the offices and he likewise affiliates with Avoca camp, No. 65, M. W. A. He came to this country empty-handed and through his unfaltering industry and perseverance and good management, combined with unabating business integrity, he has become one of the prosperous agriculturists of the county, deserving much credit for what he has accomplished. Such a record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished by personal effort, and in his work, too, he is demonstrating the fact that intellectuality is as valuable an asset in agricultural life as in any other department of activity, the scientific methods of farming which he is following proving most valuable.

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### BENJAMIN T. STEVENSON.

Benjamin T. Stevenson in his farming interests makes a specialty of the raising of full blooded Galloway cattle, owning some of the best bred cattle in the state. His herd is indeed a fine one and he has done much to improve the grade of cattle produced in Pottawattamie county. In all of his business interests he is alert and determined, showing an aptitude for successful management.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Stevenson was born in Greene county, on the 27th of December, 1852, being the eldest in a family of four children, whose parents were William and Emma Stevenson. The father was born in Ohio and the mother in Jamestown, New York. At an early day they arrived in Iowa, settling in Pottawattamie county among its pioneer residents, the father purchasing land where the village of Hancock now stands. He was identified with the early agricultural development of this part of the state and continued to make his home in the county until called to his final rest at the venerable age of eighty-five years. The mother is still living in the village of Hancock. Their children in addition to Benjamin T. Stevenson are: William R. and Ada, who are residents of Hancock; and J. F., living in Valley township.

Benjamin T. Stevenson accompanied his parents on their removal to Pottawattamie county in his early boyhood and was here reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life. In his youth he assisted in the labors



B. T. STEVENSON AND FAMILY.





of the home farm and when he attained his majority he began working in the brickyard of Joseph True at Avoca, where he continued for one year. On the expiration of that period he went to Sacramento, California, where he was employed for three years, returning to Pottawattamie county at the end of that time. Here he purchased forty acres of land near Hancock and carried on general agricultural pursuits for three years. He built the first store building in the village of Hancock, opened a stock of goods and carried on general merchandising for a year. On selling out he took another trip to the west and spent one year in Colorado, after which he returned to Pottawattamie county.

It was at this time that Mr. Stevenson was married to Miss Elizabeth Powell, who was born near Belvidere, Illinois, in 1860, and is a daughter of I. H. and Sarah Powell, who were born in the Empire state and are now deceased. Their family numbered ten children. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson began their domestic life upon the farm which is yet their home. Here Mr. Stevenson owns two hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land located on sections 22 and 26, Valley township, and in addition to tilling the soil he is engaged quite extensively in raising full blooded Gallo-way cattle, his fine herd being one of the attractive features of his farm. Everything about his place is indicative of careful supervision and progressive methods and his work is conducted along profitable lines.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been born six children, of whom four are yet living: William D., who is at home; Kitty, the wife of Thomas Bell, of Valley township; and Cornelius and Emma, at home. Mr. Stevenson votes with the democracy and has served as school director for four terms, believing firmly in the cause of public education and doing all in his power to promote the interests of the schools of his locality. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Oakland, in which he has filled all of the chairs and is also a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Hancock, which has been organized for twenty-seven years and has lost only one member during that time—a most remarkable record. In his business life, in his fraternal relations and in the circles of friendship Mr. Stevenson is highly esteemed as one who is always loyal to high principles and manly conduct.

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#### ORSON W. GRAHAM.

Orson W. Graham, who for many years owned and controlled one of the good productive industries of Council Bluffs, being engaged in the operation of a planing mill, made an excellent record in business circles, his diligence and industry proving the motive power in his success. He was born in Italy, Yates county, New York, on the 4th of August, 1850. The family is of Scotch lineage and the name was originally spelled Graeme. Orson Graham, the grandfather of our subject, however, was a native of New England, while the father, Lewis B. Graham, was born after the removal of his parents to the Empire state, his birth occurring in Italy, New York, in 1815. During the years of his early manhood he followed farm-

ing, continuing active in that pursuit until 1865, when he was elected clerk of Yates county. He was afterward prominent in politics and established a real-estate and insurance business in Penn Yan, in which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902. He was married three times and his second wife, the mother of our subject, was Pamela S. Green. They became the parents of three children, of whom Orson W. is the eldest, the others being Lucretia O., now the wife of Frank Wagener, of Pueblo, Colorado; and Mrs. Theodosia T. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio. Lewis B. Graham was a soldier in the Civil war.

Orson W. Graham was reared in New York to the age of twenty years, the family, however, removing from Italy to Penn Yan when he was five or six years of age. During the winter months he attended school and about 1870 removed westward to Moline, Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in the east. He spent two years at that place and then went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he lived for a year. On the expiration of that period he returned to Penn Yan, New York, where he continued for a year and afterward went to Clinton, Iowa, where he spent two or three years as a carpenter. In 1877 he arrived in Pottawattamie county and, settling on a farm in Washington township, gave his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits for twelve years. In 1889 he came to Council Bluffs, where he followed carpentering for two years, and in 1891 he established a planing mill, which he operated successfully for sixteen years or until February, 1907. He then leased the plant, after having been closely and successfully associated with the productive industries of the city for a long period.

In 1874, Mr. Graham was married in Hampton, Illinois, to Miss Charlotte A. Wells, and they have one daughter and one son: Mary B., now the wife of James Butler; and Robert E. Graham, twenty-seven years of age. Mr. Graham belongs to the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a republican where state and national questions are involved. He served as alderman-at-large in Council Bluffs for two years and has ever been deeply interested in community affairs as a public-spirited citizen who labors effectively and earnestly for the general good. His name is associated with progress in business and public life.

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### JOSHUA H. SPALTI.

Joshua H. Spalti needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for the name of Spalti has long figured conspicuously and honorably in connection with the business history of Oakland. The subject of this review was born in Marion county, Iowa, in 1858, and is the eldest son of Henry Spalti, who is now living in Pleasantville, Iowa, at the age of eighty-three years. Further mention of the father is made in connection with the sketch of Henry H. Spalti on another page of this work.

Upon the home farm Joshua H. Spalti spent the days of his boyhood and youth and attended the country schools but when only ten years of age entered his father's store at Pleasantville, where he was employed until 1883. In that year he joined his brothers, Henry H. and John H., in the establishment of a mercantile business at Bevington, Iowa, and in the spring of 1887 the firm removed to Oakland, where they opened a large store. Success attended them in this venture and they carried on the business with increasing prosperity for a number of years. At length they established the Spalti Brothers Bank and carried on the store and bank for some time, when they decided to divide their interests and Joshua H. Spalti took as his share the stock of merchandise and the business block which he now occupies on the west side of Main street. The original dimensions of the store were forty-three by ninety-five feet but three additions have been made in the past three years and the floor space now covers an area of one-third of an acre. The building is of modern steel and iron front, two stories in height and is an ornament to the town. It was erected in 1890 and the growth of the trade has demanded its enlargement. Mr. Spalti conducts a complete department store and no other commercial enterprise of Pottawattamie county covers as large a space. He carries a stock valued at about sixty-five thousand dollars and also has large real-estate interests in Pottawattamie and Marion counties to the extent of sixty thousand dollars.

In 1880 Mr. Spalti was married to Miss Julia E. Conn, who was born in Warren county, Iowa, in 1859, and is a daughter of John T. and Ellen Conn, the former a farmer by occupation. They have five children: Warren C., who is a member of the firm of Joshua H. Spalti & Son; Ida C., the wife of Peter G. Green, who is in the employ of her father; Earl E., also in the store; Etta C., attending school; and Mona completes the family, Mrs. Spalti is a member of the Christian church and she presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home.

Mr. Spalti belongs to the Odd Fellows society, the Masonic fraternity and the Woodmen. He votes with the republican party and is interested in progressive citizenship as well as the extensive business affairs which make him a foremost citizen of Oakland. He has developed a remarkable business for a town the size of Oakland and in fact such an enterprise would be a credit to any city of the Union. Industry that never flags, energy that is unabating and ready discernment in intricate business situations are the strong elements of his success.

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### JOHN B. ATKINS.

John B. Atkins, deceased, was one of the wealthy and prominent pioneer citizens of Council Bluffs who for many years was engaged in the drug business, his trade developing proportionate to the growth and upbuilding of the city. He also held many offices here and his public services, as well as his business life, entitled him to the position of prominence which was universally ac-



corded him. The year 1858 witnessed his arrival in Council Bluffs—a young man of twenty-three years. He was a native of New York, born May 29, 1835, his parents being Lewis and Margaret Atkins, who were likewise natives of the Empire state. The son was only about a year old when the parents removed to Mount Clemens, Michigan. The father was a shoemaker in early life and following his removal to the middle west he engaged both in shoemaking and farming, carrying on the dual pursuits throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife died at Mount Clemens.

It was in the common schools of that city that John B. Atkins acquired his early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in a college at Detroit from which he was graduated. He afterward attended the College of Pharmacy in Detroit and likewise completed a course in that institution. He then returned to Mount Clemens, where he engaged as a clerk in a drug store until he came to Council Bluffs. The period of his first residence here, however, was of short duration. He continued to travel farther westward, spending a short time in Salt Lake City, after which he again came to Council Bluffs, where he accepted a clerkship in a drug store. Again, however, he went to the west, locating in Denver, Colorado.

It was in that city that Mr. Atkins was married on the 20th of October, 1859, the lady of his choice being Miss Lydia B. Allen, while theirs was the first marriage performed in that city. Mrs. Atkins is a representative of an old and very prominent family of Council Bluffs, her parents being Colonel Henry and Susan B. (Benner) Allen, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In the year 1854 the father came to Iowa, settling at Chariton, where for three years he was government surveyor, in which position he surveyed all of the land near Sioux City. He was then sent to Council Bluffs and also filled the position of government surveyor here, but on account of hard work was obliged to give up the position. Soon after he was appointed postmaster and held the office here for two and one half years. In 1858 he went west on account of ill health and settled in Denver, Colorado, where he remained until 1861, in which year he proceeded southward to New Mexico. He remained there for a short time, going afterward to Los Angeles, California, where he made his home until his death. Mrs. Allen still survives and is residing with a daughter in Idaho, being now eighty-five years of age.

After his marriage Mr. Atkins remained in Denver until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he went to New Mexico and there enlisted in the service of his country, being under the command of Colonel Kit Carson and General Canby. He remained with the Union troops throughout the war, being in many battles of importance but was never injured, and when hostilities had ceased he was honorably discharged. After the war he crossed the plains to Idaho City, Idaho, where he was engaged in the drug business for three years, and on the expiration of that time he went to Salem, Oregon, where he conducted a drug store for two years. He and his family then proceeded by steamer to New York city, after which they returned to Council Bluffs. Here Mr. Atkins established business, opening a drug store on Broadway, and throughout his remaining days he engaged in the conduct



of this store. He had a well appointed establishment, carrying a large and carefully selected line of goods, and as the years passed by he gained a measure of success which made him one of the wealthy and substantial residents of Pottawattamie county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Atkins were born a daughter and a son: Mary, who died in Council Bluffs in 1883, was the wife of Dr. Thomas B. Lacey, Sr., who was one of the prominent physicians of the city but is also now deceased. Henry C., the son, has always made his home with his mother. Mrs. Atkins' grandson, Dr. Thomas B. Lacey, Jr., is also a well known and capable physician and makes his home with his grandmother. Further mention of him will be found on another page of this volume.

Mr. Atkins continued in the drug business until 1903, when his health became poor and he again went west hoping to be benefited by the change of climate. He located in Los Angeles and there resided until his death, which occurred on the 5th of December, 1903. His remains, however, were brought back to Council Bluffs for interment. At the time of his demise he was one of the most prominent and honored members of the Masonic fraternity in the state and was serving as grand treasurer for Iowa, which office he filled for nine years. He was also a valued representative of Abraham Lincoln post, No. 29, G. A. R., and thus kept up close relations with his old army comrades. For several years he was a member of the city council and also served on the school board for several years, acting as its president for four years. His political support was given to the republican party for a long period, but he afterward became a champion of the democracy. He was a man ever faithful to his honest convictions and never faltered in his allegiance to a cause that he believed to be right. The same loyalty which he manifested on the field of battle characterized his entire life work. In his business he was ever watchful of opportunities and of all indications that pointed toward success, and his energy and determination constituted the foundation upon which he builded his prosperity.

Mrs. Atkins is a member of the Episcopal church. She owns and occupies a fine residence at No. 540 Sixth avenue, which has been the Atkins home for over thirty-five years, and there she is living with her son and her grandson, Dr. Lacey. She is very well known in Council Bluffs, belonging to one of the oldest families and is prominent in social circles.

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#### N. H. LEWIS.

Among the native sons of Pottawattamie county who have gained a creditable name in business circles is numbered N. H. Lewis, who was born in Council Bluffs on the 5th of June, 1860. His parents were J. B. and Amanda J. Lewis, natives of Kentucky and of Illinois respectively. The father was a harness maker by trade and came to Council Bluffs in 1853, only about five years after the admission of the state into the Union. The city was then a frontier town, in which he established a harness business, con-

tinuing his operations in that line up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1904. His widow still survives and now makes her home with her son, who is her only living child.

In early boyhood N. H. Lewis was sent to the public schools, where he acquired a good English education, as he passed from one grade to another. In early life he learned the trade of harness and saddle making with his father and they continued in business together until the father retired at the Bluffs. Mr. Lewis of this review then established a business of his own at Marne, Iowa, where he continued for six years. On the expiration of that period he came to Walnut in 1887, established a harness store and has since carried on the business at this place. He has been very successful in his mercantile operations and his enterprise and diligence well entitle him to the measure of prosperity which he is now enjoying.

In 1885 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Gill, who was born in Lewis, Cass county, Iowa, in 1860, a daughter of Mason C. and Mary Gill, whose family numbered eight children. Both parents are still living, the father having reached the venerable age of ninety years, while the mother has attained the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born three children: Frances E., a graduate of Drake University and now engaged in teaching school; and Vera and Fred W., both at home.

Mr. Lewis exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is recognized as one of its local leaders. He is now a member of the school board and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He is also serving as one of the aldermen of the town of Walnut and exercises his official prerogatives in support of all that promises to prove of benefit to the community. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 327, in which he has filled all of the chairs. His mother was one of the pioneer members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Council Bluffs and now has her membership in the church at Walnut. The family is an old and prominent one in the county, the name of Lewis having figured in connection with the harness trade for more than a half century, and at all times the name has stood as a synonym for commercial integrity and progress.

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### DRURY F. DRYDEN.

Drury F. Dryden, although now living a retired life in Council Bluffs, was for many years actively connected with the agricultural interests of this section of the state, having been a resident of Pottawattamie county since 1869. In the early days of his arrival the wild game was plentiful, including deer and various kinds of wild fowls. All this was in sharp contrast to his environments and home life in the older east. He is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where his birth occurred May 12, 1842. His father, Cyrus P. Dryden, was born in Massachusetts and removed to Cleveland at

an early period in the development of that city, purchasing a home near the town, while his time and energies were devoted to the conduct of the manufacturing business there. Both he and his wife spent their remaining days near Cleveland, and Mrs. Dryden died recently.

Drury F. Dryden acquired an education in the public schools of Cleveland and Baldwin University and remained at home through the period of his boyhood and youth, assisting his father in the carding mill and chair factory, when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom. He continued with his father until after the outbreak of the Civil war, being among the first, however, to enlist in response to the country's call. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away before he offered his aid in defense of the Union, enlisting in April, 1861, for three months. After serving for a time he returned home and found that two more companies in Cleveland were being organized for active field service. Mr. Dryden then re-enlisted for three years as a member of the Nineteenth Ohio Light Artillery and served throughout the war, participating in many of the most important engagements, including the siege of Atlanta and the battle of Nashville. He was altogether in more than one hundred battles and was under fire in and around Atlanta for one hundred and five days. He never faltered in the performance of any duty whether on the lonely picket line or on the firing line, but ever loyally followed the old flag until he received an honorable discharge after the close of the war, on the 27th of July, 1865.

When the country no longer needed his services Mr. Dryden returned to the old home in Cleveland and there began business on his own account by opening a stone quarry. He continued to engage in getting out stone and sending it to the market for several years, but thinking that still broader business opportunities might open before him in the west he turned his face toward the setting sun, making his way direct to Kansas. He then located in the vicinity of Salina but did not like the country and only remained for a short period, after which he came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he has since made his home.

In the meantime Mr. Dryden was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Gertrude Goss, a native of that state, and a daughter of Charles H. Goss, who was a clerk in the Ohio State Prison there during the greater part of his life. He died in Columbus, in 1863, after which Mrs. Goss came west and for a short period remained in Council Bluffs, after which she went to live with her son in Omaha, where her last days were passed.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Dryden in this county in 1859 he purchased a small farm in Hardin township, and turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, but he soon found that stock-raising was a more profitable business and gave the greater part of his attention to the raising and feeding of stock. In this he was very successful, annually making large shipments to the city markets and finding a ready sale for his stock there. As his financial resources increased he kept buying land and adding to his farm until he owned three hundred and seventy acres on sections 23, 14 and 24, in Hardin township, known as farm No. 7542. He still owns this prop-



erty, which is one of the most valuable farms in the county, and he resided thereon for over thirty-five years, engaging to some extent in general farming but mostly raising fine stock. In 1904 he gave the farm over to the care of his sons, deciding to retire from active business, and removed to the city of Council Bluffs, where he has since lived.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dryden were born eight children: Jessie, the wife of L. W. Morris, a farmer of Pottawattamie county; Hattie, the wife of Rev. Godell, a Methodist minister, who at one time had a charge in Council Bluffs but is now located in Nebraska; Lottie, who is principal of the high school at Glidden but makes her home with her parents in this city; Ralph, who operates the old homestead farm; Cyrus P., who is engaged in farming; Gertrude, at home; Dee F., who is a student of the high school and is also under the parental roof; and Gussie, who died at the age of eighteen months.

Mrs. Dryden is a member of the Second Presbyterian church at Council Bluffs. Mr. Dryden has membership relations with the Grand Army post and in politics is a staunch republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, which was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and which has always been the party of progress, reform and improvement. He was for over three years a member of the board of supervisors, in which capacity he rendered signal service to his fellow townsmen. He is one of the best known among the pioneers and old soldiers of the county. When he removed to the city three years ago he took up his abode on Park avenue, where he lived for two years, and about a year ago he purchased the present commodious and beautiful residence at No. 621 Franklin avenue, known as the Devine home. Here he has made great improvements and amid most pleasant and comfortable surroundings is spending his days in the enjoyment of a rest which he has justly earned and richly merits. The years have brought many changes to the county during his residence here, the pioneer conditions having long since given way before an advancing civilization which has brought with it all the comforts and conveniences of the older east. Mr. Dryden has borne his full share in the business development of the county and in the conduct of his individual interests has gained a success which is most gratifying by reason of the fact that his methods have never been such as seek or demand disguise.

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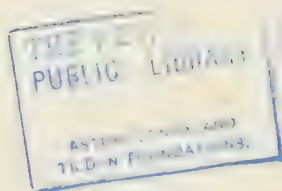
### JOHN N. HORN.

John N. Horn is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising on a farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres, situated on sections 30 and 31, Neola township, and sections 25 and 36, Boomer township. He is a native son of the county, having been born here on the 12th of May, 1849. His father, John Horn, was a native of Kent, England, and was there reared and married, Miss Rebecca W. Shuttle, also a native of that locality, becoming his wife. Mr. Horn was a carpenter and joiner by trade





JOHN N. HORN.



and followed that pursuit in his earlier years. On leaving England in 1847, he crossed the Atlantic to America and made his way direct to Iowa, settling near Council Bluffs. He assisted in building some of the first residences in Omaha and Council Bluffs and continued in active connection with building operations for a number of years. He then opened up and improved a farm of one hundred and ten acres in Kane township and there reared his family. Subsequently he made his home in that section of Kane township which was cut off and called Garner. He spent his last years in Council Bluffs, however, and owned a residence there. To him was allotted a goodly old age in which to enjoy the fruits of his former diligence and perseverance. He passed away in November, 1906, at the age of ninety-one, while his wife died about 1888 at the age of seventy-seven years. Their family numbered three sons and four daughters and with the exception of two of the daughters all are yet living.

John N. Horn was reared to manhood in Pottawattamie county, which he has seen developed from pioneer conditions to its present advanced and progressive state. In the early days he frequently saw Indians here, and there were many deer and other lesser game. He drove an ox team to the breaking plow in turning the virgin soil and thus contributed in substantial measure to the early development of the county. His educational privileges were necessarily limited, as his labors were needed on the home farm, but through experience, observation and reading he has gleaned many valuable lessons. In early life he worked by the month as a farm hand for three years and he has always manifested a spirit of unwearied industry that has constituted the basis of the success which he is now enjoying.

Mr. Horn was first married in Neola township, in 1873, to Miss Mary Ann Spencer, a sister of G. W. Spencer, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. For three years thereafter he resided upon a rented farm and then purchased forty acres of his present place. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made thereon, but with characteristic energy he began its development and from time to time bought more land until he now has a large and well improved farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres, which is neat and attractive in its appearance, owing to the care and labor he bestows upon it. He erected a good residence, also two good barns, a granary, sheds and other outbuildings, furnishing ample shelter for grain and stock. He also set out an orchard and planted shade and ornamental trees. In his stock-raising he gives considerable attention to high grade shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. He annually feeds a large number of cattle and hogs and his yearly sales of stock bring him a good financial return. Aside from his farming interests he is a stockholder in the Independent Telephone Company.

On June 19, 1886, Mr. Horn lost his first wife. There were four children by that marriage: George T., John R., Fred S. and Ida B. For his second wife Mr. Horn chose Mary Hansen, who died September 8, 1896, and by whom he had a family of six children: Ernest C., Lucy R., Rosa M., Albert L., Clyde J. and Bertha. For his present wife Mr. Horn chose

Mary C. Hansen, of Neola township, and they have four children: Elmer, Stanton, Lilly and Pearl. He lost two children of his first marriage and one by the third marriage, all dying in infancy.

Mr. Horn has always exercised his right of franchise in support of the republican party. He was elected and served for several years as road supervisor and has been a member of the school board for a number of years, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion and a warm friend. He has not sought to figure prominently in public life, however, preferring to give his energies to his business affairs. His wife is a member of the German Lutheran church. Although Mr. Horn started out on his own account in early life without a dollar, he now owns a large and valuable farm, from which he derives a gratifying annual income. Having always lived in Pottawattamie county, he is to-day numbered among the oldest pioneer settlers, his residence here covering fifty-eight years. Looking at the county to-day with its splendidly developed cities and villages, its fine farms and its many advantages, it seems hardly probable that it is within the memory of living men when this was a trackless prairie, starred in June with thousands of wild flowers and covered in the winter by a glistening sheet of snow. During the youth of Mr. Horn the Indians traveled to and fro in the district, while the presence of wild game also indicated the frontier conditions. Few men have a wider acquaintance with events of pioneer times or can relate from personal experience the conditions of life and the mode of living prevalent a half century or more ago. All this, however, is to Mr. Horn an open book and he relates many interesting reminiscences of the early days.

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### PETER RIEF.

The history of Pottawattamie county is familiar to Peter Rief from its earliest development to the present time. Here he has lived for four decades and his mind is stored with many interesting reminiscences of pioneer times. So rapid has been the development of the great west that it seems hardly possible that it is within the memory of men living today when this district was a great unsettled region and for miles there were no homes upon the trackless, wind-swept prairie.

Mr. Rief was born in Germany, February 2, 1845, a son of Sievert and Wiebke (Schrum) Rief. The father was born at Erfde, Schleswig, which was also the birthplace of our subject, and the mother's birth occurred in Moholz, Schleswig. Twenty years a resident of the fatherland, Peter Rief then came to the new world, landing at Quebec, Canada, in the spring of 1864. He afterward went to Chicago, Illinois, and the same summer located at Valparaiso, Indiana, where during the summer he worked at the shoemaker's trade, which he had learned prior to leaving his native land. In the fall he returned to Chicago where he remained for about one year, and during that time he saw the body of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred



president. Leaving Chicago for St. Louis, Missouri, he spent two weeks in that city and then started for Omaha, Nebraska, making most of the trip by boat. He arrived at his destination in the fall of 1865 and helped construct the first three railroad bridges across the Little and Big Pabio and Elkhorn rivers.

The spring of 1866 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Rief in Pottawattamie county and he located in Boomer township, where he purchased a small tract of land. In 1867 he sold this to his brother and bought forty acres in Hazel Dell township, to which he afterward added forty acres more. Some of this land had been previously settled by the Mormons, but most of it was still uncultivated and unimproved. In 1885 he traded this property for a stock of boots and shoes in Council Bluffs and for five years conducted that business, after which he sold out and removed to Lake Manawa, where he has since resided. He is now serving for the sixth term as justice of the peace, his re-elections proving his capability and fidelity. His decisions are strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the evidence and framed with conscientious regard to the law and the equity in the case. For one year he was postmaster of Manawa, has also been town treasurer and for about fourteen years was school director. These various offices have come to him unsought and have been the expression of public confidence in his ability and trustworthiness. He has always voted with the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and as the years have gone by he has been a stalwart champion of progressive movements and measures for the general good.

On the 12th of May, 1867, Mr. Rief was married to Miss Anna C. Thiesen, a daughter of Peter Thiesen, of Holstein, Germany. Their children are: Rosa, wife of George Boyles, of Council Bluffs; Matilda, the wife of William Schœning, of Woodbury, Nebraska; Josephine, the wife of Isaac Minnick, of Council Bluffs; Peter Sievert, who is married and lives in Council Bluffs; and Minnie, who died at the age of twenty-three years.

The life record of Mr. Rief is in many respects worthy of emulation. It proves what can be accomplished by determined purpose and unfaltering industry. He had no knowledge of the English language when he came to America, but within a short time had learned to read and write as well as speak the tongue and he readily adapted himself to the altered business conditions which he found in this country. He has always made good use of his opportunities and is now one of the substantial citizens of Lewis township. He is not the only member of the family who came to the new world, for at the time of his emigration he was accompanied by a cousin and later his brothers, John and Sievert, came. They are now successful farmers of Pottawattamie county. Later his cousin Henry settled in Grand Island, Nebraska, his present home. Another brother, Hans Rief, came to America, in 1867, and now resides in California. Two other brothers, Johann and Claus, also came in the later '60s, but are both deceased. When Mr. Rief reached this county, Council Bluffs was but a small town—one of the outposts of civilization. The country was wild and there were still a few deer. Wolves were numerous and wild turkeys and other feathered

game could be found in abundance. Mr. Rief has contributed to the change which has marked the county's growth and progress and is accounted a valued citizen of his community. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and are highly esteemed by many friends.

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### HON. JOHN FLETCHER.

Hon. John Fletcher, mayor of Avoca and member of the Pottawattamie county bar, was born in Scott county, Iowa, January 5, 1874, his parents being John and Martha (Fletcher) Fletcher. The father's birth occurred near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1837, and there he was reared, after which he made his way to the United States at the age of twenty years. He first went to the home of an uncle, who was a slaveholder in Delaware and with him continued for two years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Fletcher came to Iowa in 1857 and settled in Scott county, where he went to work as a farm hand. He was one of a large family in Ireland and he came to the new world empty-handed, so that his financial condition made it imperative that he find immediate employment. After a few years spent at farm labor he began the cultivation of rented land on his own account, living very frugally in order to acquire capital sufficient to purchase a farm. In 1870 he went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, to wed the woman of his choice, whom he had known in his native country and who had come to the United States about two years before. After his marriage he returned to Scott county, Iowa, and in 1881 removed to Pottawattamie county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Valley township, on which he made his home until 1904. He then retired from active life and removed to the village of Hancock, where he and his wife are now living, being esteemed and worthy people of that locality. In politics he is a republican, while he and his wife are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is now serving as an elder. In their family were five children: Samuel D.; John and Jennie, twins, the latter the wife of Howard Wilson, of Avoca; Hester A., the wife of Fred Bullis, a resident farmer of Wright township; and Noble, a farmer living in Valley township.

John Fletcher was reared under the parental roof and after acquiring his early education in the district schools attended the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Subsequently he taught school for one year and in November, 1896, he began reading law in the office of J. L. Blanchard at Avoca. In the fall of 1898 he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City and completed his course there by being admitted to the bar in May, 1899. After his admission to the bar, being undecided as to a favorable location, he spent one year on the road for the implement house of Reeves & Company, manufacturers of threshing machines and sawmills at Columbus, Indiana. He went upon the road as traveling representative from their branch house at Des Moines. However, taking up the active practice of law, he opened an office at Avoca on the 1st of May, 1900, and

he has since built up an extensive law practice here. He is well versed in the general principles of jurisprudence and in the law applicable thereto and in the trial of his cases makes thorough and careful preparation, while in argument his thought is clear and convincing.

On the 14th of June, 1900, Mr. Fletcher was married to Miss Marie D. Schmidt, of Avoca, and unto them has been born a son, Maurice J.

In politics Mr. Fletcher is a republican with firm faith in the principles of the party. He served for one term as city attorney of Avoca and in 1905 was nominated and elected to the office of mayor, so that he is now the chief magistrate of the city. The duties of the position are discharged with promptness and fidelity and with conscientious regard for the welfare of the community at large. Mr. Fletcher is a member of Mount Nebo lodge, No. 297, A. F. & A. M., of which he is the present master. He also belongs to Avoca lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., and to Avoca camp, No. 165, M. W. A. Socially popular and professionally prominent, he well deserves mention in this volume as one who is wielding a wide influence in community affairs, while at the same time he is never neglectful of those business opportunities which eventually lead to success, having in the trial of causes won some notable forensic victories.

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#### ALEXANDER CLIFFORD BROWN.

Alexander Clifford Brown, engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Council Bluffs since 1901 and widely recognized as a prominent member of the profession, was born at Mediapolis, Des Moines county, Iowa, on the 12th of July, 1873. His parents were Alexander C. and Hannah (Roberts) Brown, the former a merchant and veteran of the Civil war. After the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south, the father joined the army as a private of Company I, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of the regiment up to and including the engagement at Chickamauga, where he was in command of his company. At the close of the battle he was captured and was first incarcerated in the tobacco warehouse, known as Libby prison, was later sent to Belle Isle and lastly to Andersonville, being a prisoner of war for nineteen months. He was then exchanged and was on the steamer Sultana when she blew up near Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Brown swam and floated down the river four miles, when he climbed a tree on a submerged island where he held on from one o'clock at night until ten o'clock the next morning, when with others he was rescued. There was, however, an awful loss of life from that steamboat disaster. When the war ended he came to Iowa, where he died on the 7th of January, 1904, his death being largely caused by his army experience, for his health had become broken down and he never fully recovered from the effects of his life upon the tented fields of the south. He had for some years survived his wife, who died in 1892. She was a cultured and literary



woman and numerous articles, both prose and poetry, from her pen appeared at various times in eastern and mid-western periodicals.

Dr. Brown is one of a family of four children, the others being Anna R., who died at the age of nineteen years while attending college in Ohio; Elizabeth, the wife of Levi H. Fuller, an attorney, who holds a chair in the law department of the Northwestern University at Chicago; and Cynthia Maud, the wife of Alfred C. Watts, one of the head district civil and mining engineers for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

Dr. Brown acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and afterward attended Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa. He prepared for his profession as a student in the Still College of Osteopathy, of which he is a graduate. He also took a course at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1900, and post-graduate work in various medical colleges. Coming to Council Bluffs, he located here in 1901 and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He has secured many patrons, enjoying a generous practice and is now well established.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is quite well known in social circles, being a popular member of the Commercial Club and the Council Bluffs Boat Club. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Iowa Osteopathic Association, being a member of the board of trustees, and the American Osteopathic Association. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder. In politics he is a stalwart republican and when William McKinley was candidate for the presidency was living in Colorado. He was made a delegate to the state republican convention in a free silver state, where to work for a gold standard man meant to stand fearlessly in support of one's views in the face of strong opposition. Such a course, however, is characteristic of Dr. Brown. He has never wavered in his allegiance to any cause or purpose which he believed to be right. On the contrary he is ever most loyal to his convictions and stands as one who is unfaltering in his advocacy of what he believes to be for the best interests of the individual, the city or the nation.

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### WILLIAM H. DUDLEY.

William H. Dudley, a stockman of Council Bluffs, was born June 8, 1854, near Windsor, Vermont, a picturesque old village beautifully situated at the foot of Ascutney mountain. It was in this village that Hiram Powers, the famous American sculptor, was born. The Dudley farm also lay at the foot of the mountain in a district noted for beautiful scenery. His father, Allen Dudley, was born in Vermont in 1828 and was there married to Miss Sarah E. Harrington. They became the parents of four children, of whom one died in childhood, while three are yet living, namely: William



H.; Mary E., the wife of Henry S. Britton, of Hartland, Vermont; and Helen A., the wife of Ernest E. Martin, of Mount Holly, New Jersey.

William H. Dudley was reared on the old homestead, remaining there until he had attained his majority. He attended the public schools of Windsor and when not busy with his text-books was occupied with the labors of the farm. Wishing to see something of the world and desiring to have better business opportunities than he could secure in his native locality, he left Vermont in 1876 and made his way westward to Chicago, entering a packing house for the purpose of learning the business. There he remained for five years, conducting a packing house for John P. Squires, of Boston. In 1881 he came to Council Bluffs, where he entered the live-stock business, in which he has since been engaged. For years he has been a well known live-stock commission merchant of South Omaha, conducting extensive operations in this line and winning a creditable measure of prosperity.

In 1884 Mr. Dudley was married, in Council Bluffs, to Miss Susan L. Patterson, a daughter of William L. and Mary I. (Wallace) Patterson. They have three children: Allan H., Chester P. and H. Eusebia.

Mr. Dudley belongs to the Elks lodge. He has never sought to figure prominently in public life aside from his business interests, being content to devote his time and energies to the brokerage business, in which he has met with growing success as the years have gone by. His worth is widely recognized as a man of integrity as well as industry. Each forward step he has made has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities and he has at all times been actuated by laudable ambition in whatever he has undertaken.

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### JOHN PETER MERGEN.

John Peter Mergen, well known as a brewer of Council Bluffs, his native city, was born May 26, 1876. His father, John Mergen, was born in Beezelebach, Luxemburg, Germany, December 16, 1837, and died in Council Bluffs, July 15, 1901. On coming to America he had located in Omaha in the early '50s and there he engaged in gardening until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in defense of the Union cause, serving with Company B of the First Nebraska Regiment under General Thayer. At the close of the war he came to this city, where he engaged in the grocery and liquor business, in which he continued up to the time of his death. He was a man of sterling worth and attended strictly to his own affairs. He never held an elective office and took but little interest in politics but was very devoted to his family and loyal to his large circle of friends. He was married to Elizabeth Rautenkranz, in Council Bluffs, in the early '70s. She was born in Germany, December 24, 1849, and came to this country a few years prior to her marriage. She now makes her home at No. 709 South Sixth street and is a member of the Catholic church, of which her husband was also a communicant during his life. He likewise affiliated

with the Catholic Knights of America. In their family were three children. Anna, the eldest, is the wife of Jacob M. Krug, of the Krug Brewing Company of Omaha. She was educated at St. Francis Academy in this city, is also a member of the Catholic church and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Clara, born in 1907. Lena M. Mergen, born December 24, 1874, was educated at St. Francis Academy and is living with her mother.

John Peter Mergen, the only son, was a student in the public schools of Council Bluffs in early youth and for three years attended St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kansas, where he was graduated in 1893, being the youngest pupil to complete the course in that institution. He was married September 7, 1898, to Miss Ellen Frances McGann, a daughter of Hugh and Anna McGann, of this city. Mrs. Mergen was born and reared here and was educated in the public schools. She, too, is a member of the Catholic church and is identified with the Degree of Honor. By her marriage she has become the mother of two daughters: Rodna Marguerite, born November 3, 1899; and Cecil, born August 3, 1901.

Mr. Mergen is now manager for the Willow Springs Brewing Company of Council Bluffs, having been connected with this industrial enterprise since 1905. His office is at No. 617 Main street, while the brewery is located at Third and Hickory streets, Omaha, Nebraska. It was formerly owned by the Nebraska Brewery Company but was purchased by the present company in 1903, since which time the business has rapidly grown, while extensive additions and improvements have necessarily been made in order to meet the increased demand for the output of this celebrated brewery, which is recognized as one of the leading enterprises of this character in the west. Much credit is due Mr. Mergen for the success of the business. He is a genial, whole-souled, public-spirited citizen, highly esteemed in the community. He belongs to the Catholic church and is without aspiration for political office, preferring to devote his entire time to his business interests. He is yet a young man but he occupies a responsible position in trade circles, his ability winning for him his present place in the commercial world.

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#### A. T. HUBBARD.

A. T. Hubbard, living on section 26, Neola township, carries on general farming and the raising and feeding of stock, his place of three hundred and forty-three acres indicating his practical methods and systematic labor in its well improved appearance. He has for a quarter of a century made his home in Pottawattamie county. His birth occurred in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1846, and he comes of English ancestry, the family having been founded in the new world during the early years of the seventeenth century.

His father, J. T. Hubbard, was born in Fredonia, New York, a son of Jonathan T. Hubbard. In the Empire state he was reared to the age of four-



MR. AND MRS. A. T. HUBBARD.





teen years, when he went to Pennsylvania, where he attained his majority. In that state he wedded Emeline Cooper, a native of Vermont, and to provide for his family he followed agricultural pursuits in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where his remaining days were passed. There his death occurred about 1895, when he had reached the ripe old age of seventy-five years. His wife still survives him and is now a well preserved woman of eighty-one years. A. T. Hubbard is the eldest of the five children, two sons and three daughters, his brother being William Hubbard, who died when a young man of twenty-two years. The sisters are: Mary, the wife of T. B. West, of Lyonsville, Pennsylvania; Caroline, the wife of William Head, of Conneautville, Pennsylvania; and Harriet, the wife of Ira Hites, of West Springfield, Pennsylvania.

Upon the home farm A. T. Hubbard spent the days of his boyhood and youth, enjoying the educational advantages afforded by the common schools and by the Conneautville Academy. Later he engaged in teaching for four winters in the Keystone state but afterward took up the occupation of farming as a life work, and has since engaged in that pursuit. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1876, to Miss Mary J. Dull, who was born in Paris, Portage county, Ohio.

They took up their abode upon a Crawford county farm and Mr. Hubbard carried on a large dairy business there for a number of years, but the middle west attracted him and in 1882 he arrived in Pottawattamie county, hoping to find it easier to purchase land and become owner of a good farm in this section of the country. He first rented a tract of land in Norwalk township—his brother-in-law's place—comprising fourteen hundred acres. Upon this farm he lived for seventeen years, being thus extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. During that time, about 1887, he bought his present property on section 26, Neola township, and upon this place took up his abode in 1899. Here he has erected a good residence, barns and outbuildings and has fenced and made a valuable place of this property, which is pleasantly located within a mile of Neola. He makes a specialty of raising, feeding and fattening stock and is extensively engaged in the business, shipping about twenty-five carloads of cattle annually. In fact he is one of the most prominent stock-dealers of the county and his large business brings him a gratifying financial return annually.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard has been blessed with three children: John N., a farmer and stock-feeder of Harlan county, Nebraska; Louise, the wife of Clarence F. Sealock, a farmer of Neola township; and Wilbur F., who assists his father on the home farm.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church at Neola, in the work of which they are actively interested. Mr. Hubbard is serving as one of its elders and contributes generously to its support. Politically he is a life-long republican, and while never a politician in the sense of office seeking he has been identified with the educational interests of the county, doing effective work of that character while serving on the school board for fifteen years. A quarter of a century has passed since he arrived in this county and he has therefore witnessed much of its growth and development, while his labors have been an important element in its advancement, especially along agricultural

lines. His worth as a man and citizen are demonstrated by the high regard which is uniformly tendered him, while his ability in business circles has found expression in the acquirement of a valuable property which he now owns and in the conduct of the business which has made him one of the substantial residents of the community.

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### NELS OLSEN.

Nels Olsen, who died August 30, 1907, resided on section 26, Neola township. He was classed with the prosperous and progressive agriculturists of his community and that he deserved this reputation is indicated by the neat and attractive appearance of his home farm of two hundred and forty acres. In addition to this place he owned another tract of three hundred and twenty acres and that his life was a very busy one may be readily imagined owing to the fact that he personally superintended the cultivation of both farms. He possessed the characteristic thrift and enterprise of his Danish ancestry.

His birth occurred in Denmark, October 12, 1840, and there the days of his boyhood and youth were passed, his education being acquired in the common schools, while his knowledge of the English tongue was gained after he came to the new world. A residence of thirty-three years in his native land convinced him that he would find better business opportunities in the new world and accordingly in 1873 he came to the United States, making his way to Council Bluffs, Iowa. There he worked in the transfer yards for four and a half years. On the expiration of that period he came to Neola and bought eighty acres of land upon which no improvements had been made. He cleared and fenced the place, erected good buildings and opened up the farm. As the years passed he carried on the work of development and improvement in such a practical, progressive way, that he had one of the best farms of his locality. As his financial resources increased he added to his original holdings from time to time until he secured two hundred and forty acres in the home place. He erected here a commodious and pleasant residence, good barns and a granary, set out an orchard and made the place what it is today—one of the best developed properties of the locality. He also had another farm of three hundred and twenty acres situated on section 35, Neola township. This is also a valuable property and with his farming he carried on raising and feeding of stock, conducting his varied interests so carefully, systematically and industriously that he was numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of this part of the state. In all his labors he was ably assisted by his wife and son, Mrs. Olsen indeed proving to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey.

It was on the 19th of June, 1875, in Council Bluffs, that Mary Jensen became the wife of Nels Olsen. She was born January 22, 1852, and reared in Denmark, came alone to the new world and was here married.

Fourteen children have been born of this union, eight of whom are living, three sons and five daughters: Julius, who aids in carrying on the home farm; George and Edward, also at home; Olena, the wife of Samuel Christianson; Anna, at home; Sophia, the wife of Hans Hansen; Alma; and Dagmar. They lost four daughters and two sons, of whom Augusta grew to womanhood and married but died December 13, 1906, while the others died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Olsen was independent, supporting men and measures rather than party, nor has he ever sought or desired office. He was, however, much interested in the cause of public education and did effective service in behalf of the schools while acting as a member of the school board for eighteen years. He and his wife were members of the Danish Lutheran church. In the community where they resided they became widely and favorably known by reason of the many good qualities which they displayed in business and social relations. The life record of Mr. Olsen is a splendid illustration of the fact that success may be gained by those who start out in life empty-handed if they have but the determination and energy to closely apply themselves to business.

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#### AUGUST OLDEROG.

Among the citizens of German birth now living in Silver Creek township is numbered August Olderog, whose home is on section 6, where he has one hundred acres of good land. This is now a model farm property and its splendid appearance is due to the labor which the owner has bestowed upon it. A native of Holstein, Germany, he was born January 16, 1851, of the marriage of Claus and Gertrude (Mekermang) Olderog. The father died in Germany and the mother came to America in 1881, her death occurring in 1903, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. By her marriage she had become the mother of four children: Henry died in Nebraska at the age of fifty-six years on the same day on which his mother's death occurred—March 3, 1903; August is the second of the family; Doris is the wife of William Husz of Silver Creek township; and Amolia is the wife of Ulysses Strohbehn, of Silver Creek township.

August Olderog arrived in Davenport, Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1869, when a young man of eighteen years. He had attended school in his native country to the age of fourteen years in accordance with the laws of that land and afterward worked at the carpenter's trade, completing his apprenticeship in Davenport. He continued his residence in that city from 1869 to 1871 and afterward spent one year in Chicago. He then returned to Davenport, where he made his home until 1876, being engaged in carpentering during the greater part of the time.

In the last mentioned year he came to his present farm, which he had purchased in 1872 and which comprises one hundred acres of land on section 6, Silver Creek township, Pottawattamie county, lying partly in the



village of Treynor. It was unbroken prairie when it came into his possession and he paid about ten dollars per acre for the tract. It has since increased in value tenfold owing to the rapid settlement of the county and the splendid improvements which Mr. Olderog has placed upon it. He has erected good buildings here, has set out a fine grove of maple trees, having brought the nursery stock from Davenport, and has also planted an orchard which has come into good bearing. For the first two or three years after he came to the county he continued to work at his trade to some extent and thus secured some ready money which enabled him to prosecute his farm work. He has followed farming and stock-raising with excellent success, also feeding and shipping stock, and his careful management has brought to him gratifying prosperity. His business is systematically conducted and through the rotation of crops he keeps his land in good condition. He is also an excellent judge of stock and this enables him to make judicious purchases and profitable sales.

On the 3d of May, 1878, Mr. Olderog was married to Miss Marie Dorothy Dow, who was born near Kiel, Holstein, Germany, November 7, 1859, and was brought to Iowa in 1872, the family home being established in Davenport. Her parents were Detlef and Dorothy Dow. The father died during the first year of their residence in the new world and the mother is now living in Welton, Iowa. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Olderog has been blessed with six children, namely: Augusta, the wife of Peter Kilgore, of Council Bluffs; Rosa, Emil, Minnie, John and Elsie, all yet at home.

Mr. Olderog's political views accord with the principles of the republican party and he gives loyal allegiance thereto. He has served as trustee of his township for six years and is a member of the Treynor council. He filled out an unexpired term in that office and was then elected to the position. In this capacity he gives loyal support to every measure introduced for the good of the village, and his labors in behalf of public progress have been far-reaching and beneficial. He belongs to the Lutheran church of Treynor and in his life is actuated by honorable principles and worthy methods.

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### J. C. MILLER.

J. C. Miller, the owner of two hundred acres of land in Knox township, Pottawattamie county, which he is successfully operating, was born in Denmark on the 9th of September, 1860, a son of Andrew and Hannah Miller, who were also natives of Denmark and passed away in that country. They had the following children: Christine, the wife of Chris Sorenson, living in Nebraska; J. C., of this review; William, deceased; Trine, the wife of Peter Nelson, a resident of this county; Carl, who makes his home in Shelby county, Iowa; Lena, who became the wife of Martin Larson and now resides in the state of Washington; and Marie, who still resides in Denmark.

J. C. Miller was reared in his native country and there acquired his education. In 1885, at the age of twenty-five years, he determined to take



up his abode in the new world and accordingly crossed the briny deep, taking up his residence in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, on his arrival in this country. He operated rented land for nine years and then, with the money which he had saved during this period, purchased a farm of his own. He is now the owner of two hundred acres on section 26, Knox township, Pottawattamie county, and has improved his farm until it is one of the model properties of the county. He has built a fine residence, also a barn and other outbuildings and has equipped his place with all modern accessories and conveniences. He is meeting with success in his agricultural interests by reason of his well directed energy and capable business management and is recognized as one of the county's alert and enterprising farmers and business men.

In 1881, Mr. Miller was joined in wedlock to Miss Marie Hansen, who was born in Denmark in 1859. She was one of a family of six children and both her parents died in Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of seven children, namely: Christ F., of Twin Falls, Idaho; Hannah, Christine, Fred, Antone, Emma and Carl, all yet at home.

In his political views Mr. Miller is a democrat and has served as school director for two terms. He and his family support the Lutheran church and are recognized throughout the community as people of genuine personal worth and commendable traits of character. Mr. Miller has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he has found the opportunities he sought and through their utilization has gained his present prosperity. He also attributes his success in large measure to the aid of his estimable wife, who has ever been a faithful companion and helpmate to him on the journey of life.

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#### MELVIN J. BELLINGER, M. D.

For over twenty years Dr. Melvin J. Bellinger has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Council Bluffs and has gained a leading place in his profession. He is of German lineage and was born in New York state, his parents being J. H. and Molly (Smith) Bellinger. His boyhood and youth were passed upon the home farm in his native state and his early education was acquired in the local schools. He began preparation for his life work as a student in the Albany (New York) Medical College, which he attended for one term, and spent the same length of time in a medical college at Omaha, Nebraska. He next entered the Des Moines Medical College and was graduated from that institution in 1886 with the degree of M. D.

Seeing a favorable opening at Council Bluffs, Dr. Bellinger and his brother, Dr. F. P. Bellinger, came to this city soon after the former's graduation and embarked in general practice. Success attended their efforts and in the spring of 1890 they opened a hospital at the corner of Broad

and Twenty-sixth streets, there erecting a handsome two-story frame building with accommodations for forty patients.

Our subject is a thorough student of his profession, thoroughly up-to-date and progressive in his methods, and the success that has come to him is well merited for he received no outside aid or assistance upon starting out in life for himself. His practice has steadily increased from the beginning and he now has a large and lucrative patronage. He is an honored member of the Pottawattamie County Medical Society, the Iowa State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and socially is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian and in politics is a democrat.

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### J. P. ALLENSWORTH.

J. P. Allensworth, familiarly known as Uncle Jim, is now living retired from active business cares but still resides upon his farm on section 1, Silver Creek township, where he owns one hundred and thirty-five acres of land in the home place, from which he derives a good rental. He dates his residence here from the spring of 1881. His birth occurred in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 12, 1835, his parents being John and Lydia (Bartholomew) Allensworth, both now deceased. The mother died during the early boyhood of her son, J. P. Allensworth, while the father's death occurred in Mills county, Iowa, in the latter '70s. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three sisters became residents of Mills county: Mrs. Susanna Ewing; Mrs. Rebecca Boileau, who died at Red Oak, Iowa; and Mrs. Katherine Sowers. After losing his first wife John Allensworth wedded Mary Thompson, also now deceased. They had five children: Albert, of Nebraska; Mrs. Violet Rhodes, who has passed away; Estella, formerly of Milwaukee; Emma, who is married and lives in Fremont county, Iowa; and Lewis, of Mills county, this state.

J. P. Allensworth was reared in Ohio and in his youth attended the public schools. He continued at home until twenty-one years of age and was trained in the work of the farm. Throughout his active business life he has followed farming and while living in Ohio he also mined coal. Whatever success he has achieved in life is attributable entirely to his own labors and careful management. He came to Pottawattamie county in the spring of 1881, settling on his present farm, which he has splendidly improved. He purchased this property of W. L. Kerney, of Council Bluffs, and upon the place has set out a fine orchard of three acres. He has fed cattle and hogs and in his live-stock interests has been very successful. At one time he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 12 Silver Creek township, but has recently sold this at a handsome profit, and he likewise purchased a fine residence in Council Bluffs, which he has disposed of recently to good advantage. His home place is now operated by his son, W. A. Allensworth.

On the 26th of February, 1850, in Ohio, Mr. Allensworth was married to Miss Melinda Sowers, who was born in Morgan county, that state, December 20, 1841, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Thrush) Sowers, the father having passed away in Ohio twenty years ago, while a half century has gone by since the mother's death occurred in that state. Of their family all are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Allensworth and her sister, Mrs. Maria Fickle, of Mills county. Those who have passed away are: George, who died while serving in the Civil war; W. B.; Mahala; Robert, who died in Mills county; and Augustus.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Allensworth resided in Ohio until 1871, which year witnessed their arrival in Iowa. They settled in Mills county, where he owned three forty-acre tracts of land, which he sold on removing to Pottawattamie county. His present farm was purchased at twenty dollars per acre and he recently sold his other land for seventy dollars per acre. The only interruption to his life of activity along agricultural lines was when he defended the Union cause for one hundred days as a soldier of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allensworth have been born four children: Aletha is now Mrs. J. P. Boileau, a widow of Red Oak, Iowa, and she has three children, Ethel, Ralph and Pharaby, the first named being now in the First National Bank at Red Oak. George C. married Cora Tipton, resides at Red Oak and has three children, Hazel, James and Edith. William A., who operates the home farm, wedded Lunetta McIntyre and has one child, Madge. Edith is the wife of John Killins, of Council Bluffs, and their two children are Wendell and Doris.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Carson and are much esteemed in that congregation and by the community at large. He has always been independent in politics, nor has he ever sought political honors. His life has been one of business activity crowned with success, and he is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

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### GEORGE WISE, JR.

George Wise, Jr., who is engaged in raising and feeding stock, is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land on section 2, Pleasant township. He is one of Iowa's native sons, the place of his birth being in Muscatine county and the date August, 1867. His parents were George and Lizzie (Meltner) Wise, of whose family of eleven children nine are yet living.

Upon the home farm the subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and his education was acquired in the common schools. He early became familiar with the duties and labors of the farm and has always given his time and energy to the further development and improvement of farm land. He has made his home in this county since 1880 and



is now proprietor of an excellent farm, conveniently situated on section 2, Pleasant township. It is a fine tract of land of two hundred and eighty acres and the labor which he bestows upon the fields has made it very productive. He annually gathers good harvests and at the same time is meeting with success in raising and feeding stock.

In 1904 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wise and Miss Jessie Austin, who was born in Missouri in 1875. Her father, Michael Austin, is a resident of Knox township, Pottawattamie county, Iowa. Mrs. Wise was one of five children, and by her marriage has become the mother of one child, who, however, is now deceased. Politically Mr. Wise is a democrat and served as school director for two terms. He has not been a politician, however, in the sense of office seeking but is interested in community affairs to the extent of giving active and hearty co-operation to many progressive movements for the public good. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church at Avoca.

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### URIAH McLEAN.

Pottawattamie county finds a worthy representative of its agricultural interests in Uriah McLean, who devotes his time to the tilling of the soil and to stock-raising, the result of his labors being seen in his richly cultivated fields and in his pastures, where are found good grades of cattle. The farm comprises two hundred and forty acres and is a well kept place.

Almost a half century has passed since Mr. McLean became a resident of Iowa and has lived in this part of the state since the fall of 1877, his time being divided between Mills and Pottawattamie counties. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1846. His father, William McLean, was an early settler of the Buckeye state and was there married, while several of his children were born in Muskingum county. In 1858 he brought his family to Iowa, locating in Mills county, where he improved a farm, continuing its cultivation for a number of years. In 1875 he took up his abode in Pottawattamie county, securing a tract of wild land in York township, upon which he opened up a farm, making it his home throughout his remaining days. In his labors he was practical, securing results in the development of his place that are today manifest in the fine appearance of the farm and its richly cultivated fields. He died in 1901, at the very venerable age of eighty-six years, and his wife passed away in the fall of the same year, at the age of eighty-two.

Uriah McLean was a lad of twelve years when the family left Ohio and came to Iowa. He assisted his father in carrying on the farm in Mills county until he attained his majority and then went west to Denver in 1866. He was engaged in freighting on the plains, driving a six-mule team for two years and meeting with all of the varied experiences incident to such a life. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Mills county and later came to Pottawattamie county but in 1869 again went west to Denver and followed freighting in that section



of the country. Once more he came to Pottawattamie county in 1870 and a little later went to Effingham county, Illinois.

While there Mr. McLean was married on the 2d of January, 1872, to Miss Eliza E. Fry, a native of that county, where the days of her girlhood were spent. Following their marriage Mr. McLean resided in Effingham county until 1877, being there engaged in farming. He then returned to Iowa and made a permanent location in Pottawattamie county, where he first rented land for three years. In the meantime, through untiring industry and careful expenditure, he managed to save a sum sufficient to justify his purchase of eighty acres of raw prairie land. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon this place but he opened up a farm and later bought two other tracts of eighty acres each, so that he now has a valuable property of two hundred and forty acres. Upon this farm he has erected a good two-story residence, while ample shelter is afforded to grain and stock in his commodious barns and outbuildings. The orchard upon the place was planted by him, together with much small fruit and many shade and ornamental trees, which make the farm a bower of beauty in the summer months when the trees are clothed in green foliage. He has two good sets of buildings upon the farm and altogether the place is valuable, neatness and thrift pervading every department. He cultivates the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and has made a business of breeding and dealing in Aberdeen Angus cattle, now having a herd of about seventy with a fine pure blooded registered male at the head of the herd. He also feeds and fattens cattle and hogs for the market and is well known as a leading dealer in live stock in York township. In addition to his home property he owns a residence and a blacksmith shop in Bentley, is a stockholder and director in the Bentley Improvement Company, also a stockholder, director and vice president of the Farmers Savings Bank of Minden. These various connections will indicate that he is a man of resourceful business ability, whose labors are carefully managed, whose investments are judiciously made and whose success is the result of his unwearied industry and sound judgment.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. McLean has been blessed with seven children: Ida M., the wife of Professor W. J. Thompson, a teacher of South Dakota; J. H., who is married and resides upon the home farm; Sadie D., the wife of Paul Wisdom, of Omaha; Nellie S., who is employed in the telephone office in Omaha; Madie E., the wife of Howard Rishton, a farmer of Minden township; Kate D., the wife of Fred Howard, a farmer of Pottawattamie county; and Floyd W., who assists his father in carrying on the home farm.

Mr. McLean is a public-spirited citizen, whose interest in the welfare of the community has been manifest in many tangible ways, his co-operation being withheld from no movement that he deems will promote public progress. In politics he supports the democracy where state and national questions are involved but at local elections where no issue is involved he regards only the capability of the candidate. He has been chosen to various positions of public honor and trust and has been particularly helpful in promoting the interests of the schools, serving for nineteen years as a member of the school board. He has for ten or twelve years been township clerk and has frequently been

chosen as a delegate to county and state conventions, being not unknown in political circles outside of his home locality. Mr. McLean is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Neola lodge, in which he has filled all of the chairs and is a past grand. He and his wife are affiliated with the Rebekah chapter and both have served in official positions therein, Mrs. McLean being for three years department president. Mr. McLean is one of the official members of the Grange at Bentley and is recognized as a man of broad integrity and worth in every relation of life, being classed with the well known and prosperous farmers and business men and with those whose many sterling characteristics have won for him the merited confidence and esteem of their respective communities.

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### SHEPARD FARNSWORTH.

Few men receive the respect which was uniformly accorded Shepard Farnsworth, the cashier of the First National Bank of Council Bluffs, in which capacity he was connected with the financial interests of the city from 1869 until his death in 1902. He was so careful and exact in all his business transactions, so considerate of the rights of others and so faithful in his friendships that all who knew him entertained for him the warmest regard. One of Iowa's native sons, he was born in Muscatine, on the 17th of August, 1841, his parents being Azel and Ann (Shepard) Farnsworth, both of whom were natives of Vermont, whence they came to the middle west at an early day, settling in Muscatine, Iowa, where for many years the father engaged in the real-estate business. Subsequently he removed westward to the Pacific coast, taking up his abode in Los Angeles, California, where his last days were passed, but his wife died in Muscatine, Iowa.

At the usual age Shepard Farnsworth became a pupil in the public schools in Muscatine, and after acquiring his preliminary education he attended a college in Davenport, thus being well equipped by liberal mental training and discipline for the practical and responsible duties of life. When he was still but a young lad he went to Washington, Iowa, where he secured a position as errand boy in the only bank of the town, and throughout his entire life he was connected with banking interests in one capacity or another. He was soon promoted to clerk in the Washington Bank and afterward was made teller, and before he was twenty-five years of age he had worked his way upward until he was made cashier and owned half of the stock. There came an interruption to his business life in the military service which he rendered to his country at the time of the Civil war. Following the outbreak of hostilities he became a sergeant in the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment under command of Colonel Crabbe, who was afterward his father-in-law. Later he served under Colonel Stanton, who was subsequently paymaster of the United States. Mr. Farnsworth continued in the service for several years but on account of ill health he was at length discharged.

He then returned to his home in Washington, Iowa, where he accepted the position of teller in the bank. After a short time he was made cashier of the institution and occupied that position for a few years. With his brother he then went to McGregor, Iowa, where they established a private bank, conducting the same for six months. On the expiration of that period Shepard Farnsworth came to Council Bluffs in May, 1869. Mr. Deming then owned and controlled the First National Bank of this city and Mr. Farnsworth purchased a half interest in the stock and was made cashier, while Mr. Deming acted as president. Mr. Farnsworth continued as cashier of the bank until 1892, when he retired on account of ill health. The success of the institution is largely due to his labors, his thorough understanding of the banking business, his courteous treatment of the patrons, and his close application and unremitting diligence. He became recognized as one of the strong moneyed men of the city and his name was a synonym of honor in financial circles.

While residing in Washington, Iowa, Mr. Farnsworth was married to Miss Emma J. Crabbe, a native of Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, and a daughter of Colonel Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Jones) Crabbe, both of whom were natives of Madison county, Ohio. The father was a practicing physician who, having graduated from the Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, engaged in practice in Madison county for many years. He then came to the middle west, settling in Muscatine, Iowa, where he continued in practice for a few years and then removed to Washington, Iowa, where he was located at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic spirit being aroused, he joined the Seventh Iowa Regiment in 1861 as captain, and participated in many important engagements. In the battle of Belmont he was taken prisoner and incarcerated for seven months. He then returned home and after a short time he raised a regiment of his own—the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment—and was made commander of the post at Springfield, Missouri, where he continued until he resigned, although then in a fair way of promotion to the rank of general. Returning to Washington, Iowa, he engaged in the hotel business for a few years, after which he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and died at McCool, that state, in September, 1906, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a prominent Mason.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth were born five children, of whom three are now living. Jessie is the wife of J. W. Palmer, and they reside in Portland, Oregon, where he is engaged in the lumber business. Thomas S., who married Miss Cora Keller, is recognized as one of the leading business men of Council Bluffs. He is now vice president of the Keller-Farnsworth Furniture Company and is mentioned on another page of this work. He joined the army during the Spanish-American war and served in the Philippines. Every generation of the family has been represented in the different wars of the country back to revolutionary times. Sadie F. is the wife of H. F. Gleason, of Kansas City, a member of the Kansas City Vehicle Company. Two daughters, Cora and Nellie, are now deceased. The death of the husband and father occurred at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the 10th of March, 1902. He had gone there for the benefit of his health but the



trip proved a futile one and he passed away as before stated. His remains were brought back to Council Bluffs for interment.

Mr. Farnsworth gave his political support to the republican party and was in hearty sympathy with its principles and policy but was never an office seeker. His friends urged him to become a candidate for mayor on several different occasions but he always refused. He belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Masonic fraternity, the latter having charge of the funeral services. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Farnsworth was recognized as one of the most prominent and well-to-do business men of the city. He was active and successful in his banking business, was public-spirited and progressive in citizenship and faithful in friendship but the best traits of his character were reserved for his home, where he was known as a devoted husband and father, doing all in his power to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of those near and dear to him.

Mrs. Farnsworth still makes her home in Council Bluffs, where she owns a commodious and beautiful residence at No. 301 South Eighth street, which was built by her husband. She also owns other property here and has considerable valuable property in Seattle, Washington. She always spends the winters on the Pacific coast, thus getting away from the inclement weather experienced in the middle states during that season of the year. Council Bluffs, however, has been her home for thirty-seven years and she is extremely well known here, having a very extensive circle of friends.

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### C. B. BARDSLEY.

C. B. Bardsley, whose time and energies are given to the cultivation of an excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he owns on section 29, Neola township, first opened his eyes to the light of day on this place, April 14, 1856. It is the old Bardsley homestead and became the property of his father in early pioneer times. He is a son of Joseph Bardsley, a native of England, who was there reared. In this country he married Betty Bradley, also of English birth. Mr. Bardsley was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursuit in England until about 1850, when he emigrated to the new world. Here, as stated, he was married, but both he and the mother of our subject had been previously married. Coming to Pottawattamie county, he took up a homestead claim from the government and lived upon it for a few years, making some improvements there. Later he bought the farm upon which his son, C. B. Bardsley, now resides and broke the sod, tilling the fields until he had converted the farm into a very productive place. His time and energies were given to its further development until his death, which was occasioned by an accident in 1860. His wife survived him and reared her family upon the old home farm.

C. B. Bardsley spent the days of his boyhood and youth here and acquired his early education in the common schools, while later he attended Tabor



College. Subsequently he engaged in teaching for several years, but the greater part of his life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits and as the years have passed he has won his way to a place among the prosperous agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Bardsley was first married in Neola township, in 1880, to Miss M. J. Spencer, a daughter of Thomas Spencer and a sister of G. W. Spencer, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He located on the old home farm and bought out the interest of the other heirs in the property. By purchase he also extended the boundaries of the place and improved it by the erection of a good frame dwelling, substantial barn, a granary and machine house. He has likewise planted an orchard and the farm in its excellent appearance is the visible evidence of his life of thrift, energy and industry.

In 1893 Mr. Bardsley was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died leaving four children: Joseph P., who is now engaged in the grain business at Underwood, Iowa; Edward A., who is engaged in farming on his own account; Walter L., who assists in the operation of the home farm; and Ethel May, at home. In 1895, in Neola township, Mr. Bardsley was again married, his second union being with Miss Dora Witz, a native of Germany, who was brought to the new world when a maiden of twelve summers and was here reared. There are two children by this marriage, Mabel and Frances.

Mr. Bardsley votes with the republican party and greatly desires its success, believing its principles most conducive to good government. He works for the interests of public education and has served on the school board for years. He has also been township treasurer for nine years, justice of the peace for one term and has been a delegate to various conventions of his party. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which Mr. Bardsley is serving as elder. He also belongs to the Masonic lodge at Neola and in the community where he resides his genuine personal worth has gained him the good will of his fellowmen, while in the Masonic lodge he has the most friendly regard of his brethren of the fraternity.

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### O. M. BRUCE.

O. M. Bruce is a pioneer business man of Walnut and in fact the only man along the Rock Island Railroad in this county who has been continuously in business here for thirty-five years. Throughout this period he has maintained an unassailable reputation for commercial integrity and the salient traits of his character are such as have won for him the trust and respect of his fellowmen.

His life history began at Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 12th of October, 1848. His parents were George S. and Rachel (Livingstone) Bruce. His father was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, near Culpeper Courthouse, about 1816 and was there reared and married, after which he removed to Mount Gilead, Ohio, about 1840. He became one of the leading men of that town, where for years he was engaged in merchandising, contributing to the

commercial prosperity of the community as well as to his individual success. That he was one of the prominent residents of his community is shown by the fact that he was again and again called to public office. He served for eight years as postmaster of Mount Gilead and by election filled the office of auditor of Morrow county for two terms. He likewise acted in various other official positions, to which he was chosen as the democratic nominee and he never faltered in his support of a principle in which he believed or a course of action that he deemed would prove of benefit to his town, county, state or nation. He held membership in the Baptist church and lived a consistent Christian life, being called to his final reward on the 3d of November, 1902. In the family were four children, of whom three are living: Sarah M., who is now the widow of William Miller and resides at Mount Gilead, Ohio; Ann Elizabeth, the wife of H. G. Cooper, of Coffeyville, Kansas; and O. M. Bruce.

The last named was reared in the place of his nativity and as boy and youth attended the public schools, becoming a high-school student. There are few men of his years who can boast of active service in the Civil war, but Mr. Bruce in 1861, when but thirteen years of age, enlisted in the army, joining Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry. He afterward served with Company B, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and was with General Kilpatrick in the siege of Atlanta. He was with the Squirrel Hunters, who were detailed to intercept Morgan on his raid into Ohio, and on the 10th of September, 1864, he was wounded at Campbelltown, Georgia, and taken prisoner. From that point he was marched to Fairburn, Georgia, and thence to General Hood's headquarters at Lovejoy Station, later proceeding to Griffin, Georgia, where he was placed in the stockade. This was on Wednesday and on the following Saturday morning he was taken to Macon, Georgia, where he was held a prisoner for six weeks. He was then transferred to Andersonville, where he was incarcerated for three weeks, and then started to Salisbury, South Carolina, but on the trip the train was wrecked, killing fifteen men and crippling thirty. The Union prisoners were then returned to Andersonville and the day following were transferred to Milan, Georgia, from which southern prison Mr. Bruce made his escape about the 29th of November. He proceeded to Savannah, Georgia, where he was paroled on the last day of November, 1864. With other Union troops he met the northern fleet and was taken to a parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland. About Christmas time of the same year he secured a furlough and returned home. On the expiration of his leave of absence he reported but was told to remain until he was called for and as a consequence he was never recalled for exchange, being discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 13th of July, 1865. It was a strenuous experience for a youth of his years but he displayed valor and loyalty equal to that of many a veteran of twice his age and well may he be proud of his military record when—a boy in years—he did a soldier's full duty in defense of the stars and stripes.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Bruce again took up the work of the schoolroom, continuing his education until 1867, when he came west to Iowa. He spent five years in Monroe, where he was engaged in the drug business and also became extensively interested in the live-stock business. In 1873

he removed to Walnut, where in March of that year he opened a drug store, since which time he has conducted the enterprise with constantly growing success. He is one of the honored pioneer business men of the town and has been closely associated with its commercial growth and prosperity.

Mr. Bruce has ever been a stalwart advocate of the republican party, which was the defender of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and which has ever been the party of progress, reform and aggressive advancement. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln when but sixteen years of age, the privilege being accorded him by reason of his military service, the franchise being given to all soldiers. He was incarcerated in the Confederate prison at the time but was allowed the voting privilege. He has never sought nor desired political preferment, yet served as a member of the first board of councilmen when Walnut was organized. His influence has ever been given for the election of good men to office and he is always found on the side of justice and civic virtue. He belongs to Moriah lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Star chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; Fairview lodge, No. 194, A. O. U. W.; Camp No. 32, W. O. W.; and John A. Dix post, G. A. R.

Mr. Bruce was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah A. Worth, of Monroe, Iowa, a daughter of Joel B. Worth, who went to Monroe from Kentucky in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have two children: Maud B., the wife of Roy Bigelow of Walnut; and Mabel B., the wife of Otto Ronna, a banker of the same town.

No history of Walnut would be complete without mention of Mr. Bruce, for he is a citizen whose record reflects credit upon the community in which he lives. He has always been as loyal to the interests of his country in days of peace as when he followed the old flag upon southern battle-fields. In the active affairs of this workaday world he has faithfully done his duty day after day, making a creditable record in business and winning the friendship of many with whom he has come in contact by reason of a genial social nature and deference for the opinions of others.

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### JAMES H. GASSON, M. D.

One of the most successful physicians and surgeons now engaged in practice in Council Bluffs is this well known gentleman, who is conducting a private hospital of his own, known as the City Hospital, and is making a specialty of surgery. He is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth occurring in Hancock county, that state, on the 14th of March, 1869, but the following year he was brought by his parents to Iowa, the family locating in Montgomery county, where he was reared to manhood. His early education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by a course at Ames College, Ames, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1893. His parents were Thomas E. and Sarah (Langford) Gasson, the former a native of England and the latter of Illinois.



Deciding to become a physician, Dr. Gasson entered the Creighton Medical College at Omaha, and was graduated therefrom in 1898. He first located for practice at Missouri Valley, Iowa, where he conducted a hospital until 1906, when he opened an office in Council Bluffs, and has since engaged in practice at this place, his specialty being surgery, in which line he has been remarkably successful. He prefers surgery to a general practice and has performed many difficult operations that have attracted general notice and won the commendation of his professional brethren. He is a prominent member of the Pottawattamie County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and outside of his profession is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and the Knights of the Maccabees. In whatever relation of life we find him he is a pleasant, genial gentleman and although his residence in Council Bluffs is of short duration he has already become widely and favorably known and has gained many warm friends.

Dr. Gasson was married July 18, 1904, to Miss Bertha Beard, who had been a missionary of the Methodist church in China for two years.

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#### REV. HENRY DE LONG.

Rev. Henry De Long, whose life in the service of the Methodist ministry has been of far-reaching influence and great benefit to his fellowmen, was born September 7, 1834, in Old Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, his parents being Ralph and Amanda De Long, the father a foreman in a woolen factory. They joined the Mormons in 1843 and went west to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1844, and in 1845 both died, leaving five orphaned children, including our subject. In 1846 he accompanied the Mormon people on their emigration to Council Bluffs. The educational privileges which he received were extremely limited. He attended school held in a log house three miles east of Council Bluffs, spending three months there in the winter of 1850. This completed his school training, but in the school of experience he has learned many of the valuable lessons of life.

Between the ages of six and sixteen years Mr. De Long knew nothing but hard work, and, ambitious to improve his knowledge, at the age of sixteen he entered school, where he pursued his studies for three months, leaving the expense of the course to his own labor. During that time he learned to read and write. He afterward was employed at the Ocean Wave saloon, a famous gambling resort of those days, where he says he spent three years in learning to become a gambler. His life work, however, has been along vastly different lines, for in 1858 he was converted and has since devoted his life to the service of the Master. In 1860 he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1870 joined the conference at Boone, Iowa, Bishop Ames presiding. He was appointed to the Council Bluffs circuit, comprising the west half of Pottawattamie and parts of Mills and Harrison counties. Preaching every night in the week and three times





REV. HENRY DE LONG.



on Sunday, digging wells in the day time to earn his bread and butter, Rev. De Long led a life of intense activity. In 1875 he was located at his own request and has since been engaged in missionary work in Council Bluffs, eight years of which time he was under commission of the American Sunday-school union, making his reports to that organization. He is now probation officer of the juvenile court.

In 1864 Rev. De Long enlisted as a soldier in the Third Iowa Battery and was stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas. While there he washed shirts for his comrades, saved some two hundred dollars, and in 1866 he secured the old Ocean Wave lot at the corner of Broadway and First streets for a Methodist church site. The purchase price was two hundred and fifty dollars, of which Mr. De Long paid two hundred dollars and indorsed the preacher's paper for the remaining fifty dollars. He says that nothing he has ever done has given him so much pleasure as this—the transferral of the property once used to lower and degrade men to an organization which has done much for the betterment of the city in its moral development.

Few residents of Council Bluffs have a wider acquaintance than Rev. De Long. He has been in hearty touch with every minister of the various denominations here for the past half century and has assisted in many of their meetings. Since his conversion he has never wavered in his loyalty to the church which he joined and his entire life has been characterized by a singleness of purpose—an attempt to live, that others seeing his good works might glorify his Father. Coming to Council Bluffs with the Mormons as an orphan boy at the age of twelve years, with no restraining influence or parental love and guidance, he was lured from the path of righteousness, but words of wisdom later sank deep into his heart and since his conversion he has regarded no personal sacrifice too great in his endeavor to make the world better. It was not long after his conversion that he determined to preach the gospel, and on telling a brother of the church of his intention, received the reply: "You do not know enough to be a preacher of the gospel." Rev. De Long answered: "It is true that there are a great many people who know more than I do, but it is also true that there are a lot of people that do not know as much and I shall ask the Lord for sanctified common sense and pick my crowd," and for fifty years he has lived among the neglected children of Council Bluffs and has seen many of the worst characters become useful Christian men and women and good citizens.

To those at all familiar with the history of Council Bluffs and its moral development, the work of Henry De Long is known. About sixteen years ago, associated with other Christian workers, he held the first gospel meeting of the Union Christian Mission in a store building on Broadway. For two years and six months meetings were held there every night. All the time they studied the needs for Christian work, seeking out the lowly, the heart-broken, the desperate, going indeed into the highways and hedges to seek out and save those who were lost. Out of this work of the Christian Mission grew the Girls Industrial School, and when it was found that they could not do justice to both departments they gave up the mission and concentrated their energies upon the neglected girls both in their own homes and at the

gospel rooms. A record of the work done during seven years with the Union Christian Mission showed over twelve thousand visits made to families, while thirteen thousand people received clothing from the mission. More than twenty-five hundred gospel meetings were held and six hundred and forty people publicly professed faith in Christ, these converts representing every class of society. The Girls Industrial School has been an asylum for the unfortunate thousands of hungry people who have there been fed. At all times while ministering to the body they have attempted to minister to the soul and to bring into the lives of the benighted a light of Christian forgiveness and love.

On the 25th of September, 1862, in Council Bluffs, Rev. Henry De Long was married to Sophronia E. Whitcomb, and unto them were born seven sons and three daughters, but of this family only three are now living, Mrs. Anna McElrath, Harvey A. and Henry De Long. In politics Mr. De Long has always been a republican and fraternally is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Order of Eagles. His life work has been given to the cause of the church in its efforts to bring Christ as a moving force into the lives of those with whom he has come in contact and thousands there are who bless him for his kindliness, his assistance, his sympathy, his words of good cheer and of good counsel.

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#### JAMES HUNTER.

James Hunter has spent the greater part of his life in Pottawattamie county but his present place of residence is far separated from his birth place, which was in Scotland. He was born March 24, 1864, his parents being Lawrence and Elizabeth (McEwen) Hunter, who were likewise natives of Scotland. They emigrated to the new world in 1874 and, making their way to Iowa, settled near Neola, where the father engaged in farming. He continued a resident of that locality until called to his final rest, his death occurring in January, 1906.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for James Hunter in his boyhood days save his emigration to America, which occurred when he was ten years of age. He was largely reared in this county, pursuing his education in Neola and Council Bluffs. Having arrived at adult age, he entered the Bank of Neola, and for several years served as bookkeeper and assistant cashier. In 1892 he became one of the organizers of the German American Bank, a private banking institution, of which Charles R. Hannan was chosen president and James Hunter cashier. This bank commenced business on the 1st of June, 1892, and in a comparatively short time became recognized as one of the safe, substantial financial institutions of the county. In connection with T. G. Turner, Mr. Hunter also organized a bank at Bentley in 1906, with Mr. Turner as president and Mr. Hunter as vice president. In Minden he erected a good bank building and also a pleasant residence. Mr. Hunter is also secretary of Group No. 5 of the Iowa Bankers Association, and



has always taken a keen interest in the work of the association. Throughout his business career he has been associated with financial interests and has most intimate knowledge of the banking business in all its departments. His labors have been attended with a measure of success that is the result of capable management, keen business discernment and strict adherence to a fixed purpose. The invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career and the truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of James Hunter, who by determined purpose and laudable endeavor has worked his way steadily upward to success.

On the 24th of July, 1899, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Jennie E. Alver, who was born in England but was educated in the Council Bluffs high school and for six years was a teacher in the public schools at Neola. In the family are four children, Helen, Jean, Leta and Harold.

Politically Mr. Hunter is a republican and though not a politician in the sense of office seeking has ever kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has been identified with the schools as a member of the board of education at Minden for twelve consecutive years and he and his wife are active and faithful members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Woodmen of the World. He has resided in this county from his youth to the present time and is well known in Neola, Council Bluffs and throughout this part of the state, being closely associated with two banking enterprises. He is recognized as a man of good business capacity and a successful financier. What he has accomplished represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his and the directing of his efforts in those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There is in him a weight of character, a native sagacity, far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all.

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### CLAUS KUHR.

Among the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Pottawattamie county is numbered Claus Kuhr, a resident of Lincoln township. His birth occurred in the fatherland, February 20, 1844, his parents being Henry and Wiebke Kuhr, who were natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives. Their family numbered seven children, of whom four are yet living: Henry, still a resident of Germany; Claus; Frank of Germany; and Hans, who is living in Mitchell, South Dakota.

Claus Kuhr spent the first twenty-two years of his life in the land of his nativity, where he acquired a fair public-school education. The favorable reports which reached him concerning America and its opportunities led him to seek a home in the new world, and crossing the Atlantic to the United States, he located first at Davenport, Iowa, in 1866. In the vicinity of that city he worked as a farm hand for three years and then removed to Benton county, Iowa, where he was employed for four years, working on a farm by

the month. In 1873 he arrived in Pottawattamie county, and with the capital he had acquired through his industry and economy he bought a farm in Shelby county, just across the county line, which he at once began to cultivate and improve, living thereon until 1888. He then took up his abode in Pottawattamie county, where he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land, to which he afterward added one hundred and sixty acres, so that he is now the owner of a large and valuable farm property of four hundred and forty acres, all in Lincoln township. The soil is rich and productive and his labors have resulted in bringing forth good crops. Everything about his place is kept in excellent condition, the fences and buildings being in a good state of repair, and in addition to this property he owns a fine residence in the village of Walnut. In his farming operations he has made a specialty of raising and feeding stock and this branch of his business has contributed in substantial measure to his income.

On the 20th of February, 1880, Mr. Kuhr was married to Miss Lizzie Aulerich, who was born in Germany and in her girlhood days was brought to America by her parents, both of whom died in Pottawattamie county. Mrs. Kuhr was one of a family of four children and by her marriage has become the mother of eight children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Henry, at home; Emma, the wife of Earnest Kahl of Lincoln township; Fred, Anna, Bernard, Otto and Emiel, all yet under the parental roof.

The parents are members of the German Lutheran church and are greatly esteemed in the community where they reside, having made many friends during the years of their residence here. In his political views Mr. Kuhr has been a democrat since becoming a naturalized American citizen. For ten years he has served as school director and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. His business career has been characterized by progress in successive stages. He has utilized his opportunities to the best advantage, and each forward step has brought him a broader outlook. Though he started out in life with very limited capital he is now the possessor of valuable farming and other realty interests, which are the visible evidence of his thrift and energy intelligently applied.

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#### LUCIUS G. CONSIGNY.

Lucius G. Consigny, a worthy successor of an honored father in the conduct of the milling interests of Avoca, was born near De Soto, Missouri, on the 2d of August, 1869. In 1872 his parents removed to Avoca, where he was reared and his education, begun in the public schools and continued through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course, was further supplemented by study in Simpson College at Indianola. In 1887, when the Avoca Roller Mill Company was organized, he became a stockholder therein and from that time on has given his attention to the milling business. For seven years he was commercial salesman for the company, on the expiration of which period his services were required in the office. He joined his father

in the purchase of the greater part of the stock in the business and upon his father's death succeeded to the presidency of the Centennial Mill Company. This company now owns a specially equipped plant for the manufacture of flour and the excellence of its product insures a ready sale on the market. Connected with milling interests throughout his entire business experience, Mr. Consigny is well qualified to control an extensive plant of this character and to so shape its course that successful results are reached.

On the 6th of October, 1897, L. G. Consigny was married to Miss Mabel Simon, a daughter of Charles A. and Cassie (Gray) Simon, of Nebraska City, Nebraska. They have two children, Eugenia and Margaret. The family is prominent socially and the hospitality of the Consigny home is one of its most attractive features.

In politics Mr. Consigny is a stalwart republican and in the fall of 1903 he was nominated and elected to the office of county treasurer of Pottawattamie county, serving three years, to which position in the discharge of his duties he brought the same spirit of dispatch, systematic methods and unfaltering determination which has characterized his business career and made him so successful as a representative of industrial interests here. Those qualities, too, made him a valued official, and he won high encomiums as the custodian of public funds. He has also been a member of the town council of Avoca. Fraternally he is connected with Council Bluffs lodge, No. 531, B. P. O. E., and also with the Knights of Pythias lodge. He keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought, not only regarding business but all those affairs which touch the general interests of society and at all times he stands for justice, truth and advancement.

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### HANS PETERS.

Hans Peters is the owner of an excellent farm in Layton township. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 10th of November, 1851, his parents being Frederick and Lottie Peters. The father came to America with his family in 1868, first settling at Davenport, Iowa. He made his home there until 1873, when he and his wife removed to Avoca, Iowa, where they spent their remaining days. In their family were eight children, of whom four are yet living, namely: Fred, a farmer of Shelby county, Iowa; Johann, of Avoca; Albert, also of Shelby county; and Hans.

In his native country Hans Peters spent the first sixteen years of his life and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which he has always followed, and he worked by the month as a farm hand for ten years in his youth and early manhood. In 1875 he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Knox township, which he rented for two years, later taking up his abode upon the place. Subsequently he extended the boundaries of the farm by additional purchases until he now owns two hundred and forty acres lying partly in Knox and partly in Layton township. He has two hundred and forty acres in Lincoln town-



-ship, on which his son Antone resides. He likewise has four hundred and eighty acres in southeastern Kansas and his farm property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise. He has improved his home place by erecting all the necessary outbuildings and also putting up a nice residence and the farm is now one of the attractive and valuable properties of the community. Mr. Peters makes a specialty of the raising and feeding of cattle and hogs and also carries on general farming, annually gathering good crops.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Hans Peters and Miss Lena Goettch, a daughter of Peter and Salki Goettch, who came to America in 1876, settling at Avoca, whence they afterward removed to a farm. Mrs. Peters was one of a family of five children and by her marriage became the mother of eleven children, of whom eight are yet living: Mate, the wife of J. J. Maassen, of Valley township, Pottawattamie county, Iowa; Emil and Antone, both at home; Amanda, the wife of Henry Stamp, of Layton township, Pottawattamie county; Emma, Minnie, Anna and Ferdinand, all at home; and Henry, Dora and Bertha, who have passed away.

The parents are members of the German Lutheran church and in politics Mr. Peters is a democrat, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is a stalwart supporter of the party principles. He has served as school director for several years and also as road supervisor. Whatever success he has enjoyed is attributable entirely to his own efforts, for he started out in life empty-handed and has worked his way upward by reason of his unfaltering diligence, close application and strong purpose.

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### HERMAN GROTE, SR.

Herman Grote, Sr., who is now living retired in Council Bluffs, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, deriving his income from his invested interests, was born in Kohlstadt, Germany, November 21, 1825, a son of Fred and Sophia Grote. His father, born in 1808, spent his entire life in that country and died in 1853. He was married in Kahlstadt, and his wife, long surviving him, came to the new world, her death occurring in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, in 1880, when she was eighty years of age.

Herman Grote, Sr., acquired his education in the schools of his native country and in the spring of 1856 arrived in this city. He had previously learned the brick-maker's trade in his native country, but wages were small and business opportunities were few. Favorable reports reached him concerning the business conditions of the new world, and hoping to benefit thereby, he crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Iowa. For ten years after his arrival he lived upon a farm in Hardin township, and when that decade had passed, took up his abode in Council Bluffs, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick for fifteen years. During the Civil war he was drafted in 1864 but hired a substitute.

Ere leaving his native country, Mr. Grote was married to Miss Wilhelmena Dreiver, a native of Germany. The wedding was celebrated on the 31st of



December, 1854, and for more than a half century they traveled life's journey together but at length were separated by the hand of death on the 20th of December, 1906, when Mrs. Grote was called to her final rest. She was a member of the Evangelical Association, which is also the religious faith of Mr. Grote.

Unto this worthy couple were born the following named: Wilhelmena, born September 7, 1856, died July 3, 1857. Herman, born February 4, 1858, on the home farm in Hardin township, was married to Miss Maggie Tjardes, and they have five children. Mary, born June 20, 1859, became the wife of Matthew Bartel, on the 4th of December, 1879, and they now reside at No. 901 East Broadway. Mr. Martel being engaged in the grocery business in this city. Anna, born February 20, 1861, is the wife of Charles Prefke, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska, and they have seven children. Clara, born November 12, 1862, is the wife of O. Yunkerman, who is engaged in the wholesale feed and seed business in Council Bluffs. He is also a member of the city council from the first ward. Louisa, born November 21, 1864, died in childhood. Rosa, born March 6, 1867, married Lou Kost, of Council Bluffs, who is a blacksmith and wagonmaker of the firm of Kost & Reynolds. They have three children. Adolph, born November 12, 1868, married Emma Floyd, by whom he has four children, and is engaged in the wholesale feed and seed business as a member of the firm of Yunkerman & Company. Minnie, born October 3, 1873, is acting as her father's housekeeper. William C., born June 13, 1875, married Clara Backemulhe, has one child and is a member of the firm of Yunkerman & Company, wholesale feed and seed dealers.

Mr. Grote owns two fine farms in Hardin township, Pottawattamie county, besides several other properties, which bring him a good income, and in addition has a comfortable home at No. 903 Broadway. He is now living in retirement, enjoying a well earned rest, for his life through a long period was one of intense activity, and his energy and perseverance constituted the basis of the success which now enables him to live in well earned ease. He belongs to the Evangelical Association, as do his daughters, Mrs. Bartel, Mrs. Kost and Miss Minnie Grote, and his son, W. C. Grote. The father has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, and a review of his life shows that his has been an honorable record, characterized by diligence and integrity in business and by faithfulness to every trust reposed in him in other relations of life.

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### JUDGE SAMUEL B. SNYDER.

Samuel B. Snyder, judge of the superior court of Council Bluffs, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1854. His boyhood and youth were there passed and his primary education was acquired in the public schools of his native county. He afterward attended Grove City College in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued an elective course. He left the college in 1878 to enter upon the study of law in Butler, Pennsylvania, and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in 1880 and at once

entered upon active practice. He soon gave proof of his ability in the line of his chosen profession and in 1882 was elected district attorney for a term of three years.

Mr. Snyder continued a resident of Pennsylvania until 1887, when he came to Council Bluffs and opened a law office. Here he soon won recognition in a liberal clientage, and in 1902 he was elected city attorney, which position he filled by re-election for two terms, or four years. In 1906 he was chosen by popular ballot to the office of judge of the superior court for a term of four years. He has always been a student and deep thinker and in his wide general information is found one of the strong elements of his power to operate as lawyer and jurist. His broad knowledge enables him to understand life in its various phases, the motive springs of human conduct and the complexity of business interests, and this, combined with a comprehensive familiarity with statutory law and with precedent, makes him one of the ablest judges who ever sat on the superior court bench.

In 1885 Judge Snyder was married at Greenburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mazie, daughter of Eli McGlauglin, and they had six children, of whom two sons and a daughter are yet living, namely: Erwin P., Kenneth McGlauglin and Ruth A.

Judge Snyder is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, of which he is now serving as an elder. Strong in his purposes, clear in his views, determined in his actions, Judge Snyder is recognized as one of the able and honored citizens of Council Bluffs, winning success in his professional career and commanding the confidence and trust of his fellowmen by reason of an irreproachable private life.

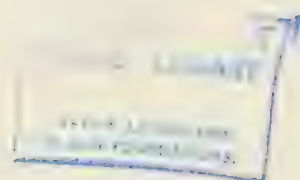
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### HUGH PRITCHARD.

Hugh Pritchard is the owner of the Fairview Stock Farm, having two hundred and forty acres of valuable land on section 24, Knox township, and seventy acres on section 19, Layton township, and aside from his agricultural interests is known in business circles as one of the directors and stockholders of the Avoca State Bank and a stockholder in the Savings Bank of Avoca. He is likewise financially interested in the Harlem & Avoca Telephone Company, of which he is a director, and his capable management of his business interests makes him a leading and prosperous resident of Pottawattamie county.

His birth occurred in Oneida county, New York, on the 28th of June, 1848, his parents being Daniel and Elizabeth (Hughes) Pritchard, both of whom were natives of Wales. They came to America in 1837, settling in Oneida county, New York, and unto them were born six children but Hugh Pritchard is now the only survivor of the family. The father was a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit for twelve years in the Empire state. In







1849 he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he engaged in tailoring and farming until 1864, when he came to Iowa, locating near Iowa City. There his wife died July 2, 1871, and in 1875 he came to Pottawattamie county, making his home with his son Hugh until called to his final rest January 26, 1893, his grave being made by the side of his wife in Iowa City.

Hugh Pritchard was a young child at the time of the removal of the family to Wisconsin. He was graduated from the Racine Select School and also attended the Iowa State University. After completing his own education he taught school in Johnson county, Iowa, for four years. He has continuously followed farming since 1874, when he located upon his present farm in Knox township, Pottawattamie county. It is all arable and the fields annually return rich harvests. Mr. Pritchard is likewise extensively engaged in raising and breeding shorthorn Durham cattle and has recently purchased a straight Scotch Durham bull, for which he paid eight hundred and fifty dollars, at West Branch, Iowa. He is now only a senior yearling but weighs sixteen hundred pounds. In addition to his fine cattle Mr. Pritchard has a valuable flock of Oxford Down sheep and his stock-raising interests are a very important branch of his business. However, he has extended his efforts into other fields of activity and is prominently known in financial circles, being one of the directors and stockholders of the Avoca State Bank; a stockholder in the Citizens Savings Bank of Avoca; and one of the heavy stockholders in the Harlem & Avoca Telephone Company. He readily solves intricate business problems and clearly understands complex business situations. His judicious use of his opportunities have led to his steady advancement in the business world and he is now one of the prosperous citizens of Knox township.

On the 9th of November, 1871, Mr. Pritchard married Miss Laura M. Shaff, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, January 17, 1850, a daughter of H. N. and Angeline (Fry) Shaff, in whose family were ten children. The father, who was a native of Ontario, Canada, died in this state, January 17, 1890, having survived his wife for about six years. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, and died July 13, 1884. The Fry family, to which she belonged, was an old and honored one. Her father, Jacob Fry, was a native of Virginia and of Dutch ancestry. About 1809 he became a resident of Ohio and from that state enlisted in the war of 1812. In the fall of 1839 he brought his family to Iowa and located at what became known as Frytown, where he developed a fine farm, dying there in 1845. His wife, who died at the age of fifty-five years, bore the maiden name of Susanna Breckenbaugh and was a native of Pennsylvania. In their family were nine sons and five daughters.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have been born six children: Lizzie M., now the wife of W. H. Jackson, a resident of Oakland, Iowa; James N., who wedded Mary C. Ward and is living in North Dakota; Charles D., who married S. Grace Wood and is engaged in the implement and harness business in Oakland; Nellie, who is a graduate of the Avoca high school and is now the wife of Walter Ward, living in North Dakota; Jennie, at home; and William E., who married Nellie Gerusil and lives on one of his father's farms.

Politically Mr. Pritchard is a republican and for fifteen years has served as secretary and treasurer of the school board, while at the present writing, in

1907, he is a school trustee. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 154, of Avoca, and he and his family are all members of the Congregational church at that place. They occupy an enviable position in social circles and Mr. Pritchard is likewise prominent in business life, all recognizing the strength of his character and his marked individuality.

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### IRA PLATNER.

Ira Platner, deceased, was numbered among the pioneers of Council Bluffs, having become a resident of the city in 1850, when the Indians were still numerous in this section of the state. The town, too, was of small proportions and of little industrial and commercial importance. With its business interests he became closely associated as a real-estate dealer and money loaner, and so continued throughout his remaining days. He was born in Cherry Valley, New York, a son of Christopher Platner, who was a native of Germany, whence he came to America in early life, first settling in the Empire state. There he resided for a few years, after which he removed westward to Cedar county, Iowa, purchasing a tract of land near Tipton. He then began the development and improvement of that property and was engaged in general farming there until his death, while his wife also passed away in the same locality.

Ira Platner began his education in the schools of his native state and further continued his studies in Cedar county, Iowa. He resided there when a young man and was associated with his father in the work of the home farm. After his first marriage, however, he left Cedar county and in 1850 came to Council Bluffs, where he began dealing in real estate, buying and selling city property and also building and making improvements. He thus added much to the attractive appearance of Council Bluffs and to its substantial growth and progress. He was very successful in his real-estate operations and the money that he made on his property he would loan on land to farmers and newcomers, who were then making their way into this section of the country to settle homes. He continued in the real-estate and loan business up to the time of his demise and in all his business operations met with gratifying prosperity.

While living in Cedar county, Iowa, Mr. Platner was married to a Miss Bear, who died in Council Bluffs. There were five children by that marriage: Marshall, who is now residing in Montana, where he is engaged in mining; Adnie Dwight, who makes his home in Monts Ferry, Ohio; E. Adelia, the deceased wife of William A. Mynster, a very prominent attorney of Council Bluffs; and two who died in infancy.

After losing his first wife, Mr. Platner was married in this city to Miss Elizabeth S. Blair, born August 6, 1831, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and a daughter of James Blair, who removed from the Blue Grass state to Pottawattamie county in an early day and settled on a farm near Council Bluffs. He engaged in farming here for a short time and then went to the far west, establishing his home in California, where he engaged in farming and fruit-

raising, becoming very wealthy through his business operations in that place. He resided there throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1899, and his wife passed away in that state in 1906. Unto the second marriage of Mr. Platner there were born two sons, Charles and Clay B. The former died in 1905, leaving a widow, who bore the maiden name of Annie B. Smith. She is now a resident of Council Bluffs and has one daughter, Lizzie Marie. The younger son, Clay B. Platner, is a salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Groneweg & Schoentgen of this city. He was married January 24, 1883, to Miss Carrie Kintz, and they make their home with his mother, together with two of their children. They have three sons: John, at home; Charles, now of Nevada; and Dwight, at home. They also lost a daughter, Ruth C., who died at the age of eighteen months.

The death of Mr. Platner occurred in 1899. He held several minor offices in the city but was never a politician in the sense of office seeking. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he had firm faith in its principles. His wife and daughter-in-law are both members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Platner owns considerable property here and for many years resided in a brick residence on Broadway but in 1907 sold that property and erected a large and attractive dwelling at No. 111 Glen avenue, where she is now living, together with her son and his family. Mr. Platner was for almost a half century a well known and prominent business man of the city, his business interests bringing him into close connection with many residents of this part of the state and wherever he was known he was held in high esteem. In his business career he was watchful of opportunities and through the improvement of the advantages which came to him he was enabled to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances.

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### WILLIAM L. OVERMAN.

William L. Overman, president of the Oakland Savings Bank since February 1, 1907, was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1874. His father, Benjamin Overman, also a native of this state, is living at What Cheer, Iowa. He was formerly identified with farming but is now engaged in merchandising, and he gives his political support to the republican party. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth L. Cunningham, who was born in Illinois and died in 1890 at the age of thirty-five years. They had six children: William L.; Myrtle, a trained nurse, living in Pasadena, California; Harriet, deceased; Jesse, a farmer of Atalissa, Iowa; Pearl, a school teacher near Grinnell, Iowa; and Charles, who follows farming near Atalissa.

William L. Overman was reared to farm life and attended the country schools, after which he continued his studies in the high school at Malcom, Iowa. He afterward filled a clerical position with the Rock Island Railroad Company at Malcom, eventually becoming telegraph operator and subsequently station agent, continuing at that place for seven years. He was afterward transferred to Anita as agent, spending eight years there, on the expiration of



which period he resigned to enter the banking house of James E. Bruce at Anita. He spent two and a half years in that place, after which he was transferred to a bank owned by Mr. Bruce at Atlantic, Iowa, where he served as cashier for about two years. He came to Oakland on the 1st of February, 1907, when the Spalti Brothers Bank was reorganized and incorporated as the Oakland Savings Bank, Mr. Overman becoming its president. His experience in the banking business, acquainting him with every detail, well qualified him to take up the onerous duties which now devolved upon him in this connection. He brings to his work keen discernment, sagacity and unfaltering industry—qualities which argue well for a successful future. He is a member of the Iowa Bankers' Association.

In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of William L. Overman and Anna Cady, who was born in Malcom, Iowa, in May, 1873, a daughter of Silas M. and Julia Cady, the former a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Overman have one daughter, Dorothy Louise, born in March, 1898. A member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Modern Woodmen camp, Mr. Overman is loyal to the principles and the purposes of these orders. He is equally faithful in his allegiance to the republican party and while living in Anita was a member of the city council but he prefers to give undivided time and attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with merited success.

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### FRANKLIN W. MILLER.

Franklin W. Miller, an able practitioner at the bar of Council Bluffs, has been a resident of Iowa since 1881, in which year he settled in Mills county, coming thence to this city in 1896. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, his parents being Daniel Y. and Jane (Randolph) Miller, who settled in the Prairie state in 1848 and are still living there.

Mr. Miller's life has been one of intense and well directed activity. His literary education being completed, he engaged in teaching school for five years and during that time devoted his leisure, aside from the duties of the schoolroom, to the mastery of the principles of law. After careful and thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in 1880, by the supreme court of that state. The following year he removed to Iowa and settled in Mills county, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his removal to Council Bluffs in 1896. He has for twenty-seven years been a member of the bar, during which time he has given proof of his wide and comprehensive knowledge of law principles and his ability in correctly applying them to the points in litigation. He is engaged in general practice in all the courts, both state and federal, and he was in 1906 honored by the democratic nomination for the office of district judge. The district, however, has a republican majority of eight thousand and although he did not succeed in overcoming this he ran far ahead of his ticket, polling a strong vote. Aside from what he has accomplished in his profession, Mr. Miller is deserving of mention for what he has done in establishing an independent



telephone system here. He was the organizer of the Independent Telephone Company at Council Bluffs, having been the one who formed the company by selecting the persons composing it and who circulated a petition for its franchise, which was carried by a vote of two to one at a special city election held therefor and was also the first signer for stock. The movement was started on the 15th of July, 1904, and the company was organized in the spring of 1905. It now has over three hundred thousand dollars invested, a local exchange of over three thousand and connection with one hundred and seventy thousand phones in Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Miller deserves great credit for this work. He has never asked nor held office in connection with the company, simply laboring for the good of the community in this direction.

Mrs. Miller bore the maiden name of Belle B. Whitmore and was a resident of Fulton county, Illinois, her parents being H. J. and Ann Whitmore, the former a farmer by occupation. They have three sons: Earl W., now a student in the state college at Ames, Iowa, where he is pursuing an electrical engineering course; Carl D., a student at the John A. Creighton Medical College in Omaha, Nebraska; and Clarence, who is attending the high school at Council Bluffs. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Women's Club and has always taken a very active part in associate charity work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are prominent socially and one of the leading features of their attractive home is its warm hearted hospitality. They attend the Congregational church and Mr. Miller is a member of the Elks lodge, the Commercial Club and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In community affairs he is deeply and helpfully interested, his name being a synonym for true American patriotism, which seeks the good of the community and not personal aggrandizement.

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### ROBERT W. JONES.

Robert W. Jones, chief of the fire department of Council Bluffs, was born in Greene county, Iowa, in 1873, a son of Augustus Jones, who was born in New York in 1826 and died in 1903 at Council Bluffs. The father lived in those days when a man's life was filled with various industries and various interests and was not given to a specialty as it is today. As a young man he taught school, that being considered a most dignified position for young men, but it proved to be too tame for him and he took up life as a steward on a merchant ship on the lakes, where he had various interesting experiences. His father had early apprenticed him to a carpenter and he felt that at any time he could return to the trade which he had acquired when a boy. He was also proficient as an agriculturist, having been reared upon a farm. In 1849 he was seized with the gold fever and took a trip overland to California.

Robert W. Jones came to Council Bluffs with his parents at the age of seven, and here he received his education in the public schools. He was a proficient student but, like all boys, was eager to get out in the world and earn his own living. He had from the time he was a child been interested in fire

engines and had followed them with enthusiasm on their missions through the streets. At the age of seventeen he left school and entered the fire department, first as pipeman, then as captain of No. 4, and in April, 1906, was made chief. Unlike his father, who was interested in many lines, Mr. Jones early selected the business that he cared for most and has stuck to it with the persistent determination to win the highest position that it offered.

In 1901, Mr. Jones was married, in Council Bluffs, to Mary A. Wilson, a daughter of E. Wilson. He has been a life-long republican and though he has never sought the offices or honors of his party he has always been active in assisting those who have done so. On occasions of duty or emergency he has always asserted himself with energy and promptness. He is a devoted husband, an honorable and enterprising citizen, a genial and generous companion, vigilant yet kind and humane in all the offices of life. There are hosts of families in this city who feel deeply grateful to Mr. Jones for his efficient work as chief of the fire department. Fraternally he is connected with the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World.

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#### PAUL McDONALD.

Paul McDonald, living in Neola township, his farming interests covering portions of sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, is numbered among the prosperous and progressive agriculturists and stock-raisers of this locality. His place embraces three hundred and thirty acres and is well improved with good buildings and modern and valuable equipments, such as facilitate the work which now claims his attention. His place is pleasantly located within four miles of Neola, so that the conveniences of town life are easily accessible.

Mr. McDonald is a native of Illinois, having been born in La Salle county, October 27, 1857. His father, James McDonald, was born in Ireland and on coming to the new world in 1844 settled first in St. Louis, Missouri, whence he afterward removed to La Salle county, Illinois. He was a pioneer of that locality and opened up and developed a farm there, upon which he reared his family and spent his remaining days. His family numbered three sons and a daughter, of whom Paul McDonald is the eldest. The sister is Bridget, the wife of Dennis Owens, a farmer of Bureau county, Illinois. The brothers are: John J., a substantial agriculturist of Neola township; and William J. McDonald, who follows farming in Bureau county, Illinois.

Paul McDonald was reared upon the old farm homestead in the county of his nativity and acquired his education in the public schools there. He was a young man of twenty-three years when he came westward to Iowa, settling in Pottawattamie county in 1880. He soon returned to Illinois, however, but in 1882 located permanently here. On his previous visit he had in connection with his father purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, which is now owned by Paul McDonald and his brother, John J. In 1880 he began to break the sod and till the fields. Later he built a good dwelling and also substantial barns for the shelter of hay, grain and stock. He likewise planted

shade and fruit trees, which add much to the value and attractive appearance of the place. His farm, now one of the fine properties of Neola township, has been developed entirely from the raw prairie. He at first owned but one hundred and twenty acres, to which, however, he has added from time to time as his financial resources have permitted until he now has three hundred and twenty acres all in one body. It is a good tract of land, responding readily to the care and labor which is bestowed upon it and in connection with the cultivation of crops best adapted to soil and climate Mr. McDonald raises high grade Hereford cattle, having a herd of one hundred head with two pure blooded registered males at the head of the herd. He makes a business of raising, feeding and fattening stock and keeps from fifty to sixty head annually. In the management of his business affairs he displays good judgment which, coupled with his unfaltering industry, has secured his success.

In Neola, in 1885, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Rachel Ballard, who was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, a daughter of Mrs. Peter Drury, of Boomer township, where Mrs. McDonald was reared and educated. By her marriage she has become the mother of three daughters: Lizzie, who was educated in Neola and at Island Park, Des Moines, and is now a teacher in this county; Nellie, the wife of Garrett Schnitker, a farmer of Neola township; and Mary, at home.

Politically Mr. McDonald is independent, casting his ballot for candidates, regardless of party affiliations, considering only their capability and fitness for office. He has never desired political preferment himself, as he has always wished to give undivided attention to his business affairs. He and his wife are Catholics in religious faith, holding membership with the church in Neola.

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### C. H. BERKSHIRE.

C. H. Berkshire, living on section 31, Valley township, owns and cultivates one hundred and twenty acres of land, which is rich and productive. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on the 17th of March, 1837, and has therefore reached the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten. His parents were Felix and Herlina (Hencely) Berkshire, natives of Kentucky, whence they removed to Indiana in 1836, there residing for three years. In 1836 they became residents of Lawrence county, Illinois, where the family home was maintained until 1856. The mother died in 1851, and five years later the father took his family to Kentucky, where he remained until 1865. He then became a resident of Illinois and later removed to Indiana, where his death occurred. In his family were eight children.

C. H. Berkshire, the only surviving member of the family, was reared to farm life and started out for himself at the early age of fourteen years, working by the month as a farm hand until 1861. He then put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, enlisting in the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry. He participated in several hotly



contested engagements in that sanguinary conflict and served until 1864, when he was honorably discharged in Virginia. With a most creditable military record he returned to his home in Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1871. In that year he came to Iowa, settling in Valley township, Pottawattamie county, where he purchased eighty acres of land upon which he is now living. Later he bought forty acres more, making a total of one hundred and twenty acres on section 31, Valley township.

In 1867 Mr. Berkshire was united in marriage to Miss Lavinia Jarett, who was born in Henderson county, Illinois, in 1848. They have become the parents of three children: Mary, at home; Frederick F. and C. C., both in Council Bluffs. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oakland and Mr. Berkshire belongs to the Masonic lodge, No. 335, at Oakland. Politically he is a democrat and though he has never held political office he has served for sixteen years as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend, who is always loyal to the welfare of the public schools. His life has been one of untiring industry, crowned with success. Starting out empty-handed when a young boy, he has worked his way upward and is demonstrating the power of efficiency, energy and perseverance as factors in an active business life. Today, at the age of seventy years, he is in possession of a fine farm and goodly competence, so that he is now enabled to enjoy the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

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### JOHN T. HAZEN.

John T. Hazen, who for many years figured prominently in connection with the official life in Avoca and Pottawattamie county, but is now practically living retired, although to some extent he engages in auctioneering, has by reason of this line of business and by his public service become one of the best known men in this section of the state. He was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 27th of July, 1846, his parents being Isaac and Rebecca (Stewart) Hazen. Although the family was established in the middle west in early pioneer times the father was a native of Pennsylvania, born about 1821, and in the Keystone state was reared. Soon after his twentieth year he was married and immediately started with his bride for the frontier, his destination being Dearborn county, Indiana. He was one of the first to engage in farming in that locality and in the midst of the forest he built a log cabin and cleared and developed his farm, which he continued to cultivate until his removal to Iowa in 1854. He again took up the hardships and burdens of pioneer life as he located in Washington county, this state, entering a quarter section of land from the government near Ainsworth, where he resided up to the time of his death, about 1893.

When his son, John T. Hazen, was but a boy the father took him in a covered wagon forty-one miles, to Davenport, to see the first railroad engine that was brought to the state. It was taken across the river on the ice and



pulled up the bank by a capstan and cable, having been brought to the state in order to haul the timbers and rails for the roadbed which was being built to the capital at Iowa City. The family was closely associated with pioneer conditions and events, bearing their full share in the work of progress and improvement.

The father was a life-long democrat but a man of retiring disposition and never sought or desired office. Having lost his first wife about 1860, he afterward wedded Mrs. Charlotte Allen. By the first marriage there were eight children, of whom four are yet living: Melinda, the widow of George W. Davis, of Plano, Iowa; Minerva, the wife of Ozias Stotts, of Riverside, Iowa; Rosetta, the wife of Edwin F. Keys, of Ainsworth, Iowa; and John T. By the second marriage there were three children, of whom two are living: Emma A., whose home is in Ainsworth; and Charlotte, who is married and also resides in Ainsworth.

John T. Hazen was but a young lad of eight years when brought by his parents to Iowa and thus upon the frontier he was reared amid its wild scenes and environments, early becoming familiar with the hardships and difficulties which beset the path of the pioneer. His education was acquired in the graded schools of Ainsworth and in the academy at Washington, Iowa. He received ample training in farm labor as he assisted his father in the development of the fields and later he began cultivating his father's land as a renter. In 1871 he came to Pottawattamie county, buying a farm of eighty acres six miles southeast of Avoca in Layton township, where he settled down to farming. The land was then unbroken prairie and it required much arduous labor to transform it into cultivated fields. His first wife had died and he was a widower. As there was no house upon the place he lived for a time in a tent until he had opportunity to build a little cabin, in which he kept bachelor's hall for about eighteen months, when he was again married. His second wife's health proved poorly and he left the farm, removing to Avoca, where he has since resided. After locating here he worked for some years as a day laborer, carrying the hod in the building of the second brick structure erected in the town. He was thus employed during the summer of 1877 and later he worked on a section at a dollar and fifteen cents per day. In this position, however, he was singled out by the roadmaster as a man of ability and placed in the freight-house, checking freight. Later he was made baggage master, which position he filled until he resigned in order to give his attention to auctioneering. He was able to speak both low and high German and after he took up auctioneering he soon found that his time was fully occupied in this way.

In less than twelve years after coming to Avoca Mr. Hazen was elected sheriff of the county, which position paid him more than six thousand dollars per year. In 1896 he again bought a farm on the corporate limits of the town, where he lived for five years, when he sold that place and invested in three quarter sections in Boyd county, Nebraska, which he still owns. Again taking up his abode in Avoca, he has since made it his place of residence and is yet engaged in auctioneering. He is the leading representative of the business in Pottawattamie and other counties of this portion of the state and has

become very popular in that regard. As a crier of sales he is apt and ready and at the same time he displays the keen business judgment which enables him to drive a good bargain.

In 1867 Mr. Hazen was married to Miss Addie Jones, who died a year and a half later, and in September, 1872, he married Mrs. Julia R. Harris, of Avoca, who is a native of Indiana but was reared in Illinois, her father removing to Nauvoo just as the Mormons vacated that town. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen have become the parents of six children, of whom five are yet living: Clara M., the wife of Rev. Alexander F. Irvine, a prominent Congregational divine of New York city and a well known magazine writer; Paul T.; Mabel C., the wife of H. A. McComb, a farmer of the Rosebud agency and a graduate of the State University of Nebraska at Lincoln, while Mrs. McComb was formerly matron of the Sante Indian agency; Roy R.; and Edith E., at home. Ray, a twin brother of Roy, died in infancy. Paul is a graduate of the law department of Yale University and is now practicing at Naper, Boyd county, Nebraska. He was a member of the Yale football team and was a contestant in the oratorical contest in the south half of the state, winning a gold medal. Roy is a graduate of the law department of the Nebraska State University and a member of a Greek letter fraternity. He is now practicing his profession in Fairfax, South Dakota. He won the second honors in the oratorical contest in the south half of the state two years after his brother Paul had taken the medal, and Paul gained the silver medal or second honors in the state contest, losing by only three-eighths of a point. Both sons are prominent young attorneys.

In his political views Mr. Hazen is a stalwart democrat and was the only man elected on the democratic ticket in 1890, being chosen to the office of sheriff. Two years later he was again elected and for twenty-three years he served in various local position, but has now retired from active connection with political work. He is a member of Avoca camp, W. O. W.; Avoca lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., and of the encampment, while his wife and daughters are members of the Rebekah lodge. Mr. Hazen is a self-made man whose advancement and prosperity in life have come to him through his own labors, and his record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished when one is energetic and determined and possesses laudable ambition.

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### EATON BARNES.

On a good farm on section 35, York township, lives Eaton Barnes, who is known in Pottawattamie county as a prosperous and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser. His landed possessions comprise four hundred and fifty acres and the soil is rich and productive, so that good results are obtained from his farm work. He is, moreover, entitled to representation in this volume as one of the early settlers of the county, having lived here for thirty-five years. He has made his home in the state since 1852, at which time he settled

in Monroe county. The story of its development and progress is therefore largely familiar to him. He has witnessed the many changes which have brought it to its present condition of prosperity and in the localities where he has resided has contributed to its general growth.

Mr. Barnes is a native of Indiana, having been born near Morgantown, February 16, 1849. His father, Jesse Barnes, was a native of Kentucky, where he was reared, removing thence to Indiana. He was a wheelwright and gunsmith by trade and followed that business in the Hoosier state up to the time when he sought a home in Iowa, settling in Monroe county. Here he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, owning and occupying a farm in that county up to the time of his death. His wife survives him now at the age of more than four score years and is living with a daughter.

Eaton Barnes was but three years of age at the time of the removal of his parents from Indiana to Iowa and was therefore reared upon the frontier in Monroe county, sharing with the family in the hardships and trials of pioneer life at a time when most of the homes of the locality were log cabins, when much of the land was uncultivated, and when the district was destitute of many of the improvements, advantages and conveniences known to the older east. His privileges were therefore comparatively few but his training at farm labor was not meager and he remained upon the old homestead with his father until he had attained his majority. However, in the meantime, when about fourteen years of age, he worked by the month as a farm hand and continued in the employ of one man for nearly ten years, a fact which is indisputable proof of his fidelity as well as his industry.

On the 12th of September, 1872, in Monroe county, was celebrated the marriage of Eaton Barnes and Miss Mary C. Roll, a native of Indiana, who was reared, however, in Monroe county, Iowa, where her father, W. L. Roll, settled at a very early date. He was a native of Kentucky and was descended from French parentage, the family having been established in Kentucky during the pioneer epoch of its development. After his marriage Mr. Barnes rented land in Mills county, Iowa, and engaged in farming for several years. In 1872 he arrived in Pottawattamie county and purchased a tract of raw land of one hundred and sixty acres. This he placed under the plow, continuing the work of further development and improvement as the years passed, while from time to time he has added to his original holdings until he now has four hundred and fifty acres all in one body, although a part of it lies just across the road in Washington township. The improvements upon the farm include a commodious and pleasant residence, a basement barn, large corn cribs and all of the latest machinery to facilitate the work of the fields. From seed that he planted he has raised fine maple, elm and other forest trees, and has put out four orchards, which are all in bearing. He has much fruit of all kinds, including apples, peaches, cherries and berries and has been very successful as a horticulturist. All these years he has also been raising, feeding and fattening stock for the market, shipping annually about two carloads of hogs and from three to five carloads of cattle. Every branch of his business is proving profitable owing to his unfaltering energy and his perseverance that never flags. He has made a study of the best methods to pursue in raising grain,



fruit and stock, and his knowledge, gained from research and practical experience, largely makes him an authority upon questions connected with agricultural life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have been born ten children, of whom eight are yet living: Fremont, a resident farmer of Norwalk township; Eddy, who follows farming in York township; Albert L., who is in business for himself; Charles Fred. at home; Nettie, the wife of D. P. Donnivan, of Harrison county, Iowa; Mary L., the wife of Irving Andres, of Canada; Nealie and Nina, both at home. They lost two children—Fannie, who became the wife of Michael O'Leary and died about a year later, and Vernon, who died at the age of fourteen years.

Mr. Barnes votes with the democratic party but while he has been loyal to its interests he has never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his farming and business interests. He has been a resident of the state from very early childhood, has witnessed almost the entire development of Pottawattamie county and has assisted in many ways in the promotion of those interests which have contributed to its growth and prosperity. Mr. Barnes is well known as a man of strict integrity and sterling worth as well as of business capacity and enterprise, and he and his estimable wife and their family are much esteemed in the county, while their hospitable home is a favorite resort with many friends.

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#### CHARLES C. PLATNER.

Charles C. Platner, deceased, who resided in Council Bluffs and in Pottawattamie county during the greater part of his life, devoted his time and energies to stock-raising and breeding. He was also the owner of fine race horses and in these connections was well known. For a short time he was on the police force of Council Bluffs—his native city. His birth occurred February 3, 1856, his parents being Ira and Elizabeth S. (Blair) Platner, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools of this city.

When Mr. Platner became a young man he embarked in business on his own account, purchasing a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Hardin township, Pottawattamie county. He turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, but made a specialty of stock-raising. Following his marriage he lived upon the farm until 1883, when he removed to the northern part of South Dakota, where he took up a claim, which he entered from the government. There he began the arduous task of developing a new farm and gave his time and energies to its further improvement. He also raised stock there for five years and in that time made a good property of his place. In 1888, however, he sold out there and returned to his farm in Hardin township, this county. Here he took up farming and stock-raising and also engaged in breeding fine stock, becoming an extensive breeder and raiser of horses. He was the owner of several fine race horses and as a



stock-breeder did much to improve the grade of horses raised in this county. He resided on the farm there for several years and then removed to the city of Council Bluffs but still gave his attention to his agricultural interests and his fine race horses. After he had lived in the city for several years, on account of his size, his friends urged him to become a member of the police force and he accepted this but was not on the force long before he was accidentally shot, the injury proving fatal on the 3d of September, 1905.

While residing on his farm Mr. Platner was married in September, 1881, to Miss Anna B. Smith, a native of Greene county, Illinois, and a daughter of Harvey A. and Eliza (Kestler) Smith, both natives of Greene county, that state, where Mr. Smith engaged in farming until 1880. In that year he arrived in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and purchased a farm in Hardin township. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1896, when he went west to look over the country and finally settled in Los Angeles, California, where he is now living a retired life, while Mrs. Smith, who is seventy-five years of age, makes her home in Council Bluffs with her daughter, Mrs. Platner. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Platner was born one child, Lizzie Marie, who is now the wife of Victor P. Laustrup. They now reside in Council Bluffs with Mrs. Platner, Mr. Laustrup being a special agent here for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Platner was a staunch democrat in politics, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. He was a member of the Eagles and of the Royal Arcanum and was popular in both organizations. Mrs. Platner is residing at No. 515 East Pierce street with her mother, and her daughter and family are making their home with her.

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### JOHN F. JACKSON.

The eventful and stirring life of the west during the early mining and ranching days is familiar to John F. Jackson through actual experience. Moreover, he was born across the water, being a native of Glasgow, Scotland, his natal day being December 4, 1835. His parents were William and Mary Jackson, who in the year 1836 started for America. While on the voyage the mother became ill and died, the interment being made at sea. The father landed on the shores of the new world and located in Pennsylvania, where he purchased a small farm, on which he lived until his death. By his first marriage there were born three children. For his second wife he married Ann Stewart, by whom he had six children.

John F. Jackson, the only surviving member of the family, was less than a year old when brought to the United States by his father. His education was acquired in the public schools of Pennsylvania and he remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when, becoming imbued with a strong desire to see the west and understand its experiences, he made his way to Boone county, Illinois, in 1858. There he worked at farm labor by the month for a year and in 1859 he started for St. Charles, now Denver, Colorado, at which time the now populous and beautiful city that lies on the

eastern border of the Rocky slope was a mere hamlet containing only a few log houses. Mining excitement had drawn settlers to that part of the country and Mr. Jackson hired out to wash gold for two dollars and a half per day. He cut logs with which to build the first house that was erected in Gregorytown, after which he and a cousin began prospecting for gold. They prospected for six weeks without results and then bought a mine for five hundred dollars, making a cash payment of one hundred dollars, and a second mine for fifteen thousand dollars, paying five hundred dollars down. The mines, however, proved to be failures. About this time Mr. Jackson became ill and for several weeks was in Denver unable to do any work. In 1860 he returned to Iowa and during the succeeding year was engaged in farm labor a part of the time.

Going again to Colorado in 1861, Mr. Jackson began freighting on the plains of the west, hauling goods from Omaha to Denver with oxen and mule teams. He followed that work for about seven years, making in all eighteen trips, which were fraught with many hardships and considerable danger, owing to the unsettled condition of the country and the hostility of the Indians. In fact he had one skirmish with the red men but managed to escape capture. In February, 1865, however, the Indians stole seven yoke of his cattle and burned one hundred tons of his hay. In 1867 he returned to Iowa and purchased a herd of cattle with the intention of taking them to Colorado but was prevented on account of the hostility of the Indians, who were upon the warpath. Accordingly he remained in Harrison county, Iowa, with his cattle until 1869, in which year he came to Pottawattamie county and bought a small farm of forty acres on section 13, Knox township. Resolutely he set to work to add to his possessions and as his financial resources increased he made further purchases from time to time until he now owns five hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting what is known as the Oakwood Stock Farm. This is one of the most valuable and productive farms of the county and is far-famed by reason of the high grades of stock here produced. In addition to this property he owns four hundred and eighty acres in North Dakota and a business block and fine residence in Avoca. He has always made a specialty of raising cattle, keeping on hand a herd of from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty head. He continued active in the management and control of his farming interests until 1903, when he left the old homestead and removed to Avoca, where he is now living.

In his political views Mr. Jackson has always been an earnest republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, belonging to lodge, No. 297, A. F. & A. M., in which he has filled all of the chairs, and he likewise affiliates with the chapter.

On the 6th of August, 1837, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Lydia Bradshaw, who was born in Edgar county, Illinois, September 14, 1839, a daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza Bradshaw, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. They came to Illinois at an early day and in 1843 removed to Iowa, settling in Mahaska county, where they reared their family of seven children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been born five

children: Mary A., at home; William H., now in the implement business in Oakland; Lena M., the wife of William Carter, of Chewelah, Washington; Charles H., now on the home farm; and Edwin R., who is county superintendent of schools of Pottawattamie county and makes his home in Council Bluffs. He is a graduate of the Avoca high school and also of the State University at Iowa City. The son Charles was born in Knox township, in 1878, and remained at home until twenty-four years of age, when his father sold out and he took possession of the old homestead, which he is still operating. He is also raising full blooded shorthorn cattle and full blooded Duroc Jersey hogs.

Mrs. Jackson and children are all members of the Congregational church and the family is prominent in the community. The life of Mr. Jackson has been fraught with many unusual experiences, which if written in detail would prove the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." In early manhood he became familiar with all of the experiences of the west at the time when the miner and the cowboy were the leading figures in the pioneer development of the district. In 1863, in Colorado, he bought a horse which was then seven years old and which he owned for thirty-six years, so that she had reached the astonishing age of forty-three years when she was killed. Mr. Jackson had the strongest attachment for this horse, for she saved his life by crossing the plains owing to her fleetness, which enabled him to outrun the Indians who were in pursuit. After coming to this county Mr. Jackson carefully conducted his farming and stock-raising interests for many years and when his labors had brought to him a handsome competence, making him one of the men of affluence in western Iowa, he retired from business to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well merited rest. He has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten and as memory brings to his mind many events of the past he relates many interesting reminiscences of pioneer days in Colorado and of the early development of Pottawattamie county.

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### DIEDRICH KOHLSCHÉEN.

The German-American element in our citizenship has always been accounted an important one, and prominent among the sons of the fatherland living in Pottawattamie county is numbered Diedrich Kohlscheen. He was born in Damlos, Holstein, Germany, on the 11th of February, 1852, his parents being Claus and Lena (Schmutz) Kohlscheen. The father and mother spent their entire lives in their native country and there reared their family of six children, four of whom are now living, namely: August, a resident of Avoca; Wilhelmina, the wife of John Pruhs, of Damlos, Holstein, Germany; Christiana, the wife of William Kriepke, also of Damlos; and Diedrich.

The last named was reared in his native country and acquired a common-school education. His father was a farmer and he was early trained



in the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He tills his fields, cultivates his crops and eventually gathers good harvests. His interest being awakened by the reports which he heard concerning America and its possibilities, he determined to seek a home in the new world, hoping that he might enjoy better opportunities for financial advancement here. Accordingly, in 1877, he bade adieu to friends and native country and crossed the Atlantic to the United States, being at that time twenty-five years of age. His brother August had preceded him to the new world and had located in Knox township, Pottawattamie county, so that on reaching the United States Diedrich Kohlscheen also made his way across the country to this county. For three years he worked for his brother and in the meantime, saving his earnings, he then purchased a farm of eighty acres in Valley township. He afterward began farming on his own account and for nine years cultivated his original tract. In 1890, however, he sold that property and purchased his present home farm of three hundred and twenty acres on section 10, Pleasant township, whereon he has since lived. It is a splendid property, the fields having been brought into a state of rich fertility and Mr. Kohlscheen has also been quite extensively engaged in raising cattle, in which he has been very successful. Although he arrived in America with a cash capital of only about fifty dollars he is today one of the wealthy farmers of Pottawattamie county. In 1889 Mr. Kohlscheen was united in marriage to Miss Emma Prulis, of Avoca, but a native of Koselau, Holstein, Germany, having come to the new world in March prior to her marriage. This union has been blessed with three children, Bertha, Alma and Agnes, all of whom are yet under the parental roof, the family circle still being unbroken by the hand of death.

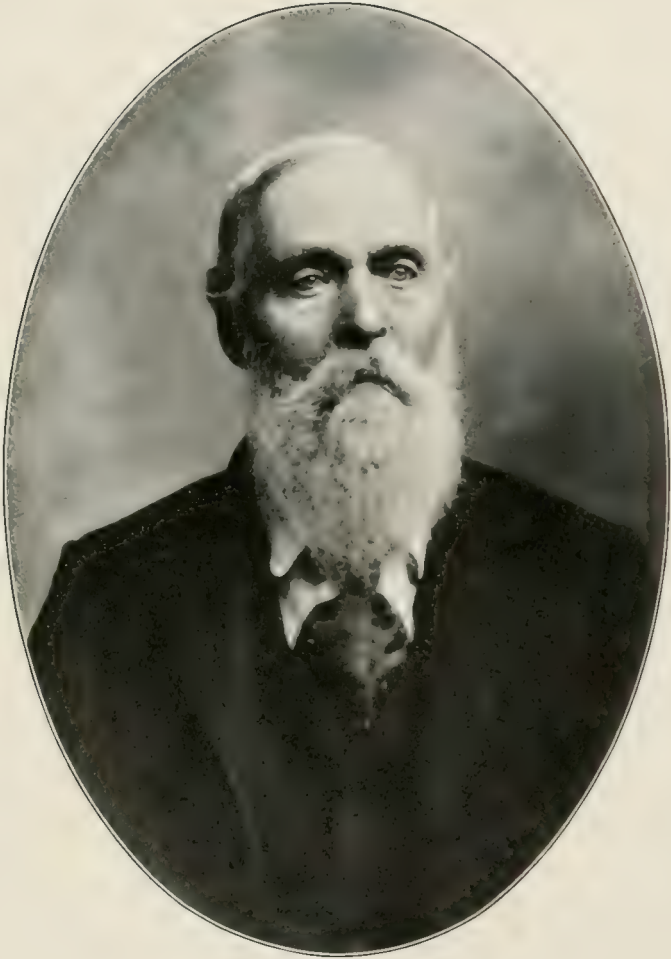
Mr. Kohlscheen votes with the democracy and is one of the leading German residents of this section of the state. In spirit and interests, however, he is thoroughly American and most loyal to the institutions of his adopted country. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he has found and improved good business opportunities, and as the years have gone by has worked his way upward from a humble financial position to one of affluence. Such a record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do in a country where effort is not hampered by caste or class.

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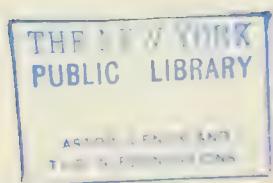
### JOHN BOYD DINGMAN.

John Boyd Dingman, whose frank and cordial manner renders him popular with his fellow townsmen, is recognized as one of the good citizens of Garner township, his home being on section 8. He has now attained the venerable age of eighty years, his birth having occurred in County Dundas in Upper Canada on the 16th of October, 1827, his parents being Phillip and





J. B. DINGMAN.



Barbara (Boyd) Dingman, the former a native of Schoharie county, New York, and the latter of Canada. The father was a farmer by occupation and thus provided for the support of his family, which numbered ten children, two daughters and eight sons.

When thirteen years of age John Boyd Dingman started out in business life on his own account, being first employed as a farm hand by the month. On coming to the United States he crossed the river at Detroit and made his way to Warsaw, Illinois, on the Mississippi river. He had united with the Mormon church in Canada and joined the colony of Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois. In 1847 he made an overland trip to Council Bluffs, which at the time of his arrival contained only two houses. It was then called Miller's Hollow and afterward named Kaneshville prior to the time when the present name was assumed. All around was the wild unbroken prairie, dotted in June with the flowers of summer amidst the native prairie grasses, and covered during the winter seasons with a thick sheet of snow. The reclamation of this district for the purposes of improvement and civilization was the work of the future; but into the district came strong, resolute men who undertook the task that lay before them and the result is today seen in what is now one of the leading counties of this great commonwealth. Mr. Dingman worked at brick-moulding until 1854, when he bought one hundred and twenty-six and a half acres of land from the government. Upon the tract was a log cabin or two and a small patch had been broken by the Mormons, who had previously lived there. This farm has now been the home of Mr. Dingman for fifty-three years and upon the place there is still standing an old log house which he formerly occupied and which is one of the landmarks of the county—a mute witness of the changes which have occurred. All of the countryside was very wild at the time of his arrival. In fact, it was so remote from the older civilization of the east that there were still to be found a few elk and some deer, while prairie chickens and other wild game were very numerous. It was not a difficult thing therefore for the hunter to secure the materials for a meal by the use of his rifle. Mr. Dingman paid a dollar and a quarter per acre for his farm, which, however, has constantly increased in value until it is now an excellent property. He has sold part of the original tract but still retains thirty-four acres, from which he derives a gratifying annual income. The Indians who were here in the early day gradually left for points farther west, but traces of their habitation are still seen in the implements which they used for warfare and for household purposes.

In 1848 Mr. Dingman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Foy, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Garner township. Their children were: Orson, who died in Utah; William, a resident of Alberta, Canada; and Susan Elizabeth, the wife of Clarence McClellan, of Council Bluffs. After losing his first wife Mr. Dingman wedded Martha Ann Ritter, who died on the old homestead farm. There were four children of this marriage: John, living in Missouri; Theodore, who makes his home on section 8, Garner township; Lottie, the wife of William McDonald, of Meadow Grove, Nebraska; and Traverse, deceased.

Mr. Dingman is a member of the Mormon church. In politics he is independent, nor has he ever been an office-seeker, but for two terms he has served as road supervisor. There are few people left in the county who were here at the time of his arrival and his reminiscences of the pioneer days are most interesting. He used to walk to St. Joseph, Missouri, to work, covering a distance of one hundred and fifty miles in three and a half days. Four times he made this trip. His grandsons have letters in their possession which were written to their grandfather over fifty years ago, before the time of envelopes, when the paper was folded over and pasted down. The homes were largely log cabins in those days and the farmer did his work mostly by hand, the riding plow, the cultivator and the thresher being then unknown. Year after year Mr. Dingman has worked on and as time has passed he has gained many friends by his cordiality and good will to all with whom he has come in contact. He has now advanced far on life's journey and receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded one of his years.

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#### OVIDE VIEN.

Ovide Vien, who is conducting a collection and real-estate agency in Council Bluffs, was born at St. Benoit in the province of Quebec, July 28, 1858. His parents were Pierre and Magdalene (Groulx) Vien, natives of Quebec. The father spent his life in Canada and was a singer in a Catholic church, his last days being passed in Montreal. His widow resides at Sorel, Quebec, at the age of seventy-three years. In their family were twelve children, of whom eleven reached years of maturity.

Ovide Vien, who was the second in order of birth, remained a resident of his native town until about thirteen years of age, when he left home and went to Montreal. For about a year he worked at gardening near the city and for one summer was employed on the grain barges. He next accepted a clerkship in a grocery store in Montreal and continued clerking in that city for about five years, after which he entered the employ of a baker, taking charge of the yards, wagons and outside work. While in Montreal Mr. Vien was present on the 12th of July, 1877, at the shooting of Hackett in Victoria Square, and the mob in its wild frenzy made an impression upon him that he will never forget. It was in the same year—on the 2d of September—that he publicly withdrew from the Roman Catholic faith and joined the Methodist church, a course which caused him to suffer considerable persecution, but this step was characteristic of Mr. Vien, for he has never faltered in upholding his honest opinions and his position is never an equivocal one on any subject of importance.

On the 6th of January, 1879, Mr. Vien was married to Miss Mary J. Charters, a native of St. Jean Chrysostome, Quebec. After working for a time in the Green Brothers clothing store he spent about a year and a half in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company subsequent to his mar-



riage and in 1881 removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. In that city he was employed in a factory where sewing machine needles were manufactured until the fall of the same year, when he returned to Montreal. He had determined to devote his life to the cause of the ministry and entered the French Institute at Montreal, connected with the McGill University, to prepare for pastoral work in connection with the Methodist church. Prior to his marriage he also spent one year as a student at Point Aux Trembles school near Montreal. In 1883 he joined the Methodist conference and was appointed first assistant pastor of the First French Methodist church of Montreal and also took charge of the French Institute in connection with his wife. In addition to his other duties he also engaged in teaching and used his leisure hours for study. Since becoming a man he has spent much time in reading and investigation, constantly broadening his knowledge. In 1884, after passing his examinations, he became ill from overwork and for three months was not able to do anything.

On the 15th of September, 1885, Mr. Vien again became a resident of Massachusetts, this time locating in Lowell and while there he was baptized in accordance with the rites of the Baptist church by the Rev. G. Aubin. In March, 1886, he left the east for Iowa, coming to Council Bluffs with his wife and two daughters. He arrived in this city with a capital of only sixteen dollars, and in order to provide for his family he accepted a job at washing the windows of a new house, which was his first work in this city. He also assisted a man in moving, but better opportunities soon came and he accepted a position as collector for E. H. Sheafe, with whom he continued until the following September, when he engaged in the collecting business on his own account. In the spring of 1887 he extended the scope of his activities by adding a chattel loan business, in which he continued until the 1st of January, 1893. On that date he entered upon the duties of the office of justice of the peace, wherein he served for eight consecutive years or for four terms. He was twice defeated for the office but when he had become the incumbent in that position his service was so acceptable and his decisions so fair and impartial that popular vote retained him in the position for eight years. In the spring of 1901 he again engaged in the collection business and at the same time established a real-estate agency. He has since operated along these lines and is well known in financial circles, while today his own name carries weight on commercial paper.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Vien have been born five children, but they lost two sons in infancy. A daughter also died in infancy and another daughter at the age of eight years. Their surviving child is Mrs. Pearl R. Vien Hawkins, the wife of A. W. Hawkins of Council Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Vien have many friends in this city, where they have now resided for many years.

Mr. Vien became a naturalized American citizen September 20, 1890, and has ever been most loyal in his advocacy of those interests which pertain to local advancement and national progress. He is identified with the Baptist church here and is a member of Council Bluffs lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M.; Park City lodge, No. 606, I. O. O. F.; and the Red Men; the Royal Highlanders; and the Modern Woodmen of America, being connected with

the last named for over twenty years. He is most loyal to the principles and purposes of these organizations and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit upon which they are founded. He was also state president for Iowa of the American Protective Association for four years and a member of the national advisory board from its organization until 1900. In business he has made a creditable record and while he has never attained wealth, he has yet gained a comfortable financial position and, moreover, has an unsailable reputation for commercial integrity and honor. One of his salient characteristics has been his loyalty to any cause which he believes to be right, and neither fear nor favor can swerve him from a course which his conscience sanctions.

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### JOHN O'DONNELL.

John O'Donnell, now deceased, came to Council Bluffs by wagon from Michigan about fifty years ago and until within the last decade his life was closely associated with the industrial and business interests of the city. He progressed with the growth of this section of the state and at all times co-operated in any movement or measure for the public good.

A native of Ireland, he was born in June, 1823. His parents remained residents of that country throughout their entire lives and the father learned and followed the blacksmith's trade, also engaging in farming to a considerable extent. The son was a pupil in the common schools in his boyhood and youth and when not busy with his text-books was associated with his father in the shop, being thus employed until he had mastered the trade. Having a sister living in Burlington, Iowa, he was induced to come to America, and after bidding adieu to friends and native land sailed for the United States. Landing in New York city, he there remained for a short time, after which he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he secured a position in a boiler shop. He was thus employed for a few years and while at work there he lost his hearing, his deafness continuing throughout his remaining days.

It was while he was residing in Columbus, that Mr. O'Donnell was first married, Miss Marie Howard becoming his wife. She died in Council Bluffs and is survived by a daughter, Katherine, now the wife of Charles V. Parker, a resident of California. The elder child of the marriage, John, is now deceased.

From Columbus Mr. O'Donnell removed to Michigan, where he worked at his trade for a short time and then with his family started westward, making the journey to Council Bluffs by wagon. They resided for a short time at Iowa City and the husband and father there engaged in blacksmithing and horseshoeing, after which they resumed their journey, traveling across the country after the primitive manner of the times. This was in the year 1857. On reaching his destination Mr. O'Donnell opened a blacksmith shop, which he conducted for a few years, meeting with good success in his business. Leaving his wife and family in Council Bluffs, he afterward

went to the west to look over the country, and while he was in Virginia City, Montana, his wife became ill and died. He then returned to Council Bluffs and once more took up blacksmithing. Here he was married again in 1869, his second union being with Miss Ellen Sheedy, also a native of Ireland and a daughter of John Sheedy, who came to the United States at an early age. He first settled at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, where he resided for several years, but his sons had come to the west and on that account Mr. Sheedy made his way to Iowa, settling near Lyons, upon a farm, which his sons had purchased for him. There he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits but was soon afterward taken ill and died nine months after his arrival. His wife survived him and passed away in Council Bluffs. Unto the second marriage of Mr. O'Donnell there were born three children: Margaret M., who is living with her mother and is a stenographer in Council Bluffs; William, who died August 6, 1906, at the age of thirty years; and Mary, who resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she is editor of the woman's section of the North American.

Mr. O'Donnell continued to engage in blacksmithing and wagonmaking and secured a liberal patronage. He established shops in various parts of the city, employing a number of workmen, and he also engaged in buying and selling horses, which he found could be conducted profitably. At length, on account of failing health, he determined to retire, and in 1889 sold out all of his business interests. He then lived retired for ten years, spending his last decade in the enjoyment of a rest which he had truly earned and richly merited. He died here, April 6, 1899, to the deep regret of many friends who esteemed him as a man of genuine personal worth. His friends desired him to become a candidate for city offices on various occasions but he always refused, giving, however, a steadfast support to the democracy. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. Francis Catholic church, of which Mrs. O'Donnell is still a communicant. Mr. O'Donnell was a friend to every pioneer of Council Bluffs. In fact he was one of the best known residents of the city, living here at a time when a man was not rated by money but by real character. All who knew him esteemed him, and his death was deeply deplored by many with whom he had been associated for long years. Mrs. O'Donnell owns a fine residence at No. 323 Glen avenue, where she and her daughter reside. She also has other valuable property here, including an attractive residence on Park avenue, from which she derives a good rental.

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#### WILLIAM FLETCHER SAPP.

William Fletcher Sapp, city clerk of Council Bluffs, clerk of the superior court and clerk of the board of police and fire commissioners, has made an excellent record for capability and fidelity in public office. Virtually all of his life has been spent in this city, whither he came with his parents in his childhood days. He was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, March



13, 1858, a son of Colonel William Fletcher Sapp, one of the most distinguished citizens of Council Bluffs, now deceased, of whom extensive mention is made on another page of this volume.

The removal of the family to Omaha, Nebraska, occurred during the early childhood of the subject of this review, and after the Civil war, in which the father served, the family came to Council Bluffs. In the schools of this city the son obtained his early education, which was supplemented by study at Tabor College in Tabor, Iowa, at Columbia University, in Washington, D. C., and in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in June, 1879. He then spent several years in Washington, D. C., with his father, who for several years was a member of congress, and in 1881 he returned to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where for years he was in the office of his father, who was engaged in the practice of law, and later he was engaged in the real-estate and fire insurance business.

Mr. Sapp has been for some years well known in republican circles as a leading member of the party and in 1906 was its candidate for mayor. The republican ticket met a partial defeat at the polls that year but soon afterward Mr. Sapp was appointed to his present office by the city council, and in the discharge of his duties has displayed the executive force, keen discrimination and devotion to duty which make him one of the trustworthy and honored officials of Council Bluffs. He has fraternal relations with the Elks, Hoo-Hoo and Eagles, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church.

Mr. Sapp was married July 19, 1888, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Lucy Luella Loomis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Loomis. Her father was then prominently engaged in the implement business at Council Bluffs, being managing partner of the firm of David Bradley & Company. He is now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

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### G. D. McCLASKEY.

G. D. McClaskey is a partner in the Avoca Printing Company, publishers of the Avoca Tribune, and throughout the greater part of his life has been connected with the printing business. He is perhaps even more widely known in connection with poultry interests and has conducted a number of poultry exhibits throughout the great middle west.

A native of Illinois, Mr. McClaskey was born in Plainfield, Will county, November 23, 1877, a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McClaskey, who came to Avoca at the same time as their son—July 1, 1907. G. D. McClaskey was nine years of age when he removed with his parents from his birthplace to Nebraska. He attended the public schools of that state and during the periods of vacation worked on the farm or with his father at the carpenter's trade. He had a great fondness for fine stock and poultry, and at the age of fifteen years was devoting all his time out of school to his stock. On the 14th of May, 1894, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the



printer's trade in the office of the Papillion (Nebraska) Times and thoroughly acquainted himself with the trade and the newspaper business. While still in his teens he held a position in one of the big printing establishments in Omaha, Nebraska, and spent one year on the Auburn (Nebraska) Post. After a few years he became part owner and manager of the Papillion Times, in the office of which he served his apprenticeship, and all the time he continued his work with his live-stock interests, in which he has operated to the present time.

On the 29th of December, 1904, Mr. McClaskey sold his newspaper interests at Papillion and removed to Clay Center, Nebraska, where he spent a year as editor of the Poultry Gazette, a monthly poultry magazine. On the 1st of January, 1906, he accepted a position in the office of the Sure Hatch Incubator Company, then at Clay Center, as correspondent, and when the plant was removed to Fremont, Nebraska, July 1, 1906, he was retained as office manager, which position he filled until the following December, when there was a change of management and he accepted the position of advertising manager of the Fremont Daily Herald.

Having again become associated with newspaper work, Mr. McClaskey had a desire to again engage in business for himself and soon began looking about for a favorable location. He decided on Avoca, Iowa, and with William Stull, formed the Avoca Printing Company, purchased the Avoca Printing plant and business, taking possession July 1, 1907. He has always been successful in newspaper work, is a good printer and is thoroughly competent and conversant with every department of the business, keeping in touch with the most progressive methods. In his job printing department he makes a specialty of live-stock and poultry printing. Under his able management the Tribune has grown since he assumed control and is now a newspaper that would be a credit to any town. After two months it was necessary to employ another man to take care of the newspaper business and T. B. Hutchinson, a veteran newspaper man of Fremont, Nebraska, was secured as associate editor, Mr. McClaskey's time being now entirely devoted to the management of the business. He is also well known as a poultry judge and manages a number of exhibits every season in the territory between Chicago and Denver. He has few if any equals in this line or in a knowledge of fine poultry, and his opinions are largely received as authority on the subject.

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#### CLAIR J. STILWELL.

Well controlled business interests brought to Clair J. Stilwell a gratifying competence and he is now living retired in one of Council Bluffs' most beautiful homes, at No. 444 Glen avenue, deriving a goodly income from the judicious investments which he has made in real estate. He was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, February 2, 1854. His father was E. S. Stilwell, a native of Akron, Ohio, born June 27, 1828. For many years he was a farmer and also carried on contracting and building for a long period. On the 23d of

March, 1853, he wedded Miss Eliza Sumner, who was born in Akron, Ohio, March 1, 1833, and they now reside in that city, to which they removed from Oshkosh many years ago.

Clair J. Stilwell was a student in the common schools of Ohio and Wisconsin, and when he put aside his text-books he began learning the cigar-maker's trade. He was married to Miss Helen Nichols, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Nichols, on the 3d of February, 1879, the wedding being celebrated in Oshkosh. The marriage of her parents took place in the same city, November 8, 1855, Mrs. Nichols bearing the maiden name of Hannah Remington. They now reside upon a farm near Oshkosh, where Mr. Nichols has for some years successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits.

Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell arrived in Council Bluffs on the 17th of March, 1880, and for a few months he worked at the trade of cigar-making. During that time he sold some property in Akron for five hundred dollars and this sum he invested in a farm in Lewis township, four miles east of the city. He then turned his attention to the cultivation of the soil and also established a dairy, which he conducted for ten years, retailing milk during the first three years and then conducting a wholesale business during the remainder of the time. His farm was appropriately named Meadow Brook and upon it he resided for twenty-four years, during which period he engaged in the business of raising fine horses and cattle. He was quite successful in this enterprise and with a gratifying competence won from his labors he retired to private life in July, 1904, and took up his abode in Council Bluffs. Here he built a home at No. 444 Glen avenue, where he and his estimable wife now reside. The doors of this dwelling ever stand hospitably open for the reception of their many friends and the good cheer which always abounds there is greatly enjoyed by their many acquaintances.

Mr. Stilwell is an enthusiastic member of the Elks. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where questions of state and national importance are involved but at local elections he casts an independent ballot, regardless of party ties. He possesses considerable property in Council Bluffs, from which he derives a good income, in addition to the Meadow Brook farm, and he is now most comfortably situated in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

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### CHRIST V. ROCK.

An excellent farm property of two hundred and forty acres, situated in Pleasant township, three miles west and two miles south of Avoca, pays tribute to the care and supervision of its owner, Christ V. Rock. Standing in the midst of well cultivated fields is a beautiful residence, while near by is a mammoth barn, with all other buildings necessary for the sheltering of grain and stock. The farm is in fact one of the best improved properties of the locality, lacking in none of the accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. Today Mr. Rock is classed with the prosperous residents of his community but when



MR. AND MRS. CHRIST V. ROCK.





he arrived in Iowa he was possessed of a capital of only twenty dollars. All that he now owns has come as the direct result of his labor and perseverance. In connection with general farming he follows stock-raising, making a specialty of registered polled Durham cattle.

Mr. Rock was born in the province of Waldeck, Germany, January 5, 1858, a son of Frederick Rock. His parents' home was his shelter during the days of his boyhood and youth, while the common schools of Germany afforded him his educational privileges. The reports which reached him concerning America proved so attractive to him that in 1876, when eighteen years of age, he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the United States. Journeying into the interior, his destination being Iowa, he spent two months in Clinton county and afterward came to Pottawattamie county, where he began work as a farm hand, continuing in the employ of others for nine years. During this period he carefully saved his earnings with the intention of some day becoming the owner of a farm.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Rock returned to Germany and in the following spring brought his father to the United States. He then located in Scott county, Iowa, and for three years longer was employed at farm labor, when he began farming on his own account on rented land in Scott county. In 1889 he once more arrived in Pottawattamie county and here his earnings took tangible form in a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he purchased on section 23, Pleasant township, where he now lives. The land being now his own, he resumed agricultural pursuits in earnest and has carefully conducted his business affairs up to the present time. In 1898 he erected a barn of very extensive proportions, the following year purchased an adjoining eighty acres, whereby the boundaries of his farm were extended until it now comprises two hundred and forty acres. Further evidence of his prosperity was given in 1903, when he erected a handsome residence, while at different times he has built substantial fences, sheds, cribs and added all of the conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century. What a contrast to his financial condition when he first came to Iowa! He had twenty dollars and was a stranger in a strange land, unfamiliar with the customs and habits and the speech of the people. He has since become possessed of a comfortable competence through the wise use he has made of his opportunities and his careful investment. The secret of his success lies entirely in his perseverance and his diligence, and his record should serve to encourage others to follow a similar course and reach the same desirable results.

In 1885 Mr. Rock was married to Miss Caroline Rock, a native of Scott county, Iowa. Her father also bore the name of Christ Rock and came to this state from Germany, being among the early settlers of Scott county, where he located in 1856. Our subject and his wife became the parents of six children but Caroline, the third, is now deceased. The others, Bertha, Ida, Alfred, Arthur and Rosa, are all at home.

Mr. Rock is a democrat with somewhat liberal views and while supporting the party on national questions he often casts an independent local ballot. He is a member of the board of trustees, having served for six years in the office, while for ten or eleven years he has been a member of the school board,

putting forth effective effort in behalf of the cause of education through the employment of competent teachers and the adoption of new and liberal ideas concerning education. He belongs to Avoca lodge, No. 220, I. O. O. F., and to Avoca Gesang verein. His church relationship is with the Lutherans and he is classed with the prominent and leading German farmers of Pottawattamie county. Never neglectful of any business interest, he has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to make him sordid but on the contrary is a man of generous spirit and progressive views, desirous that others shall accomplish a success similar to that which he has won in his business life here.

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### PHILIP E. HETRICK.

Philip E. Hetrick, living on section 35, York township, has been a resident of Pottawattamie county since 1877 and for nine years has resided upon his present farm. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred in Huntingdon county, April 2, 1862, and his parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Amnen) Hetrick, were also natives of the Keystone state. They were the parents of seven children, three daughters and four sons, of whom five were born in Pennsylvania and were brought by their parents to Iowa in 1866, the family home being established in Scott county. The father, a farmer by occupation, continued to engage in the tilling of the soil in Scott county for eight years, after which he removed to Poweshiek county. Two and a half years later he came to Pottawattamie county, having previously invested in one hundred and sixty acres of land here. Upon this tract he located, making the farm his home for a long period, it being his place of residence throughout his remaining days. His death occurred September 15, 1895, when he had passed the age of sixty years, and his wife died July 10, 1890. They were much esteemed in the community where they lived, being people of the highest respectability.

Philip E. Hetrick was only four years old when brought by his parents to Iowa and was a lad of eleven years at the time of the removal of the family to Pottawattamie county. Here he was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the common schools for the acquirement of an education and remained with his parents up to the time of his marriage, which was celebrated on the 1st of January, 1888, the lady of his choice being Miss Alma J. Johnson, a native of Sweden.

The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm, where they lived for two years, at the end of which time Mr. Hetrick felt justified in purchasing seventy-three acres, having acquired sufficient capital by economical expenditure and unwearied industry in the previous years. He resided upon that place for five years and greatly improved it, after which he sold the farm to good advantage and for two years more cultivated rented land. In 1898 he bought his present place of one hundred and sixty acres on section 35, York township, and has since built here a good barn, granary

and hog house. He has also fenced the place and has thus divided it into fields of convenient size. His farming work is carried on in accordance with the most advanced methods of progressive agriculture, and through the careful tilling of the soil and the rotation of crops he annually gathers good harvests. Upon his place he has good graded stock, including short horn and Durham cattle and Chester White hogs, annually feeding two carloads of cattle and one carload of hogs, the sale of which brings to him a very desirable income.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick has been blessed with three children—Charles A., Mabel and Sophia, all of whom are yet under the parental roof. The family attend various churches and Mr. Hetrick is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp at Oakland. In national affairs he is a republican, while locally he is independent, little regarding party ties where no issues are involved. In matters of citizenship, however, he is progressive and withholds his support from no measure or movement that is deemed of public benefit. He has witnessed the development of the county for thirty years and has been a participant in many movements which have proved directly helpful. In his private business affairs he has displayed keen discernment and unabating diligence and each year has added to his income, so that he is now one of the substantial agriculturists of York township.

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#### JOHN W. WARNER.

John W. Warner, living in Valley township, is a native of Parke county, Indiana, born October 1, 1850, his parents being Alpheus and Catherine (Huxford) Warner. Their children were four in number but only two are living, the brother of our subject being Charles Warner, also of Valley township. The father was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March 4, 1819, and removed to Indiana with his parents in 1832, a settlement being made in Parke county, where he was reared. He then engaged in farming, there spending his remaining days, his death occurring in 1879. In politics he was a democrat. His wife, who was born in Ohio in 1827, died in 1856, and the father afterward married Mrs. Alvira Dicken, née Shirk. By this marriage there were five children, of whom one is living—Frank L., of Crawfordsville, Indiana.

John W. Warner was reared at home, acquiring his education in the common schools, and upon his removal westward to Iowa he located at Knoxville, Marion county, where he was employed as a farm hand for a year. In October, 1875, he went to Nebraska and upon his return from that state stopped in Pottawattamie county and purchased eighty acres of land in Valley township, on which he now resides. Later he returned to Marion county, but remained there only a few months, and in the spring of 1876 he settled on his Pottawattamie county farm. Success was with him and he prospered. In 1882 he bought a two-thirds interest in an eighty acre farm near him but later sold that, and in 1899 he purchased eighty acres adjoin-



ing. In 1900 he bought an additional forty acres and in 1902 he bought another eighty acres, making his present farm one of two hundred and eighty acres lying on sections 15 and 22, Valley township. He has been quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and has a number of thoroughbred polled Angus cattle on his farm. He also makes a specialty of Duroc Jersey hogs, and in his stock-raising interests, as well as in general farming, has been very successful, becoming one of the prosperous residents of his community.

In March, 1877, Mr. Warner was married to Miss Mary V. Griffith, of Valley township, Pottawattamie county, and daughter of Mahlon Griffith, who came to Iowa from Licking county, Ohio, in 1851 or 1852, arriving in Pottawattamie county in 1854. Mrs. Warner was born and reared in Valley township, and at her death, on the 7th of December, 1905, was the oldest citizen of the county in point of years of residence here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Warner were born twelve children, of whom Minnie L. and Bessie M. are both deceased. The ten still surviving are Ella M.; Florence E., the wife of Henry Olsen, of Valley township; George R., who is a graduate of the Woodbine Normal school and for several years has been teaching; Inez V. and Iva L., twins; Charles E., Fred E., Blanche, Elvira E. and Lawrence E., all yet at home. With the exception of the second daughter all are yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Warner votes with the democracy and has served for three terms as township assessor and for one term as township trustee. He has repeatedly been a delegate to the county and state conventions, and for years has been one of the strong factors in democratic ranks in Pottawattamie county and this section of the state. For twenty-seven years he has been a valued member of Valley lodge No. 439, I. O. O. F., of Hancock, and he also belongs to the Farmers camp, No. 204, of the encampment. Pleasantly located, his success in life is attributed to his close application and well directed energy, and he is today accounted one of the foremost representatives of agricultural interests in Valley township.

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### JOHN DEA.

John Dea, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 16, Pleasant township, was born in Ireland on the 20th of June, 1836, a son of Michael and Mary (Rhyne) Dea, who were also natives of Ireland. The father followed farming in his native land, and in 1857 emigrated to the United States, first making a location in New York. After remaining there for one winter he removed to Portage lake, near Lake Superior, which became the permanent home of the family, both he and his wife passing away there. They had seven children but the subject of this review is the only one now living.

John Dea acquired his education in his native country and remained under the parental roof until he had attained the age of eighteen years. He then made the voyage across the briny deep to the United States, and for three



years was employed in the copper mines at Portage lake, near Lake Superior. On the expiration of that period he determined to go to Australia but when he reached New York he met his parents, who had just emigrated from Ireland. He therefore remained with them at New York and in the spring, in company with his father and mother, he returned to the Lake Superior country, where he again began work in the copper mines, being thus engaged until the spring of 1866. In that year he came to Iowa and opened a restaurant at Davenport, which he conducted successfully for two and a half years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode at Walnut, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he secured employment as a section foreman with the Rock Island Railroad. In the spring of 1870 the railroad sent him to Shelby, where he was employed as foreman until the fall of 1880. Mr. Dea then purchased a farm of one hundred and nineteen acres on section 16, Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county, took up his abode thereon and began improving and tilling the land, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation by his untiring labor and modern methods of farming. He erected a nice house and barn and all other necessary outbuildings and in its neat and thrifty appearance the farm indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner.

On the 15th of January, 1862, Mr. Dea was united in marriage to Miss Mary Barrons, who was born in Ireland in 1837. She was one of a family of four children and her parents both passed away in Ireland—their native land. Mr. and Mrs. Dea became the parents of eleven children, as follows: Edward, who has departed this life; Adelia, the widow of John Gross, who makes her home in Nebraska; Michael, living in Tacoma, Washington; John, deceased; Martin and Nora, both at home; Catharine, who is living at home and has taught school for twelve years; Mary, who has also been engaged in teaching school for twelve years and is now in a convent at Milwaukee; Margaret, who has followed the same pursuit for eight years; John, at home; and William, who is also employed as a teacher.

Mr. Dea gives his political support to the democratic party and has served as township trustee for several years and also as school director for a number of years. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church at Avoca, Iowa, and are well and favorably known throughout the entire community. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized, for here he has found the opportunities he sought and through their utilization has gained the prosperity which is today his.

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#### ROBERT OFFICER.

The Officer family was well known in Council Bluffs in pioneer days, and its representatives are found here today, members of the family having ever been valued citizens of the community since Robert Officer arrived in 1868. For a long period he was numbered among the wealthy and retired citizens. His birth occurred in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th

of February, 1795, and during his childhood he accompanied his parents on their removal to the village of Washington, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the common schools. He was still a resident of that place at the time of his marriage to Miss Margaret Scott, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1797, her parents having been pioneer farming people of that community, where they spent their entire lives.

After his marriage Mr. Officer was engaged in the dry-goods business in the village of Washington for a number of years, conducting an establishment which proved to him a good source of income. He was then made sheriff of Washington county and held that office for a few years. Following his retirement he invested his money in farm lands in Washington county and turned his attention to the sheep-raising business, which he carried on in the east until 1852. In that year he disposed of his property and other interests in Pennsylvania, and came to the middle west, settling first in Jacksonville, Illinois, purchasing farm lands near that city. He made his home in the city but gave his supervision to the further development and improvement of his farm property for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and again invested in farm land lying in Sangamon county. He lived practically retired in the capital city but gave his supervision to his farming interests until 1868, when he sold his property in Illinois and came to Council Bluffs, as his son Thomas was then living here. He continued to make his home in Council Bluffs until his demise. Here he invested in city property and managed his interests but practically lived retired until his death, which occurred October 3, 1873, in the house where his daughter, Mrs. Blaine, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Wirt, are now living. His wife survived him for only about seven years, passing away on the 12th of December, 1880. They were a most worthy and highly esteemed couple and enjoyed in large measure the friendship and good will of those with whom they came in contact. Mr. Officer was a man of upright principles and manly conduct, who held membership in the Presbyterian church and took great interest in the church work. He served as elder in his church in Washington, Pennsylvania, and after coming to the west did all in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of his church in this part of the country.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Officer were born eleven children, of whom three are yet living. Rebecca A., the eldest daughter, born August 5, 1826, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, is now the widow of Neil G. Blaine, who was a brother of James G. Blaine, the distinguished statesman and republican leader of men. Mrs. Blaine now resides in Council Bluffs with her daughter, Mrs. William O. Wirt, at No. 716 Willow avenue. In early life Mr. Blaine was a farmer in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and at an early period in the development of the middle west he became a resident of Springfield, Illinois, and engaged in farming near that city. There he lived until called to his final rest, his death occurring, however, when he was a comparatively young man. There were two children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Blaine: Mrs. William O. Wirt, of Council Bluffs; and William G., who died at the age of nine years. Sarah E. Officer is the widow of W. H. M. Pusey and resides with

her daughter, Mrs. Penny, on the old Penny farm near Council Bluffs. Robert P. married Margaret Hughey and they also reside in Council Bluffs with Mr. and Mrs. Wirt at No. 716 Willow avenue, Mr. Officer being engaged in the real-estate business here. Eight of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Officer have departed this life. Thomas, who was a banker of Council Bluffs and a prominent business man, died September 12, 1890, leaving a widow and two children, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The others were: Mrs. Martha J. Newell; John Scott; William H.; David, who died at the age of nineteen years; and three who died in infancy.

Mrs. Wirt, the granddaughter of Robert Officer, is the wife of William O. Wirt, who is connected with the Union Pacific Land Company, at Omaha, Nebraska, but they reside in Council Bluffs and take care of her mother, Mrs. Blaine, who has now passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey. Mr. and Mrs. Wirt have two interesting children, Edward B. and Eleanor B. The family home is at No. 716 Willow avenue, which property is owned by Mrs. Blaine, who also has other real-estate interests here, Mr. Officer having left his family in very comfortable financial circumstances.

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### WILLIAM NIEMANN.

Almost forty years have come and gone since William Niemann took up his abode in Pottawattamie county, and with its history, its development and its upbuilding he is largely familiar, having witnessed its growth, since it was a tract of almost unbroken prairie, through successive stages of improvements until it is now one of the prosperous and populous counties of this great state. As the years have passed he has lived a life of activity that has resulted in making him a successful farmer and stock-raiser, owning and cultivating one hundred acres of land on section 7, Norwalk township.

Mr. Niemann was born in Hanover, Germany, July 14, 1852, his parents being John and Lena Niemann. They were born, reared and married in Germany and four of their children were born there. In 1866 William Niemann emigrated to the United States, settling first in Wisconsin, whence in 1868 he came to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here he worked in a brickyard for some time, after which he was employed in the agricultural implement shops. After living here for two years he was joined by his father, who bought land in Norwalk township and spent his last days here. William Niemann broke the sod and started the farm for his father, continuing its cultivation for four or five years. He then purchased eighty acres of raw prairie where he now resides, turned the first furrows on the place, fenced the land, and developed the farm; which year after year has brought forth rich crops as the result of his labors and energy. He afterward bought twenty acres adjoining the original tract and has erected a comfortable dwelling and also good outbuildings. He has likewise planted fruit and made the farm what it is today—a valuable property. Later he bought another farm but eventually sold that place.



Mr. Niemann has been married twice. In 1878, in Norwalk township, he wedded Dora Grundel, a native of Germany, who died in 1887, leaving two children: John, who is connected with railroad service in Denver, Colorado, as assistant station agent; and Dora, the wife of Louis Grobe, a farmer of this county. In 1888 Mr. Niemann was again married, his second union being with Miss Sophia Schuerle, also a native of Germany. They have three daughters—Sophia, Lena and Mary.

The parents are members of the Lutheran church at Underwood and in politics Mr. Niemann is a republican. He has long resided in the county and whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors and energy. He has made good use of his opportunities and has prospered year after year, being now one of the substantial agriculturists of his community.

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### FRANK B. HAHN.

Frank B. Hahn, deceased, was engaged in the retail liquor business in Council Bluffs for nearly twenty years and was well known in political as well as business circles. During the period of his residence in the city, dating from 1886, he was regarded as one of the leaders in democratic circles. His birth occurred near Louisville, Kentucky, January 9, 1865, his parents being Bernard and Racine (Chadwick) Hahn, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. After their marriage the father removed with his family to Kentucky, where he lived for a few years and then became a resident of Morrison, Illinois. He was there engaged in railroad work as a conductor on the New Albany Railroad, serving in that capacity, when in 1866 he met death by accident at Morrison, Illinois. The mother afterward came to Iowa and lived with her son Frank until she, too, passed away at Missouri Valley, this state. Only one of their children survives, a daughter, who resides in Nevada.

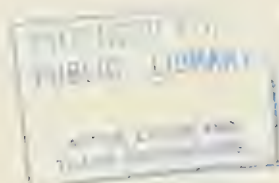
Frank B. Hahn was educated in the public schools of Missouri Valley, to which place he removed with his mother. The father died when the son was but an infant, and after he had acquired a public school education he devoted his time and attention to various lines of business. In 1886 he removed to Council Bluffs, where he entered the employ of Harry Inman, with whom he remained for a few years, and then started in business on his own account, having in the meantime saved from his earnings a sum sufficient to enable him to open a store of his own. He established a saloon at No. 545 West Broadway and there continued in the retail liquor business throughout his remaining days, his death occurring July 22, 1907, after he had been in ill health for about two years.

Mr. Hahn was married in Council Bluffs to Miss Anna Sutton, a native of Missouri Valley, Iowa, and a daughter of George and Nellie (Marshall) Sutton, the latter a native of England and the former of Germany. The father, on emigrating to the United States, became one of the early residents of Iowa, settling at Missouri Valley. In pioneer times he was engaged in running a stage coach between that place and Onawa. He was killed by accident





FRANK B. HAHN.



at Missouri Valley when his daughter, Mrs. Hahn, was an infant. Mrs. Sutton died at Missouri Valley when the daughter was but five years of age.

In his political views Mr. Hahn was a democrat and greatly interested in the work and success of the party and recognized in his community as one of its local leaders. Fraternally he was connected with the Red Men and with the Eagles, and passed all of the chairs in the local lodge of the former organization. He possessed a genial manner and cordial disposition that won him many friends. Mrs. Hahn still owns the business left by her husband, but expects to dispose of this soon, although she will still retain the ownership of the business block for rental purposes. She owns a nice residence at No. 315 East Washington avenue, where she has resided for eleven years.

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### JOHN W. CROW.

Judge John Crow, for so he is familiarly known in his home locality, needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, having for more than a quarter of a century been one of the public-spirited and leading citizens of Minden. The circle of his friends embraces nearly all of the townspeople and includes many others in different parts of the county.

Here he has lived since 1877 and his residence in Iowa dates from 1856. At the time of his arrival in this state he was a lad of only about seven years, his birth having occurred in Mercer county, Ohio, November 16, 1849. The father settled in Cerro Gordo county, where he reared his family, and when John W. Crow had reached adult age he looked back upon a boyhood largely devoted to farm labor interspersed with some little attendance at the country schools. He is largely self-educated, however, and has added greatly to his knowledge through reading, observation and experience. Through the practical affairs of life he has learned many valuable lessons. After arriving at years of maturity he worked on a farm by the month and later when his labors had brought him sufficient capital he purchased a tract of land in Hancock county, Iowa, and was there engaged in general agricultural pursuits.

Coming to Pottawattamie county in 1877, Mr. Crow settled in the village of Minden and here became identified with commercial interests, opening a store and carrying on a dry-goods business for eighteen years. Later he engaged in the real-estate, insurance and collection business, in which he still continues, and in this direction he has a liberal clientage. At different times he has been called to serve in various offices of public honor and trust and has left the impress of his individuality upon the city's growth and its municipal development. He has served as mayor of the town at different times, also been a member of the town board and a member of the city council. In these different positions he has closely studied municipal needs and possibilities and has labored along effective lines for the welfare and progress of the community. For the past fifteen years he has been secretary of the independent school board and was elected and served as justice of the peace for ten or twelve years. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, so that he thereby "won golden

opinions from all sorts of people." In the discharge of his official duties he has ever been found thoroughly trustworthy and he is regarded as one of the foremost representatives of the democracy in Minden and this part of the county. He cast his first presidential ballot for Horace Greeley in 1872 and has since voted for each nominee at the head of the democratic ticket since that time, never missing a single election. He has served as a delegate to numerous county and state conventions. He is well acquainted with many of the democratic leaders of the state and his opinions are not without considerable weight in the party councils.

Mr. Crow was married in Minden, February 27, 1889, to Mrs. Sophia Lederer, a native of Germany, who was there reared. There is only one son of this marriage, John L. By her former marriage Mrs. Crow had a daughter, Lilly, who grew to mature years, became the wife of Harry Peters and died in 1904. Mr. Crow is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Council Bluffs and also of the Woodmen of the World. He possesses good business ability, is attentive and diligent, neglecting no opportunity nor duty. He is well known as one whose integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his business career and whose personal worth has won him the confidence and friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

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#### JOHN F. McANENEY.

John F. McAneney, auditor of Council Bluffs, was born in Piqua, Ohio, on the 11th of February, 1850, and there lived to the age of ten years, when he became a resident of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, the family settling upon a farm in Wright township, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising up to the year of 1888. During this time he taught school for a number of years, proving a capable educator.

In 1888 he went on the road as traveling salesman for D. M. Osborne & Company of Auburn, New York, and has since that date followed the vocation of commercial traveler up to November, 1905, when through an accident he lost his left arm. This necessitated his retirement from the road and in March, 1905, he was elected to his present office of auditor of Council Bluffs for a term of two years. In April, 1907, he was given a vote of thanks by the city council for the splendid report which he made before that body and which was highly complimented by the mayor, who is a democrat, while Mr. McAneney is a republican. As a traveling salesman he was very popular in the territory in which he traveled, possessing not only the alert, enterprising spirit so necessary to the sale of goods but also a genial and courteous manner which won him the warm friendship and regard of the great majority of those with whom he came in contact.

In 1884, in Atlantic, Iowa, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McAneney and Miss Joanna M. Graham, a daughter of Christopher Graham. They now have four daughters, two of whom are teachers and two are students. The family is well known in Council Bluffs and the hospitality of many of the



best homes is freely accorded them. Mr. McAneney is proving a trustworthy and capable officer, discharging his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation that has won him high encomiums.

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### JOHN N. FRUM.

John N. Frum owns and cultivates an excellent farm of two hundred and twenty acres in Pleasant township, and in addition to the tilling of the soil annually feeds and ships two earloads of cattle. He was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, on the 7th of January, 1849, his parents being Joseph and Mary J. (Boyd) Frum. The father, also a native of Monongalia county, was born in 1818, and the mother's birth occurred there in the same year. Having reached adult age, they were married, and to provide for his family the father engaged in farming. In 1868 he brought his wife and children to Iowa, locating first in Poweshiek county, and in the spring of 1872 he came to Pottawattamie county, settling in Pleasant township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 17. There he resided up to the time of his death. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. For about ten years after her husband's death Mrs. Frum continued to cultivate and manage the farm, after which she removed to Shelby, where she made her home until called to her final rest on the 12th of July, 1907. In their family were nine children, of whom eight are yet living: Samuel B., of Shelby, Iowa; Catherine, the wife of Thomas Brown, of Dixon, South Dakota; John N. and Joseph E., twins, the latter of Shelby, Iowa; Vian, the wife of L. M. Ostrom, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Christopher C., of Homer, Nebraska; Anna, the wife of A. M. Scott, of Pleasant township, this county; and George, of Dixon, South Dakota.

John N. Frum was reared on the home farm and in the district schools acquired his education. In early manhood he became a partner of his father in agricultural pursuits and on coming to Pottawattamie county the father and his sons acquired a body of land in partnership, securing then over one thousand acres, which was divided soon after the marriage of John N. Frum, who thus acquired his present homestead of two hundred and twenty acres, upon which he has since lived. Here he has been engaged in the raising of cattle for a number of years and he annually feeds about two earloads each winter. In this he has been very successful and is one of the best known cattlemen of this section of the state.

In 1880 Mr. Frum was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Nippert, of Pleasant township, and they have since become the parents of seven children: William E. and Mable G., both at home; Ida, the wife of Lloyd W. Longnecker, of Shelby, Iowa; George H., Joseph M., Corwin J. and Mary Cecil, all yet under the parental roof. With the exception of the two youngest all of the children have attended the Shelby high school.

Mr. Frum has always been a stalwart champion of the cause of education and has done effective service in behalf of the schools as a member of the

board. In politics he is an earnest republican and has served for several years as township trustee. He belongs to Silencia lodge, No. 371, A. F. & A. M., to Raboni chapter, R. A. M., and he and his wife, together with one son and daughter, are members of the Eastern Star. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church and throughout his entire life he has been a man whom to know is to esteem and honor, for he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of others in business transactions but on the contrary has been straightforward and honorable.

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### IRAD T. SPANGLER.

Irada T. Spangler is the oldest grain merchant in years of continuous connection with the trade on the line of the Rock Island in western Iowa, and his business career has at all times been such as to merit the confidence and trust of his associates in the commercial world. He is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Lebanon county on the 16th of May, 1844. His father, Levi S. Spangler, was born in Myerstown, Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, our subject, however, being of the fifth generation of the family in this country. The father was reared in the place of his nativity and in early manhood engaged in the grain business there. He afterward removed to Schuylkill county, where he was engaged in dealing in hard coal, and later he took up his abode in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he operated in bituminous coal-fields for some years. Subsequently he returned to Myerstown, where the last years of his life were passed. He was a believer in republican principles, stalwart in support of the party and an influential factor in its local councils but never an aspirant for political preferment. The German Reformed church found in him an active and devoted member and he died in that faith in February, 1876, at the age of fifty-seven years. In early manhood he had wedded Leah Tice, and to them were born nine children, of whom seven are yet living, as follows: Priscilla C., the wife of Henry Haak, of Myerstown, Pennsylvania; Irada T.; Melinda, the wife of Harry James, of Myerstown; Jerome C., who is a miller of Walnut, Iowa; Monroe L., also of Walnut; Levi T., of Atlantic, Iowa; and Emma M., of Myerstown, Pennsylvania.

In the family home in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, Irada T. Spangler received that training which works for honorable manhood and good citizenship. He was educated in the public schools and when eighteen years of age, aroused by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government, enlisting on the 15th of August, 1862, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, known as the Bucktail Regiment. His military experience is that of that famous regiment, as he participated in all of the principal engagements of the war. He was present at the battle of Gettysburg, the regiment going into action with four hundred and eighty-four enlisted men and coming out with only one hundred and thirty-four, such was the carnage on that field of battle, where the contesting armies

advanced and retreated again and again until finally the Union forces were able to meet their opposition on the third day, and thus one of the most important engagements was brought to a successful close for the northern troops. Mr. Spangler was slightly wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor but was not incapacitated for service and following the surrender of Lee was honorably discharged on the 25th of June, 1865. He had never faltered in the performance of any duty, whether on the firing line or on the lonely picket line and his military record is altogether a most creditable one.

Returning to the north, Mr. Spangler located in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and assisted his father in his mining operations there. He was married in that locality on the 11th of July, 1867, to Miss Sarah M. Marshall, and remained in Lawrence county until 1873, which year witnessed his arrival in Iowa. He reached Walnut, Pottawattamie county, in the early part of April and soon afterward became identified with the grain business as a member of the firm of Avery, Spangler & Company, dealers in grain, coal and agricultural implements. In 1879 he went to Shelby, Iowa, to look after the business of the firm at that point, the company having established a branch elevator there. He continued at Shelby for four years, when the branch elevator was sold and Mr. Spangler returned to Walnut, where he purchased the interests of his partners, becoming sole proprietor of the business, which he has since conducted alone, this enterprise making him one of the leading representatives of commercial interests in the town. He has been in business continuously for thirty-four years, and he believes therefore, that he is the oldest grain shipper in the state along the line of the Rock Island Railroad. He has always led a very busy life.

In 1887 Mr. Spangler was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died in October of that year, and in September, 1888, he wedded Miss Alice D. Depew. By his first marriage there were born five children, of whom three are yet living. Christ M., the eldest, is superintendent of the Diamond mine in Diamonetta, Niuras, Geres, Brazil. He was the superintendent of the building of the Sacramento Street Railway, prior to his twenty-first year and is a skilled mechanic and engineer by reason of the development of his natural power and his personal study. Levi is the superintendent of the Centerville division of the Bay County Electric Power Company, furnishing the power for San Francisco, Sacramento and the surrounding towns, the plant being located at Centerville. Charles R., the youngest son, is a member of the Walnut Milling Company, holding the office of treasurer. The children of the second marriage are Homer D. and Ronald T., fifteen and thirteen years respectively and now students in the public schools.

In addition to his home in Walnut, Mr. Spangler owns some extensive farm property in Layton township, besides being a leading dealer in grain, coal, farm implements and live-stock in the northeastern part of the county. His business has been developed along safe lines, bringing him a very gratifying measure of prosperity, his labors being directed into those channels where keen discrimination and sound judgment have led the way. In politics he is a stalwart republican and prominent in the councils of his party. He has been called to various public offices, serving as school director for seventeen



years, as township clerk for two terms, township trustee for one term and member of the town council for six years. He has frequently been a delegate to the state and county conventions, where his opinions carry weight. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and he is one of its trustees, while socially he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with John A. Dix post, G. A. R. In all the days of peace as in the days of war he has been loyal to the best interests of his country and his influence has ever been on the side of justice, improvement and progress. His friends, and they are many, speak of him in warm terms of praise and commendation, and wherever he is known he commands the fullest confidence and regard of those with whom he has been associated.

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### CHARLES LUNKLEY.

Charles Lunkley, who for a number of years was engaged in the undertaking business in Council Bluffs, continuing in that line of operation from the time of his arrival in the city in October, 1889, until his death, was a native of Stark county, Ohio, born on the 12th of October, 1846. His parents were Francis and Margaret (Shields) Lunkley, both of whom were natives of Germany. At an early day they came to America, settling in Stark county, Ohio, where the father engaged in general farming for several years. He afterward sought a home in the middle west, taking up his abode near Ottumwa, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and carried on the work of tilling the soil throughout the remainder of his days. Both he and his wife passed away at that place, his death occurring when he had reached the age of seventy-two years.

Charles Lunkley was only a young child when his parents came to Iowa, where he was reared to farm work, and in the country schools near Ottumwa acquired his education. Lessons of industry, perseverance and diligence were early impressed upon his mind, and when he was still quite a young lad he received practical training in the work of the fields. During the period of his boyhood a Mr. Bachman was engaged in the retail furniture business and in the manufacture of furniture at Ottumwa, and when Mr. Lunkley left school he began to learn the trade of cabinet-making with Mr. Bachman. His fidelity, trustworthiness and ability soon gained him generous recognition and within a short time he was general clerk in the Bachman furniture store. For eighteen years he was connected with that business, being a most loyal and trusted employe.

It was during his residence in Ottumwa that Mr. Lunkley was married to Miss Amanda Konantz, a native of Crawford, Indiana, and a daughter of Anton and Catherine (Wolfe) Konantz, both of whom were natives of Germany. On bidding adieu to the fatherland and crossing the Atlantic to the new world, they settled in Crawford, Indiana, where they resided for a few years. On the expiration of that period they removed to the west and Mr. Konantz purchased a farm near Ottumwa, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits



throughout his remaining days. He worked diligently and persistently and as the years passed, acquired a comfortable competence for his family. His wife died when on a visit in Illinois. There were four children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Lunkley, of whom two are living. Cora, the elder, is the wife of Henry C. Scheidle, and with their daughter, Gertrude May, they reside at No. 208 South First street with her mother. May is the wife of John B. Hendricks, a resident of Cheyenne, Wyoming, who is connected with the Union Pacific Coal Company. Those deceased are Joseph Francis and Hattie. The son married Annie Johnson and died in 1896, leaving one child, Clarence.

It was subsequent to his marriage that Mr. Lunkley came to the west, settling in Holdridge, Nebraska, where he established a furniture and undertaking business, which he conducted for three years. He then came to Council Bluffs in October, 1889, and here opened an undertaking establishment, purchasing his stock from Mr. Field, at No. 322 Broadway. He engaged in business at different places on Broadway and finally located at No. 226, where he remained in business until called to his final rest. He built up an excellent trade and the liberal patronage accorded him made him one of the successful merchants of Council Bluffs.

For three years prior to his death Mr. Lunkley was in ill health and spent much of his time away from home in the hope that he might be benefited by the change but all to no avail, and on the 11th of April, 1905, he passed away. He had given his political allegiance to the democracy and was well known as a valued member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He was also a communicant of St. Francis Catholic church in Council Bluffs, to which his wife yet belongs. During the dark days of the Civil war he enlisted in April, 1863, as a private in Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry and was discharged November 6, 1865, on account of disability. His life was in many respects uneventful and yet he displayed those sterling traits of character which work for good citizenship and for honesty in business and in private life. He therefore left to his family an untarnished name and his memory is yet cherished by the many friends whom he gained during the years of his residence in Council Bluffs. His widow still resides here, being located in a pleasant home at No. 624 Sixth avenue.

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### FRANK T. TRUE.

Among the most loyal of Council Bluffs' citizens is Frank T. True, who was born in North Stratford, New Hampshire, on December 8, 1861. He left there at the early age of six and went with his parents to Norway, Maine. Upon the old farm and under the parental roof Mr. True was reared, and in the freedom of the outdoor life developed a reliant spirit and force of character that has marked his entire career. He attended the schools of the neighborhood until eighteen years of age but could no longer contentedly remain at home, for the business world was attractive and he was eager to enter its field. He

was first employed as bookkeeper for a lumber company in North Stratford and did his work so carefully and accurately that he remained with them for four years, returning at the end of that time to Norway, Maine, where for two years he was engaged in the grocery business. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of his native city but resigned in October of the following year to come to Council Bluffs. He entered at once into work in the office of city clerk and has been in the city's employ ever since, either by appointment or election. In April, 1900, he was elected city treasurer on the republican ticket and is now serving his fourth term, which speaks well for his popularity among his constituents as well as his efficiency in the duties of his office.

On January 27, 1892, in Ashland, Nebraska, occurred the marriage of Frank T. True and Anna J. Chamberlin, a daughter of Dr. W. E. Chamberlin. Mr. True is a Shriner, a Knight Templar, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks, and because of his religious beliefs has joined the Universalist church. His record is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts has worked his way to his present position. His life has been one of industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of his constituents. Without the aid of influence or wealth he has risen to a position of prominence in the city and his native genius and acquired ability are the stepping-stones on which he has mounted.

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### ADOLPH GEISE.

From an early period in the development and improvement of Pottawattamie county Adolph Geise has resided within its borders and has not only been a witness of its growth and development but has also aided in its upbuilding, assisting in laying the foundation upon which has been reared the superstructure of its present prosperity and progress. As the years have passed he has conducted all business matters capably and with fairness to others and has prospered in his undertakings until he now owns five farms, all well improved, in Norwalk township, his home place being on section 18.

He has lived in this county since 1864, arriving here when a young man of twenty-two years. His birth occurred in Prussia, Germany, March 22, 1844, and there the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man, his knowledge of the English tongue being acquired after he came to the new world. The favorable reports which he heard concerning America and its business opportunities led him to determine to seek his fortune in this country. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and native land and in 1866 sailed for New York. He then worked on a farm and in a brewery in Pennsylvania for about two years and in 1868 came west to Pottawattamie county. Here he was first employed by the month in a brickyard at Council Bluffs, spending two years in that way.



MR. AND MRS. ADOLPH GEISE.





By careful expenditure he saved considerable of his earnings and bought eighty acres of raw prairie land, whereon he now resides. As the years passed he improved this farm, converting the wild tract into productive fields. The boundaries of the place he extended by additional purchase from time to time and he also invested in other tracts of land in Norwalk township until he is now one of the most extensive landowners of the county, having here nearly one thousand acres, in addition to which he owns a section of land in Alberta, Canada. He improved most of his farm himself and on the home place has built a fine residence and substantial barns. He raises and feeds stock, shipping annually from two to five carloads of fat cattle and also some hogs. In all that he has undertaken he has been practical, showing an aptitude for successful management combined with keen discernment and sound judgment in making investments.

Mr. Geise was married in this county in 1872, to Miss Margaret Young, a native of Iowa and of German parentage. They became the parents of ten children who are still living. William G., of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume; Fritz, who assists in carrying on the home farm; August, a high school student; Ernest, Carl and Otto, all at home; Mena, the wife of Fred Kloppe; Mary, the wife of Henry Bonnes; Louisa, the wife Philip Geise, and Margaret, at home. They also lost two children, Adolph and Martha, the former dying at the age of ten years and the latter in infancy.

The parents are members of the Lutheran church at Underwood and are most highly esteemed people, their lives being in harmony with their professions. Mr. Geise for more than a third of a century has lived the life of an active, energetic farmer, making good use of his business opportunities and carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He indeed deserves much credit for his splendid record, whereby he has advanced from a humble position in the business world to a place among the most prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Pottawattamie county.

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### THOMAS BURKE.

Thomas Burke has since 1903 resided upon his excellent farm of two hundred and thirty acres situated just outside the corporation limits of Avoca on sections 8 and 17, Knox township. Here he is making a specialty of the raising and feeding of shorthorn cattle and hogs, and his stock-raising interests are an important branch of his business. He was born in Ireland on the 5th of December, 1846, a son of Edmund and Abby (Murphy) Burke, who were also natives of Ireland and passed away in that country. They were the parents of three sons, as follows: James, who resides in Massachusetts; John, living in California; and Thomas, of this review.

Thomas Burke acquired his education in the schools of Ireland and lived in the land of his nativity until nineteen years of age, when he determined to establish his home in the new world. Accordingly he set sail for America and

on the 1st of June, 1865, landed at Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked on a farm for two years. He then learned the trade of a leather finisher, with which he was identified for six years. In 1873, however, he came west, locating in Marshall county, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand for four months. At the end of that time he removed to Cass county, Iowa, purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he farmed for one year, when he moved to the town of Anita. Here he secured employment as a section hand with the Rock Island Railroad and was engaged in that work for eight years, at the end of which time he was promoted to the position of section boss and sent to Avoca, Iowa, being there employed in that capacity for twenty years. On the expiration of that period he bought a farm of two hundred and thirty acres on sections 8 and 17, Knox township, Pottawattamie county, just outside the corporation limits of Avoca, and took up his abode thereon in the fall of 1903. This is one of the most valuable farms in the county and in addition to the cultivation of the fields, he makes a specialty of raising and feeding cattle and hogs, having now a herd of more than one hundred head of cattle and one hundred and fifty hogs. In all his business interests Mr. Burke displays an aptitude for successful management, and both as a farmer and stock-raiser has met with an unusual degree of prosperity, being widely recognized as one of the prominent and representative agriculturists of the county. His present fine home was erected in 1903, and he has made many other improvements on his farm.

Mr. Burke has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Ellen Murrey, a native of Ireland, and they became the parents of two children: Edmund, who resides at Omaha, Nebraska, and is a railroad conductor; and Kate, who died in infancy. Our subject was married a second time, in 1884, to Miss Margaret O'Neil, who was born in Ireland in 1866 and was one of a family of six children. She is now the mother of five children, as follows: Daniel, John, Thomas, Margaret and Joseph.

Mr. Burke gives his political support to the democratic party, and he and his wife and family are members of the Catholic church. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. He has found in this country the opportunities which he sought, and his prosperity is entirely the result of his own perseverance and industry.

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### OTTO RONNA.

Otto Ronna, cashier of the German Bank of Walnut, is one of Pottawattamie county's native sons, his birth having occurred on the old family homestead in Lincoln township, on the 19th of December, 1874. He is the oldest of four surviving members of the family of five children whose parents were Jurgen F. and Catharina (Dierks) Ronna. He was only five years of age at the time of the removal of his father from the farm to Walnut and in this town he was reared to manhood, acquiring his education largely in the public

schools. He pursued a special course and afterward became a pupil in the Valparaiso (Indiana) Business College. After completing his course he returned to Walnut and entered his father's store, where he was employed until the 1st of July, 1893.

The German Savings Bank of Walnut was organized at that time and Otto Ronna was offered and accepted, the position of assistant cashier. A year later, this institution was consolidated with, and merged into, the Exchange State Bank, and Mr. Ronna went to Clinton, Iowa, where he secured a position in a mercantile establishment, where he was employed for four months. In November, 1894, he returned to Walnut and accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Exchange State Bank. In July, 1901, he resigned that position and for four months traveled through the west, looking for a favorable location in which to engage in the banking business. Finding nothing to suit him, he returned to Walnut in November of the same year, and in partnership with his father purchased the German Bank of Walnut, with which he has since been identified as junior partner of the firm of J. F. & Otto Ronna. This has become a strong moneyed concern, having secured a liberal patronage in the general banking business, and a large clientage in the loan, insurance and realty business.

On the 4th of April, 1900, Otto Ronna was married to Miss Mabel Bruce, a daughter of O. M. Bruce, a prominent business man and one of the old settlers of Walnut. This marriage has been blessed with a daughter, Maxine. Mr. and Mrs. Ronna are prominent socially, having the warm regard of many friends, while the hospitality of the best homes of the locality is freely accorded them.

Mr. Ronna is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Morro lodge, No. 559, A. F. & A. M., of Walnut, of which he has served as master for four years. He likewise belongs to Raboni chapter, No. 85, R. A. M., of Avoca; Kedron commandery, No. 42, K. T., of Atlantic, Iowa; Za-Ga-Zig Temple. A. A. O. N. M. S., of Des Moines; Diamond lodge, No. 374, K. P.; Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorasan of Council Bluffs; Walnut lodge, No. 294, A. O. U. W.; and Excelsior camp, No. 6986, M. W. A., of Walnut. Mr. Ronna belongs to the Lutheran church, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. While never an aspirant for political preferment, he is an influential factor in his party's counsels and has always been foremost in any movement for the advancement of the town of Walnut, being a leading and representative citizen of this thriving little village.

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### HENRY W. ROTHERT.

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Cincinnati, September 11, 1840. His father, John H. Rotherth, and mother, Margaret Rotherth, were early pioneers of the Queen city, having settled there in 1832. After his high school and college education Mr. Rotherth engaged in commercial pursuits, becoming a member of the firm of J. H. Rotherth & Sons, doing a large hard-



ware, iron and stove business. Recognizing the western tendency of the star of empire, the business was extended by establishing a branch house in the city of Keokuk, Iowa. The firm by the retirement of the senior member and founder was changed to Rothert Brothers, and in 1863 Henry W. Rothert assumed entire control of the Iowa branch, managing its extended interests in a large territory comprised of western counties of Illinois, northern counties of Missouri and one-half of Iowa.

Mr. Rothert was married in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 12, 1862, to Miss Eliza Tebbe, of that city, who at his side now enjoys the happy reflections of a well spent life. The union has been blessed with two sons: Edwin H. Rothert, engaged in railroad business in Omaha, Nebraska; and Waldo H. Rothert, following agricultural pursuits near Carthage, Missouri. The former was married in Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Mary Francis, of that city, and the latter at Carthage, Missouri, to Miss Florence Phelps.

Mr. Rothert's residence in Iowa was soon marked by the preference of his neighbors and his public-spirited interests were soon called into active service. His first entrance into public life was as one of the county commissioners of Lee county. He was elected alderman for three successive terms, followed by large majorities for mayor of the city for two terms. His deep interest in educational matters was recognized by retaining him as a member of the board of education for nine years, the latter part of which he acted as president, and severed his connection by resignation, owing to a change of residence. Mr. Rothert was elected as senator from the first senatorial district and served for eight years, thus establishing his popularity inasmuch as the district returned overwhelming democratic majorities but recognized Mr. Rothert on the republican ticket. During his last term he was selected as president pro tem of the senate and became lieutenant governor of the state by succession, the incumbent, Lieutenant Governor Newbold, filling the vacancy of governor created by the resignation of Governor Kirkwood, who took his seat as United States senator.

Mr. Rothert, having retired from business, was appointed by President Arthur and confirmed by the United States senate as register of the land office for Wyoming. After a residence of nearly four years at Cheyenne, he resigned as an "offensive partisan" at the commencement of President Cleveland's administration.

He was then called by the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad to investigate and report on the entire land system of said railroad, which having accomplished, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, which he has held for twenty years. Mr. Rothert is by family relationship especially interested in the cause of the education of the deaf and considers the position he has held so long as a mission of life.

At his former home, Keokuk, Mr. Rothert was not less prominent in social and business circles. He was president of a loan and building association, chairman of local board of underwriters and vice president of the Commercial Bank. He was the executive head of a social organization and noble grand of the Odd Fellows. He was master of his lodge twelve years and eminent



commander of his commandery six years. He was grand treasurer of the grand lodge and the grand chapter, was elected as grand master of Masons of Iowa and unanimously re-elected for the second term. He was elected as grand commander of the Knights Templar and led the pilgrimage to San Francisco at the session of the grand encampment, at which he served as chairman of one of the prominent committees. Mr. Rothert enjoys the friendship of prominent men of the state and nation but prefers the retirement of his chosen work to the glare of further public prominence.

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### WILLIAM FREDERICK RICHARD.

Among the citizens of foreign birth residing in this county is numbered William Frederick Richard, whose home is on section 27, Lewis township. He was born at Sernerta, Prussia, Germany, on the 4th of February, 1837, a son of John and Sophia (Wholrabe) Richard, who were likewise natives of Germany. In 1844 the parents with their family emigrated to the United States, settling in Wayne county, Michigan, near Detroit, where the father bought timber land which he cleared and improved. He also made potash. His death occurred in the year 1855 and his wife, who long survived him, passed away in 1878. Their son William was the fourth of five children, two of whom are now living, his sister Ricca being the wife of Henry Scheorader.

William F. Richard was about seven years of age when he accompanied his parents on the voyage to the new world and in the common schools of Michigan he acquired his education, while in the work of the home farm he received ample training. In 1859, attracted by the discovery of gold, he started overland for Pike's Peak and at St. Joseph, Missouri, purchased an ox-team, which he drove across the country. On the way it was decided that the party should go to California instead of to Colorado, which they did. Mr. Richard lost one of his oxen on the way and at Salt Lake bought a yoke of steers. For some time he was engaged in mining in California and at one time he had the opportunity of trading his ox-team and wagon for a part of what has since been known as the famous Comstock mine, but not realizing its worth he refused to make the bargain. In his search for precious metal, however, he was fairly successful and in 1867 he again engaged in mining—this time in Montana. In 1868 he rode across the country to Iowa on horseback and then went to Michigan, where he spent the winter. The following spring he returned to Pottawattamie county and bought forty acres of land upon which his residence now stands. Immediately he erected a frame dwelling, which is now a part of his present home and as his financial resources have increased and opportunity has offered he has added to his original purchase until he is now the owner of a valuable farming property of two hundred and twenty acres. In addition to tilling the soil Mr. Richard has a fine apiary and annually sells large quantities of honey. He also keeps a trotting stallion, Willard, eligible to registry. It is of the Morgan Hambletonian breed. He has twenty horses, all of which are of high grade, and he

also keeps some cattle. Another important branch of his business is his fruit-raising, having an orchard of two thousand trees, including plums, peaches and apples. He likewise raises grapes, from which he makes wine, and he also manufactures considerable cider. He has a tunnel extending into the side of the bluff to a distance of about one hundred and forty feet, which he uses for a cellar. It is always cool, even during the hottest days of August, and is really a remarkable excavation, of which he has every reason to be proud. In all branches of his business he is successful because he is systematic in his methods and practical in everything that he undertakes.

On the 6th of January, 1871, Mr. Richard was married to Miss Katherine Jones, a daughter of Hugh and Hannah Jones, of Mills county, Iowa. They traveled life's journey together for eleven years, at the end of which time Mrs. Richard passed away, in 1882. They were parents of five children: Walter; Ina, the wife of Christopher Tryer; Edward; Katie, the wife of Hugh Jenkins; and Willie, who died in infancy. Edward resides with his father, the two keeping house together. Their home is pleasantly situated at the foot of the bluff, looking outward toward the river, which presents a pleasant picture. When Mr. Richard came to this place there were only a few houses in the neighborhood, there being but four dwellings between his home and Council Bluffs. He holds membership with the Lutheran church, of which his wife was also a member, and in his political views he is a stalwart democrat. For several years he has served as school director and for twenty years has been justice of the peace. He is still the incumbent in that office and has ever discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity, his opinions being strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the law and the equity in the case.

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### LYSANDER WAYLAND TULLEYS.

It is a pleasure to know a gentleman who has almost reached his seventy-third year but is still alert and interested in the progress going on around him and is actively engaged in his business pursuits, as is Mr. Tulleys, a well known real-estate dealer of Council Bluffs. He was born in Frankfort, Ross county, Ohio, June 1, 1835, and is the son of Erasmus Tulleys, a soldier in the Tenth Ohio Battery in the Civil war, who was engaged in the fight at Pittsburg Landing.

Lysander W. Tulleys was educated in the public schools of his native county and in 1854 went to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he attended Antioch College for four years. He supplemented this education by a course at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of A. B. With these educational advantages to aid him, he took charge of the Yellow Springs (Ohio) high school. In this line he met with marked success and the pupils today remember Mr. Tulleys as a teacher who always inspired them to noble ideals. Genial and good natured, the students under his charge learned without knowing that they were doing hard work, for he made their study a pleasure at all times.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Tulleys' patriotism was so aroused that he dismissed school and enlisted in Company F, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. This was on April 17, 1861, and he served for three months, participating in the battle of Bull Run. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of July of the same year, having been honored with promotion to the rank of first sergeant, a title which he held when mustered out. In the fall of the same year he raised a company and was commissioned captain, September 5, 1861, his company being known as Company D of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On October 31, 1863, he was mustered out to accept the promotion as lieutenant colonel of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his commission dating from April 9, 1863, and he so served until mustered out January 30, 1864, at Camp Denison, Ohio. While in the Second Ohio Infantry he took part in the battle of Bull Run and during his service in the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry he was engaged in the fight at Lewisburg, West Virginia. The regiment was subsequently sent to Frankfort, Kentucky, and while there served in a very interesting incident. The convention met in the state house in 1862 and was expected to pass secession resolutions which would take Kentucky out of the Union. Colonel Tulleys was placed in charge of a body of soldiers who were to surround the state house, allowing all to enter but none to come out. When the assembly was called to order Colonel S. A. Gilbert, the colonel of the Forty-fourth, addressed the convention, "advising" them to disperse to their homes, which they did under penalty of arrest, and thus Kentucky was saved to the Union. The regiment in which Mr. Tulleys was serving was made mounted infantry while in Kentucky and served there until they were sent to East Tennessee with General Burnside. Colonel Tulleys had command of an outpost at London, Kentucky, with several companies for many months. His first fight was at the siege of Knoxville and he was later engaged at Strawberry Plains. He was slightly wounded at Lewisburg, West Virginia, but never allowed it to interfere with his duties. Colonel Tulleys can relate many very interesting incidents that occurred while in the service of his country and well may he feel proud of his record in the war.

After receiving his honorable discharge in 1864, Colonel Tulleys went direct to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took a course in the law school, supplementing his legal education with a later course at Cleveland, Ohio. Thus equipped he located at Champaign, Illinois, where he began the practice of law and built up a large and successful business. At the end of three years he added the business of farm loans to his legal profession and did an extensive business in this line. In 1874 he removed to Iowa, locating in July, 1875, at Council Bluffs. So large and successful had proved his last addition to his business that he practically gave up the duties of lawyer and after coming to this city engaged solely in farm loans, adding his real-estate business in 1897.

On October 10, 1868, Mr. Tulleys was married, in Xenia, Ohio, to Sarah Ellen Gowdy, a daughter of John Gowdy. This union has been blessed with four children: Paul A., Mary, Julia and Charles W.



Mr. Tulleys votes with the prohibition party, but has never desired or held political office. The cause of education has always found in him a warm friend and he served for several years as a member of the school board of Champaign, Illinois. His special interest in advancing the welfare of the schools was manifest at all times and it was due to his suggestion that many advantageous changes were made. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, and was reared as a Methodist but is now a devoted member of the Christian Science church. He has learned the secret of happiness and success and though now seventy-two years of age is hale and hearty and still actively engaged in business. He has the unusual ability of accomplishing a great deal and yet never being hurried. This has given him marked power in his business and in his influence over people. He always has time to greet his friends cordially and to aid any who may desire his help. It is on account of these characteristics that he has won a wide circle of friends in Council Bluffs, who hold him in the very highest esteem.

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#### JOSEPH E. O'NEILL.

Joseph E. O'Neill, who carries on general farming in James township, is numbered among the leading sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Council Bluffs, January 5, 1862. His parents were James and Bridget (Cody) O'Neill, natives of Ireland, and in their family were ten children, eight now living. The father came to America at an early date and established his home in Council Bluffs. He is now the owner of several fine farms in Pottawattamie county, having prospered in his undertakings.

Joseph E. O'Neill remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority and in the meantime acquired his education in the public schools. After he had reached adult age he began farming on his own account and for twenty-two years he has been cultivating a part of his father's land. He has recently, however, purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, on section 7, Valley township, and expects to locate there in the spring of 1908. In his farming pursuits he has always made a specialty of raising full-blooded shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. He is an excellent judge of stock and has thus been enabled to make judicious purchases and profitable sales. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has been a stalwart advocate of the democracy and supports its candidates at the polls, but has never been an office seeker, preferring to give undivided attention to his business interests.

Mr. O'Neill has been married twice. In 1886 he wedded Miss Helen Gross, of this county, and unto them have been born five children: James J., George F., John L., Mary and Patrick E. The wife and mother died in 1896 and in 1897 Mr. O'Neill was again married, his second union being with Miss Kate Sinnett, a daughter of Patrick and Mary Sinnett, who were natives of Ireland, but are now deceased. In their family were five children, while unto Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have been born the same number: Anna,





J. E. O'NEILL.



Bernard and Agnes, all at home; Thomas, deceased, and Hugh, who completes the family. The parents are members of the Catholic church of Avoca. Mr. O'Neill has spent his entire life in this county and has always been associated with farming interests, being now recognized as a leading representative of agricultural pursuits here.

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### MILLARD F. ROHRER.

Millard F. Rohrer, who is spoken of as one of the best mayors Council Bluffs has ever had, has devoted much of his life to the public service since the days when, as a boy of twelve years, he did duty in nursing the sick and wounded Federal troops who were stationed near his home. His early boyhood days were spent in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. His birth occurred in Rohrersville, Washington county, Maryland, on the old farm homestead, August 30, 1850. His ancestors went to Maryland from Pennsylvania and were of German descent. In his youth he was a student in private and public schools of Boonsboro and Keedysville, Maryland.

His parents, Judge George C. and Sophia E. (Deaner) Rohrer, were natives of Washington county, Maryland, but in 1871 located on a farm near Avalon, Livingston county, Missouri, where the mother died on the 19th of May, 1889, at the age of sixty-two years. The family numbered twelve children, of whom Winfield Scott, Susan Marie, Emma Alice and Laura Ellen, died in infancy or early childhood, while Harry Cryzman died August 30, 1889, at the age of twenty-seven years. The other members of the family are: Ida Florence, the wife of Irwin F. Robinson, of Illinois; Samuel Deaner, of Chillicothe, Missouri; Luella Dinah; Christian Franklin, of Norway, Nebraska; Julia Elizabeth, wife of Frank M. Westlake; and Millard F. A half-sister, the only child of the father's first marriage, is the wife of Noah W. Cronise, who resides at Rohrersville, Maryland.

The boyhood days of Millard F. Rohrer passed uneventfully until he was about nine years of age, when there occurred an event which created intense excitement in the locality and indeed throughout the country—the visit of John Brown to Harper's Ferry, which was only twelve miles distant from the Rohrer home. The farmstead, too, was near the battle-field of Antietam, the engagement there occurring on the 18th of September, 1862, when Mr. Rohrer was a lad of twelve years. Even at this age he was pressed into service as a nurse, as his father's house, barn and woodhouse were utilized as hospitals, the family rendering all possible aid to the wounded soldiers of the Union army.

Mr. Rohrer continued a resident of Maryland until 1870, when he left home to enter business life as a traveling salesman for a wholesale glove house of Chicago. He remained in that position until the fall, when he went to Avalon, Livingston county, Missouri, where he engaged in teaching school. In the spring he selected in that county a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, which became the family homestead, and upon the arrival of his father,

mother, brothers and sisters he assisted in putting in the spring crops, but it was not his intention to make agriculture his life work, and in July, 1871, he arrived in Council Bluffs to introduce a fall wheat brand of flour, manufactured by Snively & Hedges, of Wathena, Kansas. After three months had passed he was sent to Texas to introduce the same flour there but he had become so interested in Council Bluffs and so well pleased with its business outlook that he resigned his position in order to make this city his home. Accepting the position of clerk in the Biggs House, one of the leading hotels of the city, he there remained until he secured a position in the postoffice bookstore of Brackett & Goulden. He left that clerkship in order to become deputy sheriff under George Doughty. His duties took him to all parts of the county and as fully one-half of the land was uncultivated at that time he could ride over the prairies that now constitute many of the most valuable farms in this part of the state. After his retirement from the office of deputy sheriff Mr. Rohrer assisted J. M. Palmer in opening the first frame hotel and depot on the site now occupied by the Union passenger station. He was afterward appointed agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska and bill clerk of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Council Bluffs, remaining in that service until 1875, when he entered upon an independent business venture as a partner of Hon. Thomas Bowman in the conduct of a fire insurance agency. Three months later Mr. Bowman was elected county treasurer, and after the 1st of January, 1878, Mr. Rohrer conducted the business alone. In 1881 he became a member of the commercial storage and agricultural implement firm composed of Thomas Bowman, George F. Wright and himself, conducting the business under the style of Bowman, Rohrer & Company. This partnership had a continuous existence until the 1st of January, 1885, when they sold out, and about that time Mr. Rohrer was appointed general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the state of Iowa. He has since continued in the life insurance business and as a real-estate dealer is also well known. He is likewise a stockholder in the Council Bluffs Savings Bank, one of the largest commercial savings and general banking houses in western Iowa. His real-estate interests are extensive, embracing much property in Council Bluffs and also in other localities.

On the 31st of December, 1887, Mr. Rohrer was elected by the city council to the office of mayor of Council Bluffs to fill out the unexpired term of William Groneweg, who had been elected state senator. In March, 1888, Mr. Rohrer was again elected on the democratic ticket and received a very flattering majority. He filled the office until the 17th of March, 1900, and in speaking of his service a contemporary biographer has said: "During his continuous term of twenty-six and one-half months as mayor of the city, Council Bluffs made more substantial progress as a city than during any previous term, namely: the paving with cedar blocks of Broadway from Twelfth street to Omaha, a distance of three miles, connecting with the (second) great iron and steel bridge over the Missouri river, uniting the cities of Council Bluffs, Omaha and South Omaha by the first electric street railway introduced in the great west; opening up the Lake Manawa steam street railway; opening up the Council Bluffs and Omaha Chautauqua grounds, etc., etc. During his term of



office eight miles of streets were paved with cedar blocks and brick, and other public and private improvements were made in keeping with the same. In his final message to the city of Council Bluffs on March 17, 1890, he made the following valuable recommendations in reference to that portion of the city which is now apparently (to the eye) in Omaha: 'My attention has been but recently called to some facts to which in this parting message I deem it my duty to call your attention. I am informed by able lawyers and also by officials who are in a position to know that the long neglected body of land known as "Cut-off Island," and sometimes slightly referred to as "No Man's Land," is within the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs, and it seems that in five or six suits which have been had concerning this land it has been conceded on all hands, by lawyers and judges that such is the case. Heretofore this land has been almost of no consequence but the marvelous growth of our city and its sister across the river has attracted the attention of capitalists to this tract of land which is in Iowa but contiguous to Omaha. This point settled, important consequences ensue therefrom. The Union Pacific Railway Company has built its tracks on this island, bridges are being built, streets opened up; arrangements are being made to fill up the unoccupied ground with factories, warehouses and busy industries. I have only recently learned these facts but should consider myself derelict in duty were I to fail to call your attention to the same upon this particular occasion. The island in extent embraces nearly two thousand acres of valuable land; and if I understand the matter aright, this is all subject to taxation by the council of the city of Council Bluffs and the trackage of the railroads as well. This should be looked into and attended to. We, in turn, aiming to give to the public as good government as possible, and watchful of the interests of all within our jurisdiction, should see to it that the right of franchise so dear to the American heart should be accorded to the residents of that district, who are in fact citizens of Council Bluffs. The children of these parents have a right to attend our public schools. The census taker must not omit to include this population in our list. The importance of the right to tax this large body of land is liable to be underestimated, as, in my opinion, but very few years will pass before a large revenue will be derived therefrom and steps should be taken at the next real estate assessment in the spring of 1891, to get the same property upon the books.' His recommendations were acted upon promptly by the present city administration, and at this writing the exact boundary lines between the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha, in the vicinity of this valuable tract of ground constitutes a case in the supreme court of the United States." This was later decided in favor of city of Council Bluffs.

On the 11th of September, 1877, Mr. Rohrer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Beach Beers, the only child of John B. and Eliza (Beers) Crawford. Her parents were among the early settlers of Council Bluffs, where her father engaged in the wholesale grocery business and also became an extensive dealer in real estate in western Iowa, in Omaha, and in Nebraska City, Nebraska. Two sub-divisions of this city bear his name and through their development he contributed to the substantial upbuilding of Council Bluffs. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rohrer have been born three children: John Beach Beers, who died

February 8, 1880, at the age of thirteen months; Isaac Beers; and Caroline Test, wife of Robert E. Theinhardt.

Mr. Rohrer is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Council Bluffs and his wife is also an active member of said church, also taking great interest in the Woman's Christian Association Hospital, now the Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital. Mr. Rohrer is a charter member of the Elks lodge in Council Bluffs and is identified with Bluff City lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M.; Star chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has since 1888 been a trustee of the Council Bluffs free public library, during which time (or during 1904-5) the present magnificent library building was erected, and he is much interested in all matters of citizenship, withholding his co-operation and aid from no movement that he deems will prove of public benefit. His entire life has been actuated by a devotion to the general good that has been one of his marked characteristics and his worth as a citizen is widely recognized.

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#### ADOLPH L. KLOPPING.

The name of Klopping is not unknown in this county. On the contrary it has figured in connection with the business and agricultural development of this portion of the state through many years, and he whose name introduces this review now ranks with the prosperous and wide-awake farmers of Norwalk township, his home being on section 2, where he has a valuable farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres.

His birth occurred in Council Bluffs, March 25, 1868, his father being August Klopping, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The removal of the family to a farm enabled him to spend his days amid rural surroundings, while in the schools of Underwood he acquired his education, his time being divided between the work of tilling the soil and mastering the common branches of English learning. Through the summer months he rendered his father valuable assistance in the work of developing the fields and remained at home upon the farm up to the time of his marriage, which occurred in Underwood on the 25th of February, 1892, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Fisher, who was born in this county and is a daughter of H. G. Fisher, also one of the well known early settlers here.

The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Boomer township, where they lived for a year and in 1893 removed to their present place of residence, Mr. Klopping taking up the active work of tilling and developing this place, which gives visible proof of his energy and activity in the excellent appearance which it now presents. His home is a commodious and pleasant residence which he erected and he has also built good barns for the shelter of hay and the stock. Other necessary outbuildings have also been erected and well kept fences divide the farm into fields of convenient size. Fruit has been planted and various cereals adapted to soil and climate are raised, good crops being gathered annually. About the house is a neat

and well kept lawn and altogether the farm presents a most attractive appearance. In the pastures are found high grades of stock, for Mr. Klopping is both raising and feeding stock, fattening from sixty to ninety head of cattle and shipping from four to five carloads annually and also about one carload of hogs. He is now making a specialty of the raising of shorthorn cattle, having a pure blooded registered male at the head of his herd and also some pure blooded cows. His stock-raising interests constitute an important element in his success, while in the cultivation of grain he has also prospered.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Klopping have been born three children: May Leta, Zella Vera and Ray Adolph. Mrs. Klopping belong to the Church of the Latter Day Saints at Underwood. Mr. Klopping has been a life-long democrat but his business interests have precluded his active participation in political affairs even had he desired to put forth any effort in that direction. He has worked along lines that have produced good results in business and now derives his income from a valuable farm property.

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### ESTY P. WOODRING.

Esty P. Woodring, one of the most enterprising business men of Council Bluffs, who is now the owner of the undertaking business formerly carried on by Charles Lunkley, was born in Laketon, Wabash county, Indiana, December 22, 1869. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, supplementing these advantages by a term at the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana. Having completed the term he returned to his native county and began work on his brother's farm, where he received a practical training in all the details of agriculture.

In April, 1894, Mr. Woodring came to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he entered the undertaking business with his brother-in-law. He subsequently removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained for about five years, being engaged in the undertaking business all of this time. Desirous of enlarging his business opportunities, he removed to Boone, Iowa, where he conducted an undertaking and furniture business until August, 1900, when he removed to Council Bluffs and entered the employ of Charles Lunkley, the well known undertaker. Upon the death of this gentleman, April 15, 1905, Mr. Woodring succeeded to the business. He has added many improvements and is building up a large and prosperous business, which in every way is a credit to him and to the town in which it is conducted. In all the progressive undertakings of this city he is always foremost, realizing that it is upon the business men of a community that a city must rely for this work. His generosity in this respect has indirectly added to his own success by increasing the business in which he is engaged.

On December 16, 1906, Mr. Woodring was married, in Norfolk, Nebraska, to Lillian Jackson, a daughter of George W. Jackson, deceased. Mr. Woodring is a firm believer in fraternal organizations and is a member of the following secret orders: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of



Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America, Daughters of Rebekah and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He belongs to the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, but has never been intensely interested in politics nor has he ever sought any office, preferring to devote his energies to his business. When these duties are finished he finds his greatest happiness among his friends and with his family, and is held in the highest respect and esteem by all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Honorable and honest in all his dealings, they feel that he can always be relied upon. He is always ready to aid those who need his help and to say an encouraging word to those who are discouraged.

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### JOHN J. MYRTUE.

Prominent among the business men of Council Bluffs is the firm of Myrtue Brothers, contracting partners. In this connection John J. Myrtue has made a creditable record. A young man, possessing the enterprising spirit of the west, he became a factor in industrial circles and, brooking no obstacle that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he stands today among the successful few.

He was born in Denmark, on the 2d of May, 1864, and landed in New York city on the twentieth anniversary of his birth. He had been educated in the public schools of his native country, and the favorable reports which he heard concerning America and its business opportunities led him to seek his fortune in the new world. He did not tarry in the east but made his way at once into the interior of the country, stopping at Harlan, Shelby county, Iowa. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade in Denmark and on reaching his destination he made a change of his avocation, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. Two years were thus passed and in 1886 he came to Council Bluffs, where he resumed work at his trade, being in the employ of others until 1890, when he began business on his own account. In that year his brother, Soren J. Myrtue, came to the United States and entered his employ and in 1897 the present partnership of Myrtue Brothers was formed. Since he began general contracting Mr. Myrtue has enjoyed a constantly increasing patronage, as he has demonstrated his ability as a builder and his fidelity in executing the terms of a contract. His close application to business and his excellent management have brought him a degree of prosperity which is today his and at all times his business record has been characterized by an unbending integrity, unabating energy and unfaltering industry.

Mr. Myrtue was married in Council Bluffs, in 1898, to Miss Julia A. Mickelson, a daughter of Nels Mickelson, and they now have two daughters, Marie J. and Doris H. Mr. Myrtue belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Dannebo Society and Danish Social Club. He votes independently at local elections and where national



issues are involved casts his ballot for the men and measures of democracy. In an analyzation of the character and life work of Mr. Myrtue we note many of the characteristics which have marked the Danish nation for many centuries—the perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out. It is these sterling qualities which have gained him success in life and made him one of the valuable and substantial citizens of Council Bluffs.

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### H. J. GIESE.

A life of activity well directed by sound judgment never fails to produce good results in the business world. It is particularly true that the basis of success in agricultural life is unremitting diligence and it has been upon this foundation that H. J. Giese has builded his present prosperity. His farm property comprises one hundred and twenty acres on section 17, York township, upon which are found modern improvements and many indications of the progressive spirit of the owner.

Mr. Giese is a native of York township, born October 13, 1872, and is of German lineage. His father, August Giese, was born in Germany and when a young man emigrated to the new world. He did not tarry in the eastern part of the country but came at once to Iowa, his destination being Dewitt, Clinton county, Iowa. Near that town he began farming, cultivating rented land for a few years, after which he came to Pottawattamie county. Here he opened up a new farm, becoming owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which he placed substantial improvements. The soil was made fertile through the rotation of crops, the judicious use of fertilizers and by careful cultivation, and thus good harvests were annually gathered. In Clinton county he had married Frederica Balte, also a native of Germany, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for many years. Her death, however, occurred in Neola in April, 1905, and was deeply regretted by many friends. In their family were four sons, of whom H. J. Giese is the second. The others are: William, a veterinary of Neola; Gus; and A. K. Giese.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for H. J. Giese in his boyhood days. He worked in the fields through the summer months and was educated in the district schools and in the Neola high school. While not busy with his text-books his time was largely occupied with the labor of the home farm and he continued to assist his father up to the time of his marriage, which was celebrated in Neola on the 18th of March, 1896, Miss Nellie Maxfield becoming his wife. She was born and reared in Norwalk township and was educated in the district schools and in Neola, while for three years prior to her marriage she successfully engaged in teaching. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Avadna Ruth.

Mr. and Mrs. Giese commenced their domestic life on the farm where they yet reside, having here one hundred and twenty acres of land. With

the added stimulus of having to provide for his own home, Mr. Giese resolutely set to work to improve the property and enhance its value and productiveness. He built a neat dwelling and substantial outbuildings and in early spring planted the crops which in the summer and autumn bore rich harvests. Year after year he has carried on the work of tilling the fields and he also raises, feeds and fattens stock, in which branch of his business he has met with good profit, selling annually about a carload of steers and two carloads of hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Giese attend the services of the Presbyterian church in Bentley. Mrs. Giese takes much interest in church and Sunday school work, has served as assistant superintendent of the latter and has also been a member and secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Giese belongs to the Masonic lodge at Neola and in his life exemplifies its beneficent spirit. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the democracy and on that ticket has been elected to public office, serving for two years as assessor, also as township trustee, as road supervisor and as township clerk, the duties of which offices have been discharged with a promptness and fidelity that have won him high encomiums. He is well known in Neola and Council Bluffs as a man of tried integrity and worth, reliable in his business affairs and progressive in his citizenship.

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### WILLIAM SPEARS.

William Spears, a general farmer and stock-raiser of Minden township, is numbered among the extensive landowners of the county, having eight hundred acres, which returns to him a very gratifying annual income. He has been a resident of Iowa since 1848 and on his present farm since 1871, his home being now on section 7. His original purchase, however, embraced but eighty acres, and this serving as a nucleus, he has continually added to his possessions until his holdings are now very extensive.

Mr. Spears was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1836. His father, George Spears, was a native of Scotland and when a young man sought the broader opportunities of the new world, settling in Pennsylvania, where he followed the trade of a machinist and blacksmith. In 1839 he again removed westward, becoming a resident of Hancock county, Illinois, where he lived until 1846, when he came to Iowa. For a time he was in Council Bluffs and then went to Nebraska, where he lived for two years. He became entirely blind through an accident. While in Pennsylvania he married Miss Sarah Churchfield, of that state, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living.

William Spears, the eldest of this family, was reared upon the home farm and enjoyed common-school advantages. His father died in Florence, Nebraska, in 1846, and the mother afterward married again in that state, becoming the wife of George Sweet, who, in 1848, returned to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. The occupation to which he was reared, William Spears decided to make his life work and for several years he worked by



WILLIAM SPEARS AND FAMILY.





the month and later rented land until he acquired capital sufficient to enable him to purchase property. In 1862 he bought eighty acres at the edge of Harrison county, where he made a home, living there for several years. In 1871 he came to Minden township and has since resided on his present farm on section 7.

In the meantime, on the 27th of May, 1863, in Council Bluffs, Mr. Spears was united in marriage to Miss Levina Stoker, a native of Pottawattamie county, born December 10, 1846, and a daughter of Eller Stoker, a pioneer of this county, who in 1836 established his home here and was numbered among those who aided in laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the county by reclaiming wild land for the purposes of civilization.

As the years passed Mr. Spears carried on the work of the farm and prospered in his undertakings. As his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until he is now the owner of eight hundred acres, which is divided into four farms, with good sets of buildings upon each. In all of his work he has been practical and has accomplished what he has undertaken by reason of his diligence, perseverance and well directed labor. His first home was a log cabin, but this has long since been replaced by a more modern structure and he now has a good two-story dwelling upon his farm, together with substantial barns and out-buildings. In fact, all of the equipments of a model farm are to be found upon this place. He has made a specialty of raising and selling polled Angus cattle, keeping full blooded registered stock. He also makes a specialty of Chester White hogs. He feeds about three carloads of stock each year. He has planted orchards and small fruits and has good farms, thoroughly equipped with modern conveniences and representing in their well kept appearance the care, labor and practical methods of the owner.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spears were born ten children, but they lost three in infancy, while Agnes became the wife of John D. Bennett and died at the age of twenty-two years. The others are: Mary Jane, the wife of G. J. Winslow, of Fort Collins, Colorado; Daisy Ann, at home; Myrtle, the wife of F. N. Wilson, a farmer who aids Mr. Spears in the conduct of the home place; Eva, who is at home; William H., who assists his father in carrying on the work of farming and stock-raising; and Cora, also at home.

Mr. Spears is independent in politics, supporting men and measures rather than party. He has held all of the township offices both here and in Harrison county, being called to public positions by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and ability and appreciate the faithful service which he always renders. He was a member of the old Grange and of the Farmers Alliance and has ever been deeply interested in all that pertains to the advancement of material interests. He started out in life empty-handed and has made a splendid record as one whose diligence constitutes the basis of his success, his labors being at all times guided by sound judgment and practical views. He has helped to make the county what it is to-day, breaking prairie and opening up farms and thus reclaiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. He is the oldest settler in Min-

den township in years of continuous connection therewith. He has passed the scriptural age of three score years and ten, but is still active and gives personal supervision to his extensive farming interests, embracing the cultivation of eight hundred acres of land. His life record is in many respects worthy of emulation and should serve as a source of encouragement to those who have to start out as he did without capital. He early realized that labor is the strongest force in winning success and as the years have gone by he has so directed his efforts that difficulties and obstacles have been overcome and he has gained a place with the most prominent and prosperous agriculturists of this community.

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### WILLIAM H. GOFF.

William H. Goff, deceased, was for many years engaged in contracting in Council Bluffs and was also well known as the leader of Goff's Band, possessing musical talent of superior order. He came to this city in 1867 and at his death left behind him many sincere and warm friends. His birth occurred in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 5, 1830. His parents, William and Hattie Eliza Goff, were natives of England and in early life came to America, settling in the state of New York, where the father engaged in farming for several years. He then removed to Homestead, Pennsylvania, where he also followed the same pursuit for a number of years. He then determined to come to the west but never lived to reach his destination, being killed on the way. His wife died in the Keystone state. But one of their children now survives—John, who is located at Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Having acquired a good practical education in the public schools, William H. Goff afterward learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in the vicinity of his home until he left Pennsylvania for the middle west. Settling at Peru, Illinois, he was there connected with building interests and the various departments of carpentering.

Soon after his arrival in Peru, Mr. Goff was there married on the 1st of January, 1867, to Miss Isabelle A. Lininger, who died in Council Bluffs, June 7, 1871, leaving a daughter, Carrie May, now the wife of John L. Templeton, a resident of this city. For his second wife Mr. Goff chose Miss Viola Reed, of Ohio, who died in Council Bluffs. His third marriage was with Miss Mary Miller, a native of Germany and a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Schubert) Miller, who were likewise natives of Germany, whence they came to the United States in 1866, settling in Council Bluffs, where Mr. Miller was employed for several years as foreman of a vinegar factory. He then purchased a farm ten miles south of the city, in Lewis township, and devoted his remaining days to general agricultural pursuits, both he and his wife spending their remaining days upon that place. By the marriage of William H. Goff and Mary Miller there were born eight children: Hattie E., at home; William E., who is residing in Kalamazoo, Michigan; Charles H., who occupies a clerical position in the Union Pacific Transfer

office in Council Bluffs; George Walter, who is a clerk in an implement manufactory of Omaha; Arthur, who died at the age of thirteen years; Hazel, who is a fine cornet player and resides at home; Oscar and Merwyn, also at home.

Shortly after his first marriage, Mr. Goff removed to Council Bluffs and became identified with its carpentering and building interests. He had several shops in the city and was not long in securing a very extensive patronage, important contracts being awarded him. He employed twenty men and contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding of the city. He also owned a large planing mill and shop on Third street, which he conducted for several years with gratifying success.

Mr. Goff was always a lover of music and in his younger days learned to play the cornet and other instruments, being a fine performer. He resided in Chicago for a short time after his removal to the middle west and while there and in Peru engaged in teaching music. He was leader of bands in all the different towns in which he resided and likewise in the Civil war, and soon after his removal to Council Bluffs he became leader of what was known as Goff's Band. Some time later he gave up contracting and carpentering and devoted his entire time to music. He signed a contract with the Forepaugh circus and was leader of its bands for two seasons. After several years he retired permanently from business life and made his home in Council Bluffs until his death, resting in well earned ease.

In politics Mr. Goff was a stalwart democrat. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and while in the east held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was widely and favorably known in Council Bluffs, where he died June 29, 1906, leaving many friends who greatly esteemed him because of his genial nature, kindly spirit and deference for the opinions of others. Mrs. Goff and her children reside at No. 707 South Seventh street and are well known in social circles.

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### FREDERICK SWINGLE.

Frederick Swingle was born on the farm where he now resides on the 5th of December, 1875, his parents being Lewis and Elizabeth (Scott) Swingle. The father's birth occurred near Buffalo, New York, July 24, 1848, and in his boyhood he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was reared and married. The spring following his marriage he came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, arriving here in 1875. At that time he purchased eighty acres of the present homestead farm in Lincoln township and upon that place resided until called to his final rest on September 7, 1891. He was a successful agriculturist and added to his original holdings from time to time until he became the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and eighty acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. He was practical in his methods, progressive in his work and reliable in all of his business dealings. His political support was given the repub-



lean party and he was one of the influential men of the community who labored earnestly for advancement and welfare of the county. Unto him and his wife were born twelve children, of whom nine are yet living: Frederick, Christine, Frank, Elizabeth, Charlie, Louisa, Edna, Sarah and Lewis.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Frederick Swingle in his boyhood and youth. He acquired his education in the common schools and at his father's death, he being the eldest of the children—then sixteen years of age—the management of the farm largely devolved upon him. It is still an undivided estate and Frederick Swingle continues to manage the property. In the meantime, however, he has acquired one hundred and twenty acres of his own and is accounted one of the prosperous and enterprising young farmers of Lincoln township. He possesses keen business discernment and laudable ambition and upon this foundation he has builded his success.

In his political views Mr. Swingle is a republican. He belongs to Excelsior lodge, No. 6986, M. W. A., and is well known socially in the community, having the warm regard of a large circle of friends. For almost a third of a century he has been a witness of the development and progress of this section of the county, having spent his entire life here, and to the public welfare he is devoted, being interested in all that pertains to general progress and improvement.

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### JULIUS C. STROHBEHN.

The home farm of Julius C. Strohbahn comprises four hundred and eighty acres of land in one body. The residence stands on section 18, Silver Creek township, and he has three eighty-acre tracts on both sections 17 and 18. He likewise owns one hundred and sixty acres in York township, so that his total holdings are six hundred and forty acres—equivalent to an entire section of land. That he started out in life with little capital and that he is now one of the substantial agriculturists of the county is proof of unfaltering industry intelligently directed. His record again attests the fact that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable labor.

Mr. Strohbahn was born in Holstein, Germany, January 2, 1860, and was brought to Iowa in 1871, at the age of eleven years, by his parents Henry and Eudora (Weis) Strohbahn, who were also natives of Holstein. Their last days, however, were spent in Pottawattamie county, the father passing away at the age of seventy-one years, while the mother survived him to the age of eighty-four years. Their family numbered four children: Louisa, the wife of Dotlif Guttan, who now lives in California but owns property in this county; William, who died in this county at the age of fifty-three years; Agatha, the wife of Charlie Roth, of Council Bluffs; and Julius C.

The last named was thirteen years of age when the family came to Silver Creek township, Pottawattamie county, where he has since resided and



throughout his entire life he has been interested in farming. With his father he lived for five years upon a farm that belonged to his brother William, and on the expiration of that period he bought one hundred and twenty acres of his present farm at thirteen dollars per acre. It was then wild prairie, upon which he broke the sod and planted the first crops. He has in fact made all of the improvements here and the attractive appearance of the place is due to the commodious and substantial buildings upon it, the fine shade trees, the orchard and the well tilled fields. As his labors brought to him a fair profit he saved his money and from time to time invested in other land until within the boundaries of his farm are now comprised four hundred and eighty acres situated on sections 17 and 18, Silver Creek township. A farm of one hundred and sixty acres in York township also pays tribute to him, it being now rented. The home place, however, is operated under the direction of Mr. Strohbehn and its excellent appearance indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods. The fields are now well tilled and he is furthermore known as a stock buyer, feeder and shipper, selling about one hundred head of cattle annually and about two hundred and fifty head of hogs.

In 1883 Mr. Strohbehn secured a companion and helpmate for life's journey through his marriage to Miss Amalie Olderog, who was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1862, a daughter of Claus and Gertrude Olderog. With her widowed mother she came to America in 1882 when a young lady of twenty years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Strohbehn has been blessed with eight children: Harry, Amelia, William, Edward, Herman, Arthur, Hugo and Helen.

In his political views Mr. Strohbehn is a republican and at the present writing, in the fall of 1907, is serving as a trustee of his township. He has been a member of the township school board and belongs to the German Lutheran church of Treynor, in which he is serving as a deacon. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual and moral progress of his community, and his influence is ever found on the side of right and improvement.

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#### PAUL I. VAN ORDER.

Paul I. Van Order, secretary of the C. Hafer Lumber Company and treasurer of the Consolidated Construction Company of Council Bluffs, his native city, was born March 20, 1879. His boyhood and youth were that of most lads of the period. His time was divided between the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground, and passing through successive grades in the public schools he at length completed the high-school course by graduation in the class of 1897. In 1900 he became connected with the lumber business and is well known in trade circles as the secretary of the C. Hafer Lumber Company. He brought to his work laudable ambition,

unfaltering diligence and perseverance, and these qualities have proven an element in the success which has attended the efforts of the house.

Mr. Van Order, as a result of his study of the political situation of the country, gives stalwart support to the republican party and its principles. He belongs to the blue lodge of Masons, the Hoo Hoos and is a communicant of the Episcopalian church. He is not unknown in military circles, as for ten years he has been a member of the Iowa National Guard, being now batallion adjutant of the Fifty-fifth Infantry, while he has also been captain of the Dodge Light Guards. He is much interested in military organizations and is a favorite in military circles.

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### ROBERT R. SHERER.

To the business men who have made their own way to success a city is accustomed to look for aid in its growth. They are the men who have the energy and determination both to make plans and to carry them to completion. For these reasons Council Bluffs has always relied on Robert R. Sherer, contractor and builder. He was born in Big Grove, now Oakland, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, August 6, 1876. His parents removed to Mercer county, Illinois, in 1884 and there, in Aledo, the county seat, Mr. Sherer received his early education in the common schools. During his summer vacations and in his leisure hours outside of the schoolroom he was engaged in learning the carpenter's trade. At eighteen he left school, feeling that he was ready to push out further in the business at which he had worked up to this time. He came to Avoca, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and soon after removed to Council Bluffs, where he entered the employ of the Consolidated Construction Company. He proved of great value to this company and continued in their service until March, 1903, when he entered into business with Charles H. Knight under the firm name of Knight & Sherer. In September, 1906, his brother, Oren L., purchased Mr. Knight's share in the business and the firm was known as Sherer Brothers for several months, but is now conducted by Robert R. Sherer alone.

In 1897 Mr. Sherer was married, in Mercer county, Illinois, to Austa May Smith. This union has been blessed with three children: Herschel M., J. Walter and Roberta Lucile Sherer. Mr. Sherer is erecting a modern home on Harrison street.

Mr. Sherer in his political relations has always given his support to the men and measures of the republican party. He has never sought its honors or offices, for he has felt that his business has demanded his entire attention. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Though holding his own religious beliefs, he has never identified himself with any church but has always been interested in any good work in which the churches have been engaged. He is a reliable business man because he does business on honor. His progress has never been based on another's loss but is due to his own efforts to aid in the growth of the town, and as it has grown his business has

grown. To all that would promote the welfare of Council Bluffs, Mr. Sherer has always given his hearty support and has been a force in the business circles of this city since the day he entered them.

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### DAVID A. SNAPP.

David A. Snapp has been closely associated with the business development and material progress of Carson and this section of the county. He has been a prime mover in the successful conduct of various enterprises and in all that he has undertaken has manifested the spirit of advancement which has ever characterized the development of the middle west. He is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred at Fort Madison on the 23d of July, 1854. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is a representative of old families of the state. His parents were Simpson and Lucinda (Tade) Snapp, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina respectively, whence they went to southeastern Iowa with their parents in early life. Their marriage was celebrated in this state and they spent their remaining days upon a farm near Fort Madison, their family numbering eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom David A. was the fourth in order of birth. All of the sons came together to this county, namely: William L., now a resident of Kansas; Edward A., who is living in Carson township; George B., who left Pottawattamie county in the spring of 1907 for Alberta, Canada; and David A.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for David A. Snapp in his boyhood and youth. He worked with his father upon the old homestead until about eighteen years of age. His mother had died in 1869 and his father passed away in 1875. It was soon after this that David A. Snapp came to Pottawattamie county with his brothers and here he purchased a farm, having since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, although he has not confined his efforts exclusively to one line. He now owns and cultivates two hundred and eighty acres in the home place, which is situated on sections 32 and 33, Carson township. Upon his arrival here he bought one hundred acres, having to go in debt for this. Only one crop had been raised upon the farm prior to that time and Mr. Snapp lived in a little shack on an adjoining farm. As his financial resources have increased, however, he has continued to develop and improve his place, erected a comfortable residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, set out a fine maple grove covering an acre, and has planted three acres to apples. This is now an excellent farm property and the present fine appearance of the place is all due to the efforts and untiring labor of Mr. Snapp. Prospering in his undertakings, he has also purchased one hundred and forty-five acres which is situated on section 29, Carson township.

At different times he has bought and sold a number of farms and as the years have gone by he has gained that prosperity which never fails to crown industry intelligently applied. He has also engaged in the grain and

elevator business at Carson and he rebuilt and operated the Carson flour mills, at the same time carrying on his farming interests. His business affairs at Carson were conducted as a member of the firm of Snapp, Ried & Company. He was also one of the organizers and director of the Carson State Savings Bank, and commercial and financial as well as agricultural interests have been stimulated by his co-operation and promoted by his well directed labor. He resided in this county five years before a railroad was built through the section in which he makes his home. The village of Carson had not then been established and he had to go to Hastings or Avoca for supplies and to sell his products.

On the 26th of December, 1877, Mr. Snapp was married to Miss Maggie Alston, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Joshua and Martha Alston, who were natives of England and came to America just prior to the birth of their daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Snapp have a daughter and son: Grace, who is the wife of John A. Carse, of Carson township; and Lawrence, who in the spring of 1907 went to Saskatchewan, Canada, where he is now located on a half section of land belonging to his father.

In politics Mr. Snapp is a democrat but while he believes firmly in the principles and purposes of the party he has never been an office seeker. His time has been well spent and his energies carefully directed, and in the quiet pursuits of the farm he has felt that he has found opportunity for the display of enterprise and capable business management—his dominant qualities. As stated, however, other business enterprises have profited by his co-operation and the community owes its substantial development in no small degree to his efforts.

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### BENJAMIN ROSS PURDY.

Benjamin Ross Purdy, who owns and controls a valuable farming property of two hundred and forty acres on section 21, Center township, is justly accounted one of the leading agriculturists of his community and a glance at his place indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods. A fine dwelling stands in the midst of his large farm and around it beautiful shade trees, while much fruit has been set out on the place, giving to it in parts the appearance of a timber tract, the beautiful trees adding to the value and attractiveness of the place.

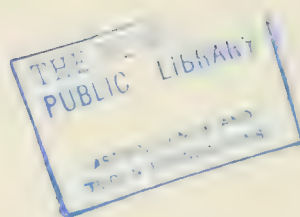
Mr. Purdy was born in Covington, Fountain county, Indiana, December 11, 1850, his parents being Joshua Milton and Penelope Ann (Johnson) Purdy, who were natives of Michigan and Virginia respectively. The father died in Minnesota at the age of thirty-eight years, when his son Benjamin was five years old, and the mother now resides in Monona county, Iowa, with her son. By her first marriage she had two children, Benjamin Ross and James Arthur. After losing her first husband she became the wife of George Allen, who is now deceased. They were the parents of six children.

When Benjamin Ross Purdy was five years of age his parents removed to the vicinity of St. Charles, Minnesota, where they located on a claim but





MR. AND MRS. B. R. PURDY.



before improvements could be made on the property the father died. After ten years there passed Mr. Purdy of this review returned to Indiana and was employed in various ways there for nine years, when he began work by the month as a farm hand. In 1869 he came to Tabor, Iowa, and in 1882 he bought his present farm, upon which he has since resided, making his home here for a quarter of a century. This was the first property he ever owned—a tract of land of two hundred and forty acres on section 21, Center township. When he came into possession of this place only about forty acres had been broken and there was a small house upon it. Today the place is well improved. He has brought the land under a high state of cultivation and rich fields return to him good crops. His home is one of the fine dwellings of this part of the county and there is also a large barn and other substantial outbuildings. He has every reason to be proud of the home which he has made. Grain and stock raising are the principal features of his farm and everything about his place is kept in first class condition.

Mr. Purdy was married in Sidney, Iowa, October 11, 1874, to Miss Laura Isabelle Henderson, who was born in Indianola, Iowa, October 26, 1855, and has always lived in this state, her parents being Hubbard C. and Eliza (Moore) Henderson, natives of Indiana and Illinois respectively. Mrs. Henderson went to Indianola, Iowa, with her parents in 1851 and Mr. Henderson arrived in 1852. His death occurred in Council Bluffs, July 17, 1888, when he was fifty-four years of age, and his widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Purdy.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born eight children. Arthur Leon, born at Tabor, Iowa, July 9, 1875, is married and resides with his father. Lulu Ann, born at Tabor, July 17, 1877, is the wife of W. P. Walker, of Center township. Lillian, born at Tabor, January 5, 1880, is the wife of Victor Borchardt, of Denver, Colorado. Orland K., born on the home farm in Center township, March 23, 1882, is now in Council Bluffs. Inez Isabelle, born September 24, 1884, is at home. Ethel May died at the age of five months. Milton Ross, born April 5, 1888, and Hubbard Rudolph, born August 2, 1890, are both at home.

Mr. Purdy is a staunch democrat, having given his support to the party throughout his entire life, yet he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is an agriculturist of prominence, owing his success entirely to his own labors, and in his capable management and energy he has secured a sure foundation upon which to build his success.

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### ELMER E. MINNICK.

Elmer E. Minnick, a substantial business man engaged in the livery business at Council Bluffs, was born in Falls City, Nebraska, October 12, 1866. He received his early education in that city, but from a boy he had been a lover of horses and when he decided to start out in the world for himself it was the livery business which most attracted his attention. With the exception of two

years in western Kansas he lived in Falls City until 1891, being engaged in the livery business in that city. In 1891 he removed to Washington and for three years was connected with the civil engineering department on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He then returned to Falls City and subsequently removed to Omaha, where for two years he was bailiff of the United States district court. He became very much interested at this time in ophthalmology and took up a course in this line, practicing it for four or five years in Nebraska. But he had never found anything that quite took the place of his first business enterprise and in 1902 he joined his brother, J. W. Minnick, in the livery business in Council Bluffs under the firm name of J. W. Minnick & Company.

Elmer E. Minnick was married December 13, 1893, in Falls City, Nebraska, to Myra L. Burnworth, a daughter of the Rev. J. H. Burnworth. They are the parents of an only son, Elmer Burnworth Minnick.

In his political relations Mr. Minnick has always been affiliated with the republican party and was a delegate to the state convention in 1906. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, Elks and Royal Highlanders. He is a man of kindly disposition and upright business integrity. His horses are always well kept and well fed and it is a pleasure to make use of the livery he sends out. The real character of a man always displays itself in his treatment of his horses and Mr. Minnick never abuses those which belong to him, nor will he allow any of his patrons to do so. His business has grown and has thrived because the community can always depend upon his word. He has many friends in this city, who hold him in the highest esteem.

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### FRANCIS HOW.

In a history of the representative citizens of Pottawattamie county mention should be made of Francis How, who has been actively associated with business interests in Avoca but is now living retired save for the supervision which he gives to his property interests. He was born in London, England, on the 24th of June, 1839, his parents being Jeremiah and Eliza (Phillips) How, who were likewise natives of England and spent their entire lives in that country.

Francis How remained a resident of his native land during his boyhood and youth and is indebted to its public schools for his educational privileges. In 1862, attracted by the broader opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic and first located in Canada. In 1863 he went to Buffalo, New York, where he enlisted for service in the Civil war in the fall of 1863 as a member of Company L, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery. He served for two years and seven months and participated in a number of engagements, including the battle of Fort Fisher. He was discharged in 1865 after having rendered valiant and valuable service to his adopted country for almost three years. When mustered out of the service he took a trip to England, where he remained for three months, and then returned to New York, where he spent three months. On the expiration of that period he came to Council



Bluffs in 1867, making his home in the city for three years. He then bought a farm in this county of eighty acres and located thereon, making it his home for two years. In 1872 he removed to Avoca, where he established a restaurant, and when two years had passed he and his wife opened a millinery and notion store called The Fair, continuing in business until 1902 with excellent success. They then sold out and took a trip to England, spending a year in his native country.

Mr. How was married in 1865 to Miss Caroline Thomas, also a native of England and a daughter of Francis and Caroline (Johnson) Thomas, whose family numbered fourteen children. Mr. and Mrs. How have four children: Francis R., of Council Bluffs; Henry A., of Nebraska; Sidney S., of Council Bluffs; and Edith, an adopted daughter, living at home.

Mr. How belongs to the Masonic lodge, No. 292, and to the chapter No. 85 at Avoca, being made a Mason in England in 1862. His wife and daughter are connected with the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. How own twelve residences and store buildings in the village of Avoca, from which they derive a good income, supplying them with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. For many years they were prominent in business circles here and through that means were enabled to invest quite largely in property. In his political views Mr. How is a democrat but has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests, which, being capably managed, have brought to him a very gratifying success.

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### PAUL C. DE VOL.

Paul C. De Vol, the president of the P. C. De Vol Hardware Company of Council Bluffs, was born in this city in 1873 and is a son of P. C. De Vol, one of the oldest business men of Council Bluffs, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was educated in the public schools of this city and studied for two years at Ames College, Ames, Iowa. He early displayed marked business characteristics and even as a boy was always the organizer of their games as well as the one who carried them out. When he left Ames College in 1892 he entered the store of his father, P. C. De Vol, and in 1900 the firm became known as P. C. De Vol & Son. In 1904 the business was incorporated as it is at the present time. Mr. De Vol is always at the head of any business enterprise with which he is in any way connected. He is director in the Growers Canning Company; treasurer of the Council Bluffs Transfer & Stove Storage Company; director of the Council Bluffs Sheet & Metal Company; vice president of the Wright, Wilhelmy Company of Omaha; and president of the Iowa Hardware Dealers' Association. It is interesting to note that in the last named capacity he is the sixth president, while his father was the first.

Mr. De Vol was married in 1897, at Council Bluffs, to Bessie Harkness, a daughter of James E. Harkness. He is second vice president of the Commercial Club and is a member of the lodge of Elks and the United Commercial

Travelers, No. 146. In religion he has always been associated with the First Presbyterian church, to which he has given his active support. Mr. De Vol is a force in the business world, for he possesses unusual executive ability and is always foremost in the organization and conduct of large enterprises. He is regarded by all who know him as an honest and upright citizen and a business man of integrity. Whenever he enters any enterprise its success is assured and Council Bluffs is to be congratulated upon having a citizen like Paul C. De Vol.

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### AMBROSE CRELLIN.

Ambrose Crellin, the general agent of the International Harvester Company of America at Council Bluffs, Iowa, was born in Port St. Mary's on the Isle of Man (England) January 31, 1871. That same year he was brought by his parents to Nebraska. They located first in Cuming county, that state, on a farm, and it was there that Mr. Crellin was reared. He attended the district schools and assisted his father upon the farm. At the age of fourteen he set out for Lyons, where he spent three years learning the harness trade. At the end of that period he removed to Randolph, Nebraska, where he opened a harness store. He built up a business which was lucrative and for which he was soon offered a price which he could not afford to refuse. He accordingly sold out in 1892 and re-embarked in the harness and implement business at Wausa, Nebraska. With a keen eye for business advantages, he sold out in 1894, when a good offer was made him for the establishment. These were the first three steps in his business career and he then set out in another line of work by accepting a position as traveling agent for the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, and remained in that capacity up to the year 1896. He was a young man of push and enterprise and his worth was highly appreciated. The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company were not slow to recognize his ability and offered him a position which he accepted. He made his headquarters at Lincoln, Nebraska, and served them efficiently up to the time that the International Harvester Company purchased the business of the other companies in 1902. Mr. Crellin was then appointed collection agent at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a position in which he remained until February, 1907, when he received an appointment to his present position. In addition to this business he is the junior member of the firm of Crellin Brothers, hardware and implement merchants at Pender, Nebraska.

On August 2, 1890, Mr. Crellin was married, in Randolph, Nebraska, to Hattie I. Totten, the daughter of William M. Totten. This union has been blessed with four daughters and one son, who form an interesting and attractive family.

Mr. Crellin belongs to Star chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; Bluff City lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M.; and the United Commercial Travelers, No. 134, of Grand Island, Nebraska. In his political affiliations he has always been a stalwart republican and though he has never sought its honors or offices has al-

ways been ready to aid those who have. When a lad he was ready to begin at the bottom of the ladder and to make his way gradually through the various stages until he attained his present position. Such a man is invariably in a substantial condition, for his foundation is sure. Too often our young men want to begin at the top round of the ladder. Mr. Crellin has always been a man of strong and determined character, who has gained his prosperity by honesty and straightforwardness and by sticking closely to his purpose. He has never cared to figure prominently in political work but has preferred to devote his energies to his business and to have leisure to enjoy his home and his family. He has a wide circle of friends, who take great pleasure in their acquaintance with Mr. Crellin and hold him in the highest esteem.

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#### JUSTIN J. OLNEY.

Justin J. Olney is a self-made man who started out in life empty-handed but is now a prosperous farmer, his home being on section 24, Belknap township. His life record began in Kirtland, Ohio, February 8, 1838. His father, Oliver Olney, was a native of the east and was a woolen manufacturer and farmer. In the spring of 1838 he went to Illinois and later settled in Jackson county, Missouri, with a colony of Mormons, of which he was a member. His son Justin afterward returned to Ohio with an older brother in the year 1843. Soon after the father died. His wife bore the maiden name of Alice Johnson and was a native of Vermont. She, too, joined the Mormons and her death occurred in Missouri in 1842. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, of whom the following reached adult age: Newton, now deceased; Milton, who enlisted in the Mexican war in New Orleans and has now passed away; Emily, the widow of Henry Marlan and a resident of The Dalles, Oregon, having crossed the plains with ox team in 1845; Mary, Laura, Oliver and Caroline, all of whom have passed away; and Justin J.

The last named was reared on a farm in Portage county, Ohio. It was in the year of his birth that the family removed to the west but he later returned to his native state with an older brother and three sisters. He attended school at Hiram, Ohio, but his educational privileges were somewhat meager, as it was necessary for him to provide for his own support. He had to work hard to earn a living in early life, but he possessed resolute purpose and untiring industry—qualities which he has always manifested. In 1855 he came to Iowa, settling in Pottawattamie county near the Shugart place, east of Council Bluffs. He lived with an uncle, John Johnson, for about eleven years, and in 1866 removed to Belknap township, purchasing land on sections 22 and 23. He added to his holdings until at one time he was owner of four hundred acres, while at the present writing he owns eighty acres on section 24 and eighty acres on section 23, Belknap township. He is an enterprising business man and has been quite successful in his farming operations. He was also engaged for about a year and a half in the implement business at Oakland.



Mr. Olney was married August 9, 1865, to Miss Mary Morrison, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1842, and died in February, 1905. She was a member of the Christian church and was an estimable lady, whose death was deeply regretted by many who knew her. She left a daughter and a son: Alice, the wife of Dorson S. Pleak, a farmer in Belknap township, with whom Mr. Olney makes his home; and Wayne, who is on a homestead in Wyoming. There are now three grandchildren.

Mr. Olney gives his political support to the republican party and has held a number of local offices. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being initiated into that order at Council Bluffs in 1872, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. In the face of obstacles and difficulties which would utterly discourage many a less resolute man, he has pushed forward to the goal of prosperity and has proven that laudable ambition and untiring diligence can win success. In 1890 he went to Washington, where he remained for about one year, and with that exception he has lived in Pottawattamie county since 1855.

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### MARTIN PLÄHN.

Martin Plahn makes his home near Avoca and is operating a farm, being a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of Knox township. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 29th of November, 1843, and acquired his education in the schools of that country while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. His parents, C. W. and Louise Plahn, were both natives of Germany and died in that country. Of their family of six children three are yet living, Sophia and Gustav being yet residents of the fatherland.

Martin Plahn spent the first twenty-three years of his life in the country of his nativity and in 1866 sought a home in America, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world, where competition is greater and advancement more quickly secured. Making his way into the interior of the country, he located at Davenport, Iowa, where he resided until 1874. He then removed to Shelby county, this state, where he operated a rented farm for three years and on the expiration of that period he invested his earnings in one hundred and twenty acres of land, to which he afterward added a similar tract, his farm then comprising two hundred and forty acres. The year 1891 witnessed his arrival in Pottawattamie county, where he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land and in 1897 he added one hundred and twenty acres to this, making a total of three hundred and forty acres on section 21, Knox township. This is appropriately known as the Oaklawn Stock Farm and its proximity to Avoca makes it one of the fine farms of the county, the advantages of town life being easily accessible, while those of rural life can at all times be enjoyed. He is one of the most prosperous tillers of the soil in this part of the state, his fields



bringing forth rich crops and at the same time he is making a specialty of the raising and feeding of shorthorn cattle. For the past thirty-two years his entire time and attention have been devoted to general agricultural pursuits and his place is now one of the most productive farms of the neighborhood. The stock which he raises is of high grade and he makes large sales annually. He also owns one hundred and eighty acres in Washington township, Pottawattamie county.

On the 31st of January, 1872, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Plähn and Miss Adele Volkmann, who was born in Germany, February 27, 1853, and is a daughter of Frederick and Julia Volkmann, who were natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives. Their family numbered ten children and unto Mr. and Mrs. Plahn ten children have been born, namely: Louise, at home; Julia, the wife of John Lage, of Wayne county, Nebraska; Ernest, of Pottawattamie county; Lottie, the wife of Jesse Potter, also a resident of this county; Ricklef, Rudolph and Helene, still under the parental roof; one now deceased; and Sophia and Johannas, with their parents.

Politically Mr. Plähn is a democrat and has served as trustee of his township for two terms and is now school treasurer. He and his wife are supporters of the Lutheran church. They own a fine residence on Chestnut street in Avoca but his time and energies are still given to the farm and in the control of his business affairs he is meeting with very desirable success.

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### WALTER S. GOODRICH.

As long as Walter S. Goodrich continues in the hotel business Council Bluffs will never lack first class accommodations for the guests who may visit the city. He was born in Chicago, February 22, 1861, and was reared and educated in Evanston, Illinois, until he had reached the age of sixteen. He then came to Council Bluffs to enter the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and for fifteen years served this road in various capacities, being for three years an engineer. In 1893 he entered the hotel business in Council Bluffs, conducting the Tremont House for three years. He improved and remodeled this hotel and made it a popular home for all those who sought its accommodations. He then took hold of the Metropolitan and pushed it to the same position that he had given to the Tremont. For five years he conducted this house but at the end of that time he felt convinced that a new building was needed. In 1906 he erected his present establishment, the finest and most elaborate and complete American and European hotel of Council Bluffs. Its erection was due entirely to the enterprise and public spirit of its proprietor and he has spared neither pains nor expense in its plan and its building. He has installed everything that modern ideas and utility can possibly furnish for the comfort, pleasure and general well-being of its guests. Hotel Goodrich is built of the finest pressed brick, fire proof, with hose, fire escapes and fire extinguishers on every floor. It is steam heated and lighted by electricity, having its own electric plant and

electric bells. It has baths in connection with the rooms and an accommodation of sixty well lighted and ventilated guest chambers. The dining room is forty feet square, with a barber shop and bar in connection. It has an up-to-date cafe, which serves the best bill of fare for the money in the city.

Mr. Goodrich was married in 1880, in this city, to Jennie Jones, a daughter of Daniel and Rachel Jones. This union has been blessed with three children: Harry E., Everett E. and Ferris.

In his political affiliations Mr. Goodrich has given his support to the republican party and has served as delegate to the county conventions several times. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Eagles. It takes unusual ability and tact to conduct successfully a hotel. For this business a man must be a good manager, a social and genial host, must have the rare ability of dealing agreeably with all kinds of people and at all times. In all this Mr. Goodrich has certainly proved capable. Council Bluffs owes much to the good opinion which the guests of this city have formed, because of the comfortable quarters which have been furnished them by Mr. Goodrich.

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#### LEWIS HAMMER.

Lewis Hammer is now extensively and successfully engaged in raising live-stock, but, although his business interests are at present confined in considerable measure to this line, he is, nevertheless, contributing largely to the commercial and industrial activity of Council Bluffs, and he also figures in its financial circles as vice-president of the Commercial National Bank. His intense and well directed activity has been the basis of his success and at all times his efforts have been guided by safe, conservative and sound judgment.

His birth occurred upon a farm in Lorain county, Ohio, on the 4th of September, 1837, his parents being Godfrey and Kathrina (Dachtler) Hammer, who were of German ancestry. The father was born in Germany, and, coming to America, settled upon a farm in Lorain county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days, devoting his entire life to general agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife died in the Buckeye state. In their family were five children, of whom four are now living: John, a resident of Council Bluffs; Godfrey; Christian, who is living in Ada, Ohio; and Lewis, of this review.

The last named spent the first twenty years of his life in the state of his nativity and as a farm boy was reared, early assisting in the work of field and meadow. He was about eighteen years of age when he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for two years, and in 1857 he sought a home west of the Mississippi, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in a district which was then less thickly settled than Ohio. Accordingly he came to Council Bluffs and soon afterward made his way to Harrison county. There he followed carpentering and contracting, carrying on the business for about six years. He again came to Pottawattamie county, where he estab-



LEWIS HAMMER.





lished a sawmill in partnership with J. H. Peters, conducting the enterprise for two years, during which time he got out a lot of ties for the Union Pacific Railroad, these being among the first used on the construction of that road. The ties and lumber were rafted down the river to Omaha and then sent to their destination. The mill was located on the Boyer river in Harrison county and was in operation by Mr. Hammer for two years.

In 1866, however, he disposed of it and came to Council Bluffs, where he established a lumberyard, which he conducted with gratifying success until 1904. In 1888 he joined Martinson and Ed. Mott in the organization of the Western Lumber & Supply Company, from which Mr. Mott withdrew in 1889. The business was capitalized for thirty-five thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to forty-five thousand dollars. The company dealt in all kinds of building material and developed an excellent business, which was managed by Mr. Hammer. He was likewise interested in another lumberyard at the corner of Second and Vine streets, under the firm name of L. Hammer & Company, and this was equally successful.

Since disposing of his lumber interests in 1904 Mr. Hammer has devoted his entire time to stock-raising, in which he has been interested for a number of years, and he is now so engaged in Dawson and Custer counties in Nebraska, where he has extensive ranches and large herds of cattle. In the meantime he has assisted greatly in the upbuilding of Council Bluffs in all its interests, especially in the line of its manufactories. In 1859 he went by ox team to Pike's Peak, being on the road for thirty days between Council Bluffs and Denver, and spending a year there. His business interests, however, have largely centered in Council Bluffs and vicinity and he still makes his home in this city, from which point he goes to his ranches to superintend his live-stock interests. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank and from the beginning has served as its vice-president, thus becoming well known in the financial circles of the city. He has, moreover, been a promoter and one of the organizers of the Canning Company and a stockholder in various other business interests of the city, which have contributed in large measure to the commercial and industrial prosperity and progress here. He aided in the organization of the Building Association for the Odd Fellows' Temple and for thirteen years has been its president.

In March, 1869, Mr. Hammer was united in marriage in Council Bluffs to Miss Rhoda Ann Wood, a daughter of D. K. and Deema (Mann) Wood, formerly of Kentucky, and later of Harrison county, Iowa. The father, however, is now deceased. Mrs. Hammer was born in Kentucky and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Etta E., now the wife of Henry Dryer, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa; Lewis H., on one of his father's ranches in Nebraska; Hazel J., and Bessie E.

In his political views Mr. Hammer is a staunch republican, unfaltering in his fidelity to the party and its principles. He has served for three terms in the city council and exercises his official prerogatives in support of progressive measures for the general good. He is a member and trustee of the Episcopal church and is also a member of Council Bluffs Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all of the offices, and he also belongs to the encampment.

He was one of the promoters and organizers of the movement for the erection of Odd Fellows' Temple, which was built at a cost of thirty-six thousand dollars. He has now attained the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but is still an active business man, largely connected with live-stock interests and with various corporations of the city, the value of which are recognized in its commercial growth and development. Throughout his long and honorable career he has gained a gratifying measure of success, making him one of the representative men of this part of the state.

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### CLAUS HENRY FLEMING.

The German-American element in American citizenship has long been regarded as an important one, for the sons of the fatherland have carried with them into different sections of the new world the culture and learning of the old country and have in business life manifested the enterprise and determination which are characteristic of the German race. Claus Henry Fleming, now following farming in Pleasant township, was born in Holstein, Germany, October 16, 1848, his parents being Peter and Anna Fleming, who spent their entire lives in Germany. Of their family of six children three are yet living, the brother of our subject being Peter, who yet makes his home in Germany, while the sister is Lena, the wife of Claus Sump of Nebraska.

Claus Henry Fleming is indebted to the schools of his native country for the educational privileges he enjoyed. In 1869, when about twenty-one years of age, he determined to seek a home and fortune in the new world and made his way across the Atlantic. The middle west attracted him and he located in Clinton county, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand by the month for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Scott county, where he followed farm work for two years and also spent two years as coachman in the employ of George L. Davenport. Later he acted as a clerk in a store for a year and in 1875 he came to Pottawattamie county, where he invested his earnings in eighty acres of land on section 31, Pleasant township, where he has lived ever since. With characteristic energy he began the further development and improvement of this place and kept buying and adding to his land from time to time until he now owns six hundred and eighty-three acres in Pleasant township, divided into three farms, together with one hundred and sixty acres in Shelby county, Iowa, and one hundred and sixty acres in Montana. In addition to the tilling of the soil in the production of the cereals best adapted to climatic conditions here found, he is extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock, which constitutes an important element in his business. He makes a specialty of polled Angus cattle and at present has over two hundred Chester White hogs upon his farm.

While his farming interests have largely claimed his time and attention, Mr. Fleming has yet found opportunity to co-operate in many pro-

gressive public movements and gives his support to every plan and measure for the public good. He has served as a school director for several years and is now township trustee. In politics he is an earnest republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party.

On the 28th of November, 1874, Mr. Fleming was married to Miss Anna Thies, a native of Germany, born July 9, 1848, her parents being Teves and Mary Thies, who were likewise natives of that country. The father died in Germany, after which the mother came to America, remaining in the United States for twelve years. She then returned to Germany and spent her remaining days there. Her family numbered eight children, including Mrs. Fleming, who by her marriage has become the mother of seven children: Herman, living on his father's farm in Montana; Clara, the wife of Gustaf Stuer, of Pottawattamie county; Edward, of Pleasant township, this county; Henry, Frank, Willie and Anna, all at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming hold membership in the German Lutheran church at Minden and are well known residents of this locality, where they have gained many friends. Mr. Fleming has been very successful since coming to America and as an enterprising farmer has accumulated a handsome fortune. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished and his life record should serve to encourage and inspire others to put forth their best efforts that a competence may thereby be won.

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### CLAUS MOELLER.

A considerable percentage of Pottawattamie's citizens belong to that class of German-Americans that has always been considered a valuable element in the development of the new world. Of such Mr. Moeller is a representative. He was born in Holstein, Germany, September 1, 1841, and his parents, George and Anna Moeller, were natives of the same country but both are now deceased. Two of their three children are yet living, the younger being Hans, still a resident of Germany.

The educational advantages which Claus Moeller received were those afforded by the public schools. He remained in Germany until twenty-two years of age, when, in 1866, he sailed for the new world hoping to enjoy better business opportunities on this side of the Atlantic. He arrived in Clinton county, Iowa, with twenty-five cents in his pocket. His financial condition rendered it imperative that he secure immediate employment and he sought and obtained a position as a farm hand, working in that way for six years. When he came to Pottawattamie county in 1872 he bought eighty acres of land with the proceeds of his former toil and to his new home he removed with a team and wagon. With resolute purpose he took up the work of the farm and has carried forward its improvement and development. Later he purchased an additional tract of eighty acres and afterward sold his first farm, buying then three hundred and twenty acres in Lincoln township. His place is a valuable one, well improved with



modern equipments, everything about the farm indicating his careful supervision and practical methods. He feeds stock in addition to raising grain and both branches of his business are returning to him a good income.

Since becoming a naturalized American citizen Mr. Moeller has given his political support to the democratic party and is interested in its success but does not desire office as a reward for party fealty. His public service has been confined to ten years as school treasurer.

On the 2d of March, 1881, Mr. Moeller was married to Miss Johanna Maria Hellmann, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, of which country her parents were also natives and there spent their entire lives. They had a family of six children of whom three are living: Johann Ludwick Hellmann, of Kiel, Germany; Andrew, who is living in Walnut; and Mrs. Moeller. Unto the marriage of our subject and his wife have been born four children, three of whom survive: Frances Mary, the wife of Henry J. Hansen, of Platte, South Dakota; Edmund, at home; and Anna. The son Edmund is a graduate of the German schools and also of the high school of Walnut. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church and are much esteemed in the community where they reside. In addition to his farm, Mr. Moeller owns ten acres of land adjoining the corporation limits of Walnut, and his property interests are the visible evidence of his life of thrift, energy and industry.

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### HENRY E. SCHOENING.

In the history of the business houses of Council Bluffs, Mr. Schoening stands prominently forward as a representative business man, being a member of the firm of Petersen & Schoening, who conduct the largest store not only in Council Bluffs but in Iowa, as dealers in hardware, furniture and carpets. Germany, which has furnished so many of America's most enterprising business men, was the birth place of Henry E. Schoening. He was born October 28, 1838, and received his early educational training in the fatherland. Ambitious to push out into larger fields, he sought the object of his hopes in America and at the age of nineteen years landed in New York, making his way at once to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he secured employment on a farm. He was connected with agricultural pursuits until 1905, but it was evident that the business world held more that was attractive for him. In 1890 the present firm, of which he is a prominent member, was organized with a small stock of hardware and a small capital. Mr. Schoening's fine business ability, superior executive talent and Christian character were at once recognized and during the seventeen years which have passed since its organization the firm of Petersen & Schoening has risen to a prominent place in commercial circles in Iowa, its present immense proportions being due in large measure to the wise guidance of the subject of this review.



In 1855, Mr. Schoening was married, at Council Bluffs, to Trina Brockman, and their union has been blessed with seven children: Emma N., the wife of William Shwensen; August W.; Charles N.; Martha C., deceased, who was the wife of Otto Geise; Nellie, deceased; Martha C.; and Minnie C.

Mr. Schoening belongs to the Elks lodge and because of his religious beliefs has become a member of the Lutheran church. He is active in the affairs of the democratic party in Iowa and though he has never sought its honors has been interested in promoting the cause of its candidates. Both as a man and a citizen he is among the ablest representatives of the business world, whose merit alone has won him his success. He enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact and the doors of his home are ever open for the reception of a large circle of friends, who hold him in the highest esteem.

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### J. H. SCHULTZ.

J. H. Schultz is a self-made man who started out in business life in the United States by working in the harvest fields at ten dollars per month. Today he is the owner of a valuable farming property comprising two hundred acres of rich and productive land on section 15, Lewis township, and the place is equipped with all of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm property.

Mr. Schultz is a native of Schleswig, Germany, born January 13, 1838, and his parents, J. F. and Annie Schultz, were likewise natives of the same country. Educated in the schools of the fatherland, J. H. Schultz remained a resident of Germany until 1858, when at the age of twenty years he crossed the briny deep to the new world and made his way to Scott county, Iowa. About eight years later, in 1866, his parents also came to the United States, making their home with him until they were called to their final rest, the father passing away in 1878 and the mother in 1874.

As stated, J. H. Schultz first earned money in the new world by working in the harvest fields at ten dollars per month. He has experienced times of adversity and times of prosperity but altogether has made substantial progress. For two years he worked at the carpenter's trade in Scott county, Iowa, and then began farming on his own account on rented land, thus carrying on agricultural pursuits for ten years. On the expiration of that period, with the capital he had saved from his earnings, he purchased one hundred and ninety acres of land in Scott county, which was improved. In 1870, however, he sold that farm and removed to Chariton county, Missouri, where he invested in one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land. Upon that place he erected buildings and cultivated his fields, making his home there until 1880, when he disposed of that property in order to become a resident of Mills county, Iowa. There he cultivated a rented farm for two years and in 1882 he bought two hundred acres where he now lives on section 15, Lewis township, Pottawattamie county. There was a house

upon the place at the time of the purchase. He has since built two fine barns and other good outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and has carried forward the work of development and improvement along lines of progressive agriculture. He raises Hereford cattle, keeping a large number on hand, and he also raises many hogs, his live-stock interests being an important source of income to him.

On the 13th of January, 1859, Mr. Schultz was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hansen, a daughter of Dick and Sophia (Nachtijal) Hansen, of Germany. Her father died in that country and the mother afterward came to the United States but lived for only two years after her arrival here, passing away in Scott county, Iowa, in 1868. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have been born seven children, namely: John, Julia, George, Emma, Edwin, Mary and Henry.

In politics Mr. Schultz is independent. He belongs to the German Lutheran church and its principles have prompted his honorable relations with his fellowmen through all business and social connections. At times in his business career he has met with difficulties and obstacles but as the years have gone by his labors have brought to him a fair measure of prosperity. He has never allowed himself to become disheartened by ill luck, but with persistent energy has worked his way upward.

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### WILLIAM C. CHEYNE.

Pottawattamie county has been signally favored in the class of men who have filled her public offices, and in this connection William C. Cheyne is deserving of more than passing mention. He is now auditor of the county, and in office has made an excellent record, leading to his election for a second term in 1906. He was born in Peoria, Illinois, in 1853, and lived in and near that city until 1880, the greater part of his education being acquired in the public schools.

Hoping to benefit by a change of location, he came to Pottawattamie county in 1880, settling at Avoca, where he secured a position in the office of a grain firm as general office man. He acted in that capacity until August, 1882, when he was sent to Oakland, Pottawattamie county, to take charge of an elevator for his firm and there he continued until March, 1890. He then went to Carson, where he was given charge of the business of the South Branch Elevator Company, continuing as manager at that point until November, 1894. A more advantageous offer then came to him in the position of deputy in the county clerk's office, to which he was appointed, there remaining for ten years under one administration, a fact which is indicative of the care and diligence he displayed in the discharge of his duties. In January, 1905, he entered upon the duties of the office of county auditor, to which he had been elected, and in 1906 he was re-elected so that he is now serving his second term.

Mr. Cheyne was married in November, 1888, in Oakland, Iowa, to Miss Clara B. Bates, a daughter of J. A. T. Bates, and they have seven children, William W., Sue, Phoebe, Joe D., Katharine C., Charles T. and Allison B.

Mr. Cheyne belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is in hearty sympathy with the spirit of benevolence and helpfulness upon which the organization is based. He has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and it has been upon this ticket that he has been elected to public office. He has made a worthy record, commending him to the confidence, regard and further support of the public and winning for him classification with the representative men of this part of the state.

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### PETER EGGERS.

Peter Eggers, now living a retired life on his farm in Knox township, was for many years closely associated with agricultural interests and so developed his property that it has become one of the best farms of the locality. Throughout his life he has manifested many of the sterling traits of the German race. His birth occurred in Holstein, Germany, on the 20th of February, 1834, his parents being Peter and Wiebke Eggers, who were also natives of Germany, the father there following the occupation of farming until his life's labors were ended in death. The mother has also passed away and of their six children only two are yet living, the sister being still a resident of Germany.

Peter Eggers, after acquiring his education in the public schools, was employed as a farm hand in the fatherland until 1870, when he determined to seek a home and fortune in America. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and native country and crossed the Atlantic, making his way into the interior of the country until he reached Avoca, Pottawattamie county, Iowa. There he worked on the section for the Rock Island Railroad Company for three years. He afterward bought a farm of one hundred acres on section 18, Knox township, Pottawattamie county, and in 1874 he took up his abode upon that place, now known as the Walnut Grove farm. He has further improved it by the erection of a fine country residence, a large and substantial barn and other necessary buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He made his farm a model property and carried on the work that generally occupies the time and attention of the agriculturist until 1894, when he retired from business cares but still lives upon the farm. He, however, leaves its active management to others, while he is enjoying a well merited rest.

In 1862 Mr. Eggers was united in marriage in Germany to Miss Maria Johannsen, who was born in Germany, April 15, 1843, a daughter of Peter and Lottie (Schleeter) Johannsen, both of whom died in Germany. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eggers have been born six children: Ida, whose birth occurred in Germany and who is now the wife of William Niemann, of Avoca; Wilhelm, who was born in Germany and is living in Omaha, Nebraska; John and



Otto, who conduct a jewelry store at Atlantic, Iowa; Mary, the wife of William Franc, of Pleasant township; and Adele, at home.

The parents are members of the Lutheran church of Avoca, are interested in its work and contribute generously to its support. Mr. Eggers votes with the republican party, his study of the political issues of the day leading him to the belief that its platform contains the best elements of good government. For several years he served as road supervisor and did much to improve the condition of public highways during his incumbency. He is a self-made man to whom advancement has come because he has made good use of his opportunities. When he came to realize that America offered better chances than a land hampered by caste and class he resolved to seek his fortune on this side of the Atlantic and has not been disappointed in the conditions which he here found. Working earnestly and persistently, he has achieved a goodly measure of prosperity and is now one of the substantial residents of Knox township.

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### RICHARD ECKEL.

Richard Eckel, an enterprising agriculturist and stock-raiser of Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county, also conducts a dairy in connection with his farming interests. He was born in New York city on the 20th of August, 1860, his parents being Charles R. and Catherine (Miley) Eckel, the former also a native of New York city and the latter of Boston, Massachusetts.

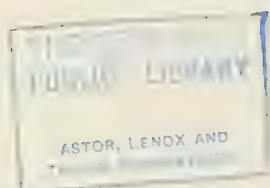
Mr. Eckel is the second of the four survivors in his father's family of six children, and when but ten years of age accompanied his mother on a visit to La Salle county, Illinois. Mrs. Eckel passed away at that place and our subject accordingly made his home with his aunt until he had attained his majority, acquiring his education in the common schools of Illinois. When he had reached man's estate he rented a farm, which he operated for three years. In 1885, however, he came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and was here connected with agricultural pursuits as a renter until 1904. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres on section 6, Pleasant township, where he has since successfully carried on agricultural interests. In connection with the cultivation of his land he is also engaged in stock-raising and dairying, these various branches of his business having proved profitable by reason of his untiring labor and excellent management.

In 1896 Mr. Eckel was united in marriage to Miss Elma Smith, who was born in Iowa county, Iowa, February 7, 1875, a daughter of Galen and Frances Smith, whose family numbered six children. Mr. Smith makes his home in Shelby, Iowa, but his wife has passed away. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children: Clyde A., Thornton S., Florence A. and Stanley R.





MR. AND MRS. RICHARD ECKEL.



Mr. Eckel is a stalwart republican in his political views, and both he and his wife support the Methodist Episcopal church. They are widely known in the community as people of genuine personal worth and excellent qualities of heart and mind. Mr. Eckel has gained his prosperity entirely through his own labor and untiring perseverance, and therefore well deserves representation in this volume as one of the self-made and successful business men of his section of the county.

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### HENRY WATTS HART, M. D.

Dr. Henry Watts Hart was a practicing physician for more than forty years, most of this time in the state of Iowa. He went into the profession from the love of it and pursued it with great diligence, made constant progress in the healing art, and stood among the foremost men in the medical fraternity in western Iowa. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, dating his birth at Sherburne, on the 14th of October, 1818. His grandfather, Thomas Hart, was a Connecticut man and a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Thomas Hart, Jr., was a farmer, and in that employment reared his son Henry. About 1833 the family removed to Ontario county, in the western part of the state, and in 1838 to Belvidere, Illinois, the son being engaged in agricultural pursuits until he became of age. At this period, having received only a common-school education and quite unsatisfied with his literary attainments, Dr. Hart returned to New York in 1840, and attended the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, Steuben county. While pursuing his literary education he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Addison Niles, attended lectures at Geneva, New York, and graduated in 1845.

After practicing a year or more in his native state, Dr. Hart moved to Johnston, Rock county, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1853, when he removed to West Union, Fayette county, Iowa. There he built up a large practice and was doing finely when, in 1861, civil war burst upon the land. In September of that year, in response to the country's need, he went to the south as surgeon of the Ninth Iowa Infantry, Hon. William Vandever as colonel. At the end of about a year he was transferred to the Thirty-eighth Iowa Regiment, and continued as its surgeon until the regiment was mustered out after the close of hostilities in the summer of 1865. He did an important work for his country in ministering to the needs of the sick and wounded. At Vicksburg he was placed in charge of the general hospital and devoted himself so untiringly to the work connected therewith that his health became impaired and for three months he was ill. This was the only period when he was off duty during his military service, covering three years and ten months. He went through all the experiences of camp life for an army surgeon and many a brave soldier has reason to bless his memory for the kindly and timely assistance rendered. He was a man of warm heart, of generous impulses and kindly feelings, and these traits as

well as his judgment and his conscience prompted him to be very attentive to the sick and wounded.

On the 1st of May, 1845, Dr. Hart was joined in wedlock to Miss Sarah Way, of Bath, New York, and while he was in the army his family resided in Dubuque. When the war was over he rejoined them in that city, where he remained in practice and in prospecting for a short period. In 1868 he settled in Council Bluffs, where he won distinction in his profession. His long experience in the army gave him superior advantages in surgery and though he engaged in general practice, in his later years he made a specialty of surgical work. His skill in this direction was widely recognized and brought him a large patronage. His standing in every respect was excellent. He lived to benefit the well and never neglected the sick.

Of the three children of Dr. and Mrs. Hart, Frank H., who became a banker of Beloit, Kansas, died in 1884. Their daughter, Mrs. Jennie W. Edmundson, founder of the Jennie Edmundson Memorial Hospital at Council Bluffs, died in 1890, leaving the only surviving son Ernest E. Hart, now president of the First National Bank of Council Bluffs. The death of Dr. Hart occurred February 12, 1891, and his widow, Mrs. Sarah H. Hart, passed away April 25, 1906. He preferred to devote his time and energies to his professional duties, yet was never remiss in the duties of citizenship. In early life his political support was given to the whig party and in later years he became a republican, who manifested his political faith at the ballot box but had time to do little more in that direction. After his return from the war he became a member of the Congregational church, served as one of the trustees of the Council Bluffs society and was deeply interested in the progress of the Christian religion. His life in its various phases was actuated by high principles and worthy motives and the community in which he lived was benefitted by his presence.

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#### ALGERNON SIDNEY BONHAM.

Algernon Sidney Bonham was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, February 20, 1816, and during the ninety-one years of an active life has so lived as to win and merit the veneration and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. His father, Amariah Bonham, was born in Canada in 1773 and died from yellow fever on a flat boat en route for New Orleans, July 10, 1820. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Rebecca Wiley, was born in Canada, September 14, 1775, and died November 10, 1858, at Macomb, Illinois. They were married September 10, 1795. They removed to Kentucky, where most of their children were born, and later went to Illinois at an early day, which made them pioneer settlers of Macomb.

Algernon Sidney Bonham was reared under the parental roof and having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Rachel Hayden, a daughter of Barnabus and Sarah Hayden, the wedding being celebrated in Fleming county, Kentucky, September 17, 1835. Mrs. Bonham was born Novem-



ber 22, 1815. They lived for some time in Macomb, Illinois, where for many years Mr. Bonham engaged in the nursery and milling business. In 1864 he removed with his family to Council Bluffs, where he established and conducted a nursery business, and he also owned a fine farm in Kane township adjacent to the city, which he managed for about twenty years. During the time he has resided in Council Bluffs and up to a few years ago he also dealt in bee supplies. In all of his business relations he has ever been found upright and honorable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have reared a large family. Their eldest son, Barnabus A., was born August 30, 1836, in Fleming county, Kentucky, and was married at Tecumseh, Kansas, October 11, 1865, to Rebecca A. Cromwell, whose birth occurred April 12, 1849. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Union Veterans Legion, being entitled to membership in these orders by reason of the fact that he was a valiant soldier of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry. In politics he is a republican. Unto him and his wife was born a daughter, Carrie, the wife of William Stephenson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, by whom she has two children, Russell and Shirley. Maud Bonham, the second member of the family of Barnabus Bonham, became the wife of William Jeffries, of Pottawattamie county, and their children are Marguerite, Joseph Sidney, Marie, Gladys, Oscar, Beatrice, Harry, and Rachel, who died in infancy. The third child of Barnabus Bonham is Alice, who is living with her parents. The fourth child was Jessie, a daughter, who died in infancy. Ethel, the next member of the family, became the wife of Arthur Warner, of Council Bluffs, and they have two children, Gertrude and Alice. Oscar, the fifth child of Barnabus Bonham, married Hattie Moon and lives in Council Bluffs. Wilbur, the next member of the family, is at home, as is Mary Fay Bonham. Alonzo McClelland Bonham, the second son of Algernon Sidney Bonham, was born October 17, 1838, married Martha Hamilton and is living in Council Bluffs. He is mentioned on another page of this work. Trinvilla, the next member of the family, born December, 18, 1840, is the wife of O. J. Smith, of this city, and their children are Addie, Marian, Stanton, Frank, Ernest, Grace and Claud. Malville Bonham, born February 14, 1843, and Montaville, born February 27, 1846, both died in infancy. Anna Eliza, born April 8, 1848, became the wife of D. J. Smith, of Council Bluffs, and their children are Minnie, William, Bert and Elmer. John W., born November 18, 1850, lives in Council Bluffs. He married Clara Coacher and their children are Sidney, James, William and Paul. The youngest member of the family of A. S. Bonham is Arabelle, who was born December 11, 1853, and was the wife of Charles Parmalee, of Council Bluffs, by whom she had a daughter, Rachel. Mrs. Parmalee died June 11, 1901.

The death of Mrs. A. S. Bonham occurred November 11, 1902, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She was a devout member of the Christian church and in her life exemplified her religious faith. For sixty-seven years Mr. and Mrs. Bonham had traveled life's journey together when they were separated in death, their mutual love and con-

fidence increasing as the years passed by, and they faced together the hardships and difficulties as well as the pleasures and prosperity of life. Since the death of his wife Mr. Bonham has made his home with his son Barnabus at No. 317 East Pierce street. He, too, is a member of the Christian church and in politics is an ardent republican. It is given to few men to attain such an age as has been allotted to Mr. Bonham and there are indeed few who have so uniformly commanded the confidence and trust of those with whom they have come in contact. In the evening of life he can look back over the past without regret, resting contentedly in the consciousness of an honorable record, and when he shall be called from this life he will leave to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

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### ALONZO M. BONHAM.

Alonzo McClelland Bonham, engaged in the real-estate business in Council Bluffs, was born in Illinois, October 17, 1838, and is the second child of Algernon Sidney and Rachel (Hayden) Bonham, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The removal of the family to Macomb, Illinois, led him to secure his education in the public schools of that city, supplemented by study in the Abingdon (Illinois) College. After the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services to the country, enlisting in Company K, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, with which he served for three years, proving a brave and valiant soldier. He never faltered in the performance of any duty whether on the lonely picket line or on the firing line. In December, 1864, he arrived in Council Bluffs and here engaged in the real-estate business. In 1872 he removed to Paris, Texas, and near that city was engaged in farming for a few years, after which he became a real-estate dealer in Paris. He resided in Texas for twenty years, and on the 2d of May, 1892, returned to Council Bluffs, where he once more opened a real-estate office. He has since conducted business along this line and is thoroughly informed concerning property values. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and now has a large clientage.

On the 31st of December, 1874, in Paris, Texas, Mr. Bonham was married to Miss Martha Hamilton, a daughter of J. J. and Nancy Matilda (Moore) Hamilton. The latter is now living in Denison, Texas, but the father, who was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Texas, died May 17, 1900. He was a consistent member of the Christian church, to which Mrs. Hamilton still belongs. Mrs. Bonham was educated in the city schools of Paris, Texas, and holds membership in the church in which she was reared. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have been born the following named: Centennial, born in Paris, Texas, December 16, 1875, and educated in the schools of his native city, was married January 26, 1902, to Maud Shane, who was reared by her aunt, Mrs. Octavia Stephenson, of Council Bluffs, her parents having died when she was quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham now live in Aspen, Colorado, where he is electrician in a large silver mine. He is a member

of the Knights and Ladies of Security and his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian church. They have one child, Elizabeth Ann, born November 17, 1906. Algernon Jay Bonham, born in Paris, Texas, January 6, 1882, was educated in the schools of that city and of Council Bluffs and is now doing business as a decorator at No. 606 South Main street in this city. He lives with his parents and he, too, affiliates with the Knights and Ladies of Security. Clara Arabelle, born in Paris, Texas, November 1, 1888, and educated in Council Bluffs, was married January 12, 1907, to Eugene Snodgrass, of this city, who was born July 27, 1886. His parents died when he was quite young and he was reared by his grandfather, W. M. Snodgrass, well known in Council Bluffs. He is now a telegraph operator here. His wife holds membership in the Christian church.

Mr. Bonham is a member of the Christian church and affiliates with the Knights and Ladies of Security and with the Grand Army of the Republic, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old army comrades. In politics he is an ardent republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party. He resides at No. 220 Harmony street, and in addition owns a number of valuable properties in Council Bluffs.

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### GEORGE WISE, SR.

George Wise, Sr., who owns three hundred and sixty acres of valuable farming land in Pottawattamie county and is living retired in Avoca, was born in Germany on the 26th of January, 1837. His parents were Andrew and Margaret Wise, both of whom passed away in the fatherland. They were the parents of four children but George Wise, Sr., is the only one now living.

Mr. Wise of this review received his education in the common schools of Germany and remained in the land of his nativity until he had attained his majority, when he became imbued with the desire to seek his fortune in the new world. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic in 1858 and first took up his abode in Cincinnati, Ohio, there remaining for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, and there secured employment as a farm hand. He was thus engaged for eight years and then, with the money which he had saved during this period, he purchased a farm of eighty acres and as he later added eighty acres more, he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land. In 1881, however, Mr. Wise sold his original purchases and came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he bought a farm of two hundred acres. He is now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of highly improved and arable land in this county, but since 1892 has lived retired in the village of Avoca, his well directed energy and enterprise in former years having brought him the competence that now enables him to live without recourse to further labor.



On July 5, 1863, Mr. Wise was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Meltner, who was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1842, a daughter of Michael and Mary Meltner, natives of Germany, who came to this country and located in Ohio in the year 1837. The father's death occurred in Ohio and the mother departed this life while residing near Iowa City. Mrs. Wise was one of a family of five children and acquired her early education in one of the old log schoolhouses characteristic of the pioneer district in which she lived. By her marriage she has become the mother of eleven children, namely: Mary, the wife of Joseph Bollage of Woodbury county, Iowa; George, Jr., living in Pottawattamie county; Anna, who makes her home in Omaha, Nebraska; Gertrude, the wife of Patrick Manning, living in Avoca, Iowa; Michael, also residing in this county; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Flynn and makes her home in Miles City, Montana; Charles, of Pleasant township, Pottawattamie county; Frank, a law student in the college at Des Moines, Iowa, and one of the best shorthand writers of the country; and Edward, who is living on the home farm. Two children of the family have passed away.

Mr. Wise gives his political allegiance to the democracy and has served as road supervisor, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church, to which his wife also belongs. In the evening of his days he receives the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded one who has traveled thus far on life's journey and whose actions have ever been such as to command the respect and admiration of those with whom he has come in contact both in his business and private life. He possesses many of the most commendable traits of his Teutonic ancestry and he has well merited the success which has come to him in his later years.

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#### JURGEN F. RONNA.

Jurgen F. Ronna, who came to America from his native land, Germany, knowing no language but his native tongue, having no capital save a few dollars, has worked his way steadily upward until today he is one of the substantial residents of Pottawattamie county, being senior partner of the firm of J. F. & Otto Ronna, owners of the German Bank of Walnut. The growth of American cities has been so rapid as to seem almost phenomenal. There are men living today in this county who can remember western Iowa when it was a wind-swept and trackless prairie. Mr. Ronna's connection with this section of the state dates back to the period when the work of development and progress seemed scarcely begun here. He has been largely instrumental in promoting the growth of the county and especially of the town in which he makes his home.

Mr. Ronna is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, born June 17, 1848, and the son of John and Elsabe (Frahm) Ronna. The father died in Germany in 1873, and the mother, coming to the United States in 1886,



made her home with her children, who had preceded her to this country. She died in Walnut, January 18, 1897.

Jurgen F. Ronna was reared in the land of his birth and educated in the public schools. He remained a resident of Germany until about twenty years of age, when in the spring of 1868 he sailed for the United States and on his arrival in Iowa, located at Lyons, Clinton county, where he secured a position as clerk in a general store. He was thus employed until the spring of 1874, when he came to Pottawattamie county and invested his savings in one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, constituting the southwest quarter of section 22, Lincoln township. Upon this tract he built a little cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet, and supplied it with furniture of his own manufacture. A year or two later he built a small addition to his original home and there resided for about five years. In 1879 he came to Walnut, where he turned his attention to merchandising, becoming a partner of J. B. Johannsen, with whom he was associated until the spring of 1881, when the relation was dissolved, Mr. Ronna purchasing his partner's interest in the business. He then continued alone until November, 1882, when he admitted J. Hector to the partnership that was maintained until May, 1904, when they sold out. In 1891, on the organization of the Exchange State Bank, Mr. Ronna became one of the stockholders and was made a member of the board of directors. He was identified with that bank until July, 1901, during which time he also held the position of vice president for several years. At the date indicated he severed his connection with this bank and in November of the same year, he and his son Otto purchased the German Bank of Walnut, conducting a general banking business under the firm name of J. F. & Otto Ronna. In connection therewith they also make loans and are likewise land and insurance agents. This institution, under its present management, is one of the leading financial concerns of the northeastern part of Pottawattamie county. Mr. Ronna is purely a self-made man, for upon his arrival from Germany he was without funds, a stranger in a strange land, unacquainted with the speech and customs of the people. He has eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for advancement, and by the judicious use of his time and talents has worked himself steadily upward and is a recognized authority on questions of finance in this section of Iowa.

In early manhood Mr. Ronna was united in marriage to Catharina Dierks and unto them have been born five children, of whom four are yet living: Otto, mentioned on another page of this work; Anna, at home; Julius, a practicing dentist of Pasadena, California; and Leona, at home.

In his political views Mr. Ronna is a stalwart republican, whose interest in the questions and issues of the day is manifest through his wide understanding thereof. He served for two terms as mayor of the village of Walnut and for four years as member of the school board; for the past ten years he has acted as school treasurer and for six years has been a member of the town council. Whether in office or out of it, he is the same patriotic citizen, most loyal to the interests of his adopted land, manifesting the strongest attachment for the stars and stripes.

He is a member of Morrow lodge, No. 559, A. F. & A. M.; Rabboni chapter, No. 85, R. A. M., of Avoca; Kedron commandery, No. 42, K. T., of Atlantic, Iowa; Za-Ga-Zig temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Des Moines; Moriah lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., of Walnut; and Walnut lodge, No. 294, A. O. U. W. He is likewise a member of the Lutheran church, and his membership relations, religious and fraternal, indicate much of the character of the man, and the influences and principles which govern his life. Free from ostentation or display, he is quick to recognize true worth in another—and true worth can always gain his friendship. He is himself a man of many friends—one of Walnut's most respected and honored residents, and not unknown throughout the county and this section of the state.

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### SAMUEL A. GREENE.

For a third of a century any reference to a "veteran" referred to a soldier of the Civil war. Then was written a new chapter in American history, and to-day the soldier of the war of 1861-65 must share honors with he who valiantly upheld American principles and policy in the war with Spain. Captain Samuel A. Greene is well known in this connection and in relation to his military service as a member of the Iowa National Guard. He was born November 22, 1877, at Neola, Iowa, a son of Charles C. and Mary E. (Musser) Greene. The father was formerly a farmer in Pottawattamie county, but is living in Council Bluffs at the present time.

Captain Greene supplemented his early education by study in the high school of Council Bluffs. He was a young man not yet twenty-one years of age, when on the 26th of April, 1898, he offered his services to the government and enlisted with Company L, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, a regiment that made a most creditable record. The command was ordered to San Francisco and, after being stationed at the presidio there for a short time, was ordered to Manila. He served with his regiment through the entire campaign in the Philippines, going from the harbor of the capital to Iloilo and to Cavite, and participating in all the engagements with his command, which did splendid service in the Orient. At length the regiment returned to San Francisco on the 22d of October, 1899, and on the 6th of November, 1899, having been mustered out on the Pacific coast, Captain Greene arrived in Council Bluffs. In 1900 he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company L, Fifty-first Regiment, which was later thrown into the Fifty-fifth upon reorganization. At both enlistments he joined the ranks as a private, but successive promotions followed. He became corporal, subsequently sergeant, afterward first sergeant; in May, 1904, was made second lieutenant; in September, 1905, became first lieutenant, and on the 27th of June, 1906, was commissioned captain. During all this time he has been at home, the regiment having not been called to active field service since the return from the Philippines. Prior to entering the army Captain Greene was con-

nected with the implement business of Council Bluffs. He is now serving as justice of the peace, to which position he was elected in November, 1906.

On the 20th of February, 1907, Captain Greene was married to Miss Margaret C. Pilling, a daughter of Thomas and Coquella Pilling. Her father was a farmer by occupation and died in 1898, while her mother died during the girlhood of Mrs. Greene. Captain Greene is a democrat in politics, active in support of the party. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines and was at one time treasurer of the local organization of that order in Council Bluffs. He is a man of fine personal appearance, naturally of soldierly bearing, and has made a splendid military record, having the respect of those who served under him and the entire confidence of his superior officers.

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### GEORGE G. BAIRD.

George G. Baird, filling the office of recorder of Pottawattamie county, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 11, 1857. The days of his boyhood and youth were quietly passed. He was a student in the country schools, and on the 21st of December, 1881, he left his native county, removing westward to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In the spring of 1883, however, he went to Hamilton, Missouri, where he established a grocery store, continuing in business there for six months. On the expiration of that period he sold out and bought a farm in Caldwell county, Missouri, which he cultivated for a year. He next disposed of that property and again took up his abode in Hamilton, where he secured employment in a grocery house.

It was while living in Hamilton that Mr. Baird was married on the 11th of April, 1886, to Miss Laura B. Shepard, and they remained residents of Hamilton until the 14th of August, that year, when they came to Council Bluffs, where Mr. Baird joined his brother, H. A. Baird, in business as a dealer in fruits, tobacco, etc. For nine years he continued in that trade and then disposed of his mercantile interests in order to enter official service. He was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, filling that position for eight years, and in January, 1903, he received the appointment to the position of deputy recorder of Pottawattamie county, Iowa. He acted in that capacity for one term of two years and in 1905 was elected recorder, being re-elected in 1906, so that he is now serving for his second term. He is one of the leaders of the republican party in the county and has been a delegate to various republican county conventions, while for several years he has been secretary of the Pottawattamie county republican central committee. To the energetic natures and strong mentality of such men as Mr. Baird is due the success of an ever increasing prosperity of the party in this section of the state, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is every assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be attended to, resulting in a successful culmination of the highest ambi-



tions and expectations entertained by his adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs and possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power the republican leaders in Pottawattamie county are ever advancing, carrying everything before them in their onward march. Certainly one of the most potent elements in the success of the movement in this regard is the labor of Mr. Baird, who throughout his life has been a loyal citizen, imbued with patriotism and fearless in defense of his honest convictions.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baird have been born four children, Lynn De Wane, Earl R., Etta M. and John H. Mr. Baird is very prominent and popular in fraternal circles, being connected with various organizations, including the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Macca-bees and the Tribe of Ben Hur. He also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and is a member of the official board of the Broadway church. His life is actuated by high and honorable principles, and his public service is along those lines which he believes will best advance the welfare of the community.

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#### F. LEE JOHNSON.

F. Lee Johnson, who is familiarly called Lee by his numerous friends, is actively engaged in general farming, his home farm being on sections 12 and 13, Norwalk township, and embracing one hundred and sixty acres of arable land. This is a valuable property owing to the care and labor which he has bestowed upon it. His entire life has been passed in Iowa, he being a native son of Council Bluffs, there born on the 7th of April, 1863. His father, F. T. C. Johnson, is mentioned on another page of this work. The old home farm was his playground in youth and also his training school for life's practical duties. He acquired a knowledge of the common English branches of learning in the public schools, supplemented by a business course at Rochester, New York. He remained with his father until after he had attained his majority and assisted him in tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He helped break the sod in many a field, and his labors contributed in substantial measure in making the old home farm what it is today.

Having arrived at years of maturity, Mr. Johnson selected as a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Miss Lena Snyder, and they were married in Victor, Ontario county, New York, August 23, 1894. Mrs. Johnson was born and reared in that locality, being a daughter of Martin Snyder, a farmer of New York, whose entire life has been spent upon the farm where he still resides, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Johnson brought his bride to Iowa and they began their domestic life in Norwalk township, where they still live. Here he has built a comfortable dwelling, a good hay shed and barn and has set out an orchard. He tills the soil in the production of cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also raises



and feeds stock, fattening from two to three carloads of cattle and a large number of hogs annually. He now has a fine herd of shorthorn cattle, with a pure blooded registered male at the head of his herd. He also has high grade cows and heifers and his stock raising and feeding business constitutes an important source of income to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a family of three sons and one daughter, Ina Mae, Oliver Warren, Ira Martin and Charles Lee. The family are much esteemed in the community where they reside and enjoy the warm friendship of those with whom they have been brought in contact. Mr. Johnson is a staunch democrat and is now serving for the third year as assessor but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs. His life has been quietly passed in the pursuits of the farm and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from his boyhood, indicates that his has been an honorable career.

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### H. VERNER BATTEY.

H. Verner Battey, the well known and efficient clerk of the district court of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1862. His father was a well known farmer in that vicinity and Mr. Battey was reared to agricultural pursuits. His parents removed to Vernon county, Missouri, in 1869, and settled there on a farm. They later took up their home in Shelby county, Iowa, at the time when their son, H. Verner, was fifteen, so that he received his education in the district schools of these various counties.

During his summer vacations Mr. Battey gave his father whatever assistance he could in the fields and after leaving school he devoted his entire time to agriculture until he had attained his majority. He then felt it was time for him to leave the parental roof and he took up his abode in Portsmouth, Shelby county, removing two years later to Walnut, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he bought a weekly republican paper and began his career as an editor. As a lad he had always had a ready mind for public speaking and his boyish compositions showed an unusual talent. He felt that the press must maintain a high ideal because it is of necessity the leader of great movements and the strongest educational force of today. This principle has prevailed in all the work that Verner Battey has done as a newspaper man. He carried on this paper for ten years in a most pleasing way and so built up the patronage of the Walnut Bureau that it was a leader in the community. His language was always clear, simple and graceful and he led his readers along through an argumentative path decked with literary allusions gained from his wide reading. He was offered so good a price for the paper on which he had spent so much time that he felt it was to his advantage to sell. In consequence he removed to Harlan, Iowa, where he bought the Harlan American, a weekly paper, which he put upon the

same high basis that the Walnut Bureau had enjoyed. He was editor two years when he saw his opportunity of buying the Avoca Herald at Avoca, Iowa. He consequently sold out at Harlan and continued for three years at Avoca.

Mr. Battey's political affiliations and work had brought him into prominence and his talent had been recognized, so that he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court in November, 1899—a position in which he served until January, 1905, when he assumed the office of clerk of the district court of Pottawattamie county, to which he had been chosen at the preceding election and to which he was re-elected in the following year. He has always taken an active interest in political measures and in movements which have made for the improvement of the towns in which he has lived. For two terms he served as mayor of Walnut, Iowa, and for two years as town recorder. Education has always found in him a warm friend and he was an active and efficient secretary of the school board of Walnut for seven years. The republican party has honored him many times by making him a delegate to the county conventions and to the ninth district congressional convention, as well as several state conventions.

In 1884, at Portsmouth, Shelby county, Iowa, Mr. Battey was married to Lena Betterman, a daughter of Carl H. Betterman, deceased. This union has been blessed with six children: Carl V., George Earl, Percy B., Lena, Bessie and Herbert. The family are all members of the Episcopal church at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and are active in its support.

Mr. Battey is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the following Masonic orders: Mount Nebo lodge, No. 297, A. F. & A. M., of Avoca, Iowa; Rabboni chapter, No. 85, R. A. M., of Avoca; Joppa council, No. 15, of Council Bluffs; Ivanhoe commandery, No. 17, K. T., of Council Bluffs; and Harmony chapter of the Eastern Star of the same city. He is past master of his lodge and past high priest of his chapter. His efficiency in his present position as clerk of the district court has been recognized by his election in 1907 to the presidency of the Association of Clerks of the District Courts of Iowa. His life has always been honorable and useful, actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice. He may rest assured that the people of this county are not unmindful of his labors and his devotion to their interests.

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### JOHN H. ANDERSEN.

John H. Andersen is one of the large landowners of York township, deriving his income from valuable farming property comprising seven hundred and sixty-five acres. His home is on section 32, where he has lived continuously for twenty-two years or since 1885. He had settled in Mills county in 1883 and has continuously made his home in Iowa since that time. He was born in Holstein, Germany, January 16, 1854, and was reared

in his native land, acquiring a public-school education there. His knowledge of English, however, has all been acquired since coming to the new world. He is a brother of William P. Andersen, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. In Germany he was reared to the occupation of farming and followed that pursuit in the fatherland until his emigration to America. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world, he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the United States with his family.

Mr. Andersen was married in Germany to Miss Katherine Miller, and in 1883 they crossed the Atlantic, making their way at once to Mills county, Iowa. There Mr. Andersen rented a tract of land for two years and on the expiration of that period he removed to Pottawattamie county, where he made his first investment in property, purchasing eighty acres of land. This constituted the nucleus of his present extensive possessions. With characteristic energy he began the development and improvement of that tract and as his labors resulted in the production of crops which found a ready sale on the market, he added to his original holdings another eighty-acre tract. His next purchase brought him one hundred and twenty acres in York township, followed by one hundred and sixty acres in Harrison township. At different times the purchases have been made until he now has seven hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land, of which three hundred and twenty acres lie in Gray county, Texas, and four hundred and forty-five acres in this part of Iowa. He has placed his capital in the safest of all investments—real estate—and as the years have passed has brought his lands under a high state of cultivation, thus greatly enhancing their value. Upon the home farm he has erected a good residence, two barns and out-buildings, and in fact has made the farm what it is today. He also put out an orchard and shade trees, broke the prairie, fenced the fields and carried forward the work of improvement along the line of progressive agriculture until his farming interests are unsurpassed by those of any resident of the community. He raises shorthorn cattle, feeding from two to three carloads per year and also raises and feeds about two carloads of Duroc Jersey hogs. While he has broad fields devoted to grain production his stock-raising interests are so extensive that he feeds all of his grain.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Andersen have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: William, a real-estate agent in Des Moines; Mary, the wife of Hugo Stuhr, a farmer of Minden, by whom she has three children, Lydia Daisy, Arno and Hugo; Hannah, the wife of Ernest Burmeister, a farmer of Washington township, by whom she has one son, Harry; and John and Herman, who are upon the home farm and assist their father in its operation.

Mr. Andersen has served as school director for several years and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who has done effective service in its behalf. He has never sought or desired political office, however, and is independent in his voting. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church of Washington township. He started out in life empty-handed and has made all that he possesses, working diligently



and persistently to achieve success. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he has found good business opportunities and through their utilization has steadily advanced toward the plane of affluence.

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### FRANK BLANK.

Among the younger business men of Council Bluffs who have gained a creditable name and place for themselves in financial circles is numbered Frank Blank, cashier of the E. E. Hart private bank. He is one of the native sons of the city, having been born here in 1880. At the usual age he entered the public schools and passed through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1898. Immediately afterward he entered the employ of E. E. Hart in the latter's private bank, being first employed in the capacity of stenographer and later becoming bookkeeper, while in 1903 he was made cashier. His connection with this institution now covers ten years—a fact which is indicative of his ability and fidelity. He has gained a thorough and systematic knowledge of the banking business and his work is carried on along most systematic and progressive lines. He is likewise secretary of the Iowa Lumber & Box Company, and is recognized as a forceful factor in commercial circles.

Mr. Blank votes with the republican party and is more or less active in its ranks. He is well known in fraternal circles as a member of the Elks lodge and also of the Modern Woodmen camp and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Congregational church. Having always lived in this city he has had a wide acquaintance from his early school days to the present time and many of his friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days.

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### JAMES W. MITCHELL.

James W. Mitchell, in whom Pottawattamie county finds a capable and trustworthy official as manifest in his discharge of the duties of the position of treasurer, to which he was elected in 1903, for a two years' term, has been a resident of Council Bluffs since 1892. He was born in Bellevue, Nebraska, on the 5th of April, 1859, and is a son of Francis L. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Mitchell, the former a native of New York and the latter of Kentucky. In 1855 the father removed to Nebraska and the Roberts family were also pioneers of that state.

James W. Mitchell was reared to manhood in Bellevue, Nebraska, the public schools affording him his educational privileges. After putting aside his text-books he spent three or four years in clerking in a store there, and in the spring of 1880 removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued to



clerk for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he was employed as a salesman for two years and subsequently he removed to Rawlins, Wyoming, where he had charge of a post trading store for one year. He afterward went to Pratt county, Kansas, and opened a drug store at Iuka, carrying on the business for a year, after which he was appointed deputy sheriff of Pratt county, Kansas, and served for two years. He also filled the position of deputy clerk of the district court for a similar period and in all the offices he has filled, whether in Council Bluffs or elsewhere, he has made a most creditable record by reason of his fidelity and trustworthiness. In 1889 he returned to Omaha, where he accepted a clerkship in a store, filling the position until 1892, when he removed to Council Bluffs and entered the employ of Stewart Brothers, wholesale grocers, as city salesman, continuing with that house as a most efficient and trusted employe for twelve years.

In the meantime Mr. Mitchell was recognized as one whose efforts in public life were effective and far-reaching. Deeply interested in political questions his position as such is never an equivocal one. In fact he is recognized as one of the leaders of the republican party and has been sent as a delegate to various county conventions. In 1906 he was elected treasurer of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, for two years and is now the incumbent in the office.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Mitchell was married in 1883, in Buena Vista, Colorado, to Miss Delia S. Sheldon, a daughter of John N. Sheldon, of Omaha, and they have one daughter, Georgie. His fraternal relations embrace membership with the United Commercial Travelers, No. 146, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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#### G. A. MILLER.

G. A. Miller, who for twenty-two years has been a resident of Pottawattamie county, now owns and cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 16, James township. He was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, August 5, 1859, his parents being Nicholas and Kate Miller, the former born in Germany and the latter in Boston, Massachusetts. The father came with his parents to the United States in 1840, the family home being established in the state of New York, where he remained until he attained his majority. He then made his way westward to LaSalle county, Illinois, where he resided until 1875, when he established his home in Livingston county, Illinois, near Dwight. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They became the parents of ten children, of whom eight yet survive: Magdaline, the wife of H. C. Brandes, of James township, Pottawattamie county; Carrie, of Chicago, Illinois; G. A., of this review; Katie, of Pottawattamie county; Emma, the wife of Frank Wilkinson, of Chicago; Louise and Rose, also of Chicago;

and Hattie, who is living in the same city. Those deceased were Nicholas and Sophia.

In the common schools G. A. Miller obtained his education while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. He remained a resident of Illinois until 1885, when he came to Iowa, settling in James township, Pottawattamie county, where he rented a farm for three years. He then purchased eighty acres of land and has since extended its boundaries by the purchase of an additional tract of eighty acres, so that he now owns one hundred and sixty acres on section 16, James township. He has brought his fields under a state of rich fertility, and he uses the latest improved machinery to carry on the work of the farm. Everything about the place indicates his careful supervision and practical methods, and his labors have brought to him a desirable measure of success.

In 1884 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Carrie Deffenbaugh, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and was one of six children. Her parents were of German descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born eight children: Maud, Harry, Roy, Alta, Ada, Howard, Merle and Glenn. The parents attend and support the Evangelical church in James township, and Mr. Miller gives his political allegiance to the democracy. For three years he has served as township trustee, his election being proof of his fidelity and trustworthiness in office. Mrs. Miller was reared in Illinois, among pleasant surroundings, and developed a genial disposition and sunny nature which contribute much to the happiness of their home and make a visit at the Miller household a thing of delight to the many friends of the family. In his business career Mr. Miller is determined and energetic, and at all times thoroughly reliable. In this way he has won the success that he is now enjoying.

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### WILLIAM CLARK, SR.

William Clark, Sr., for many years closely associated with important agricultural and stock-raising interests in Pottawattamie county and now living in Oakland, from which town he superintends his investments, was born in Pennsylvania, March 1, 1837. His father, Charles Clark, was also a native of the Keystone state and was of Irish lineage. He was a farmer by occupation and continued to live in Pennsylvania until 1850, when he removed with his family to Illinois, locating in Mercer county, where he purchased land and engaged in its operation until the spring of 1860. He then went to Kansas by teams, but this being the year of the great drought everything was burned up, and after living in their covered wagons throughout the summer the family came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, in the fall. Here the father purchased eighty acres of land from the original settler and moved into a log cabin of one room built by the Mormons, making that his home for a few years. This house was the only improvement upon the place, but as time passed he broke the land, erected buildings and continued



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM CLARK, SR.





the cultivation of his land throughout the remainder of his active life. For a few years before his death, however, he lived retired at the home of our subject, where he died on the 12th of September, 1884, at the age of eighty-four years. He possessed good business ability and keen discrimination and prospered in his undertakings. For long years he was connected with the Presbyterian church but at a later date became a member of the Baptist church and at all times was interested in Christian and charitable work. His political views accorded with the principles of the republican party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah McCreary, was born in Pennsylvania and died February 26, 1905, at the age of ninety-two years. She, too, was a member of the Presbyterian church.

In their family were twelve children, all of whom reached mature years, namely: Elizabeth, now deceased; Margaret E., the wife of Andrew Laughlin, a farmer of Nebraska; Uriah, a retired farmer and a veteran of the Civil war, living at Woodbine, Iowa; William, of this review; Samuel, who died on the 13th of July, 1907; Mrs. Martha White, of Oakland; John Calvin, who served as a soldier of the Union army and has now passed away; Katherine, who is the widow of William Huff and lives in Nebraska; James, Harriet, Frank and Mary, all now deceased.

William Clark, Sr., was reared on the old homestead farm and early became familiar with the tasks of plowing, planting and harvesting. He attended the country schools as opportunity offered and throughout his entire life has been connected with agricultural interests. In 1860 he came to Iowa, settling about two and a half miles south of Oakland in Pottawattamie county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, giving in exchange for this tract one horse, two cows, two yearling steers, one hog and a wagon box. Only fifteen acres of the land had been broken and upon the place he erected a log cabin of one room, sixteen by eighteen feet. The year after his arrival here he returned to Illinois and was married, bringing his bride to her new home in a covered wagon and driving a cow the entire distance. Money was very scarce in those days and for six months she was unable to write home as she could not buy a stamp for the letter. Game was very plentiful and Indians often visited the locality on their hunting trips. Mr. Clark had to do his trading in Council Bluffs, which was then the nearest market, and he has sold dressed hogs for two dollars and a quarter per hundred and wheat for twenty-five cents a bushel. He used oxen in breaking his land. In 1873 he removed from his first farm to one in Valley township, where he remained until 1901, and then took up his abode in Oakland, where he is now occupying an attractive modern residence that constitutes one of the best homes of the town. He has been very successful in his business affairs, is the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land in Valley township and twelve and a half acres where he now resides. He has raised cattle for the market and in all his business ventures has manifested an aptitude for successful management that has made him one of the substantial residents of his adopted county.

On the 1st of October, 1861, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Martha Humbert, who was born in Indiana, November 16, 1842. They became the

parents of eight children, of whom four are living: Sarah, the wife of George Huff, a plumber of Oakland; Carrie, the wife of Pardin White, a farmer of Valley township; William, living on the old homestead; and Ruby, the wife of Robert Anderson, a farmer of Center township. Those deceased are Fred, Emanuel, Mattie and Lula.

The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Clark has served as an officer. He has been a life-long republican and has held a number of township offices, to which he has been called by his fellow townsmen who recognize his worth and ability. He has made his home in this county for forty-seven years and has therefore largely witnessed its growth and development, noting the changes that have occurred and aiding in the work that has been done to transform the district from a wild prairie region into fertile farms.

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### RAY O. WILLIAMS, D. D. S.

Dr. Ray O. Williams, who is successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Council Bluffs, has spent his entire life in Iowa and has ever been actuated by a spirit of enterprise and progress which has done so much for the development of the state. He was born upon a farm in Montgomery county, Iowa, in 1874, and was there reared to the age of fourteen years, working in the fields as opportunity offered and also attending the country schools. In 1888 the family removed to Oakland, Iowa, where he continued his studies until graduated from the high school, with the class of 1892. Through preparation for life's practical duties he entered the Iowa Business College, at Des Moines, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1893. Thus well trained for the business world he spent eight months in the employ of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Omaha, Nebraska, after which he returned to Oakland, Iowa, where he acted as telegraph operator for eighteen months. He afterward engaged in keeping books there for eighteen months and then took a dental course in the Iowa University, from which he was graduated in 1899. Locating for practice in Council Bluffs, he has since remained in this city and has gained a liberal support. He has thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the most modern methods of practice, keeps in touch with the advancement that is continually being made by the profession and as the years have gone by has shown that he is equally efficient in the mechanical work of the operating room. His services have given general satisfaction and thus his practice has continually grown.

Dr. Williams, on the 18th of June, 1902, was married in Council Bluffs to Miss Emma E. Crowdson, a daughter of the Rev. W. B. Crowdson, and they are well known socially here. They hold membership in the Christian church and Dr. Williams is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Knights of the Maccabees. He likewise has a military record, for he offered his services to the government at the time of the Spanish-American war, enlisting on the 28th of April, 1898, as a member

of Company I, Fiftieth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry. This command was stationed at Jacksonville, Florida, and he was honorably discharged on the 3d of November, 1898.

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### GEORGE MAIER.

On the roll of Pottawattamie county's dead appears the name of George Maier, who was one of the pioneer business men of Avoca and one of its most prominent citizens during the years of his residence here. The life record of a man that is honorable and successful is a source of stimulation in the lives of others, pointing out a course which may be profitably followed. Many lessons may be drawn from the life record of George Maier—a man who stood four square to every wind that blows. His purposes and plans would bear closest investigation and his methods were never such as sought or required disguise. On the contrary he was as straightforward as he was energetic and his name ever stood as a synonym for integrity in the town where he made his home.

Mr. Maier was born in Schwenningen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 21st of February, 1841, and at the age of twelve years became a student in the Polytechnic School for Watchmakers in the Black Forest. For seven years he studied under the best masters of the watchmaker's art and during that time he also attended the gymnasium, which is equivalent to a high school of this country. There he mastered a thorough course and after finishing his education he traveled through the Black Forest for a watch manufacturing concern for two years, making sales and collections as well. At times he carried large sums of money, having the complete confidence and trust of the firm by which he was employed and under whom he had mastered the watchmaker's trade. The house in which he served his apprenticeship is still in existence and is one of the largest in Europe.

Following his two years' experience as a commercial salesman Mr. Maier came to the United States, locating in Buffalo, New York, where he remained for a short time. He then proceeded westward to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where lived his maternal uncle, George Haller, who was proprietor of one of the leading jewelry establishments of that state and president and owner of the Horological Institute, which is still conducted by his son and namesake. Subsequently Mr. Maier located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for two or three years as master workman for Preuser Brothers and George Logeman.

In 1870 he came west to Council Bluffs, looking for a location which would prove a favorable business opening. For one year he remained in the county seat, employed in the jewelry house of Mr. Savely and in early spring of 1871 he came to Avoca, Iowa, where he established himself in business, renting a small corner in the store of G. Diedrich. His quarters were so tiny that on the arrival of a customer he was compelled to rise in order to face his caller. However, he had thoroughly mastered the watch-



maker's trade and jeweler's art and in later years when he employed a number of people in his store none of the more particular work in that line was ever entrusted to his assistants, but was performed by his own hand. He possessed superior mechanical ingenuity and skill which had been directed along the lines of the watchmaker's art and he had attained a degree of proficiency far surpassing that of most followers of the business. Within a few months after his arrival in Avoca he had gained the entire confidence of the people and soon the increase in his patronage demanded more room. He therefore rented larger quarters where he might keep house and also have a business room. He then sent to Wisconsin for a sister whom he had been educating. She joined him in Avoca about Christmas time of 1871 and they lived together until the following August, when both Mr. Maier and his sister became ill with typhoid fever. The latter's death occurred two weeks later and it was four months before Mr. Maier had sufficiently recovered to resume his business duties. His patronage grew rapidly, however, and he removed to more commodious quarters, constantly enlarging his stock to meet the growing demands of his trade.

In 1877 Mr. Maier erected a brick business block at Avoca and equipped it second to no jewelry establishment in this section of the state. Each forward step brought him a broader view and wider opportunities and, seeing a chance for advantageous investment elsewhere, in 1880 he opened a branch store in Shelby. In 1881, however, he was advised by his physician to give up some of his business cares, which were making too great demands upon his strength and accordingly he disposed of the business at Shelby. He then admitted Fred Woltman, who had for some time been in his employ, to a partnership in the Avoca store. Mr. Maier then turned the management of the business over to his partner and removed to Stuart, Iowa, where he opened a store, but the enterprise in Avoca missed the attention and guiding hand of the master and one year later Mr. Maier returned to Avoca, where he resumed his business cares. His patronage steadily increased and he was in command of a very large and profitable business when, in 1891, he sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Woltman, who removed the stock to Rock Island, Illinois. The store building was then leased for a short time but in December, 1892, Mr. Maier resumed business at his old location, refitting his store with solid black walnut and rosewood fixtures, fine showcases and everything to correspond. He continued to conduct a most gratifying and prosperous trade until January 21, 1904, when failing health forced him to consult a specialist. Mrs. Maier had been of great assistance to her husband in his business career, often taking care of patrons in the store while Mr. Maier did some intricate work in connection with watchmaking. He relied greatly upon her sound judgment and keen business discernment and attributed no little of his prosperity to her aid and guidance. On the 21st of January, 1904, however, they locked the store door and started for Chicago for medical advice. This proved the close of Mr. Maier's commercial connection with Avoca, for he was never again able to resume active business. On the 7th of February Mrs. Maier opened the store and supervised the business during certain hours of the day until the 1st of May, when the store and fixtures



were sold to E. E. Wilcox, who thus succeeded to the business which Mr. Maier had built up in preceding years. He lingered until the 14th of June, 1904, and was then called to his final rest, his death being mourned by a vast circle of friends.

Mr. Maier was a charter member of the Gesang Verein and one of its most active representatives, being its treasurer from its organization until his demise. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church and throughout his life remained a liberal and generous contributor to church and charitable work. In politics he was a republican in his endorsement of many issues before the people, yet in his later years he cast an independent ballot. He was never an office seeker but his interest in the cause of education led him to serve for some time as a member of the school board. He stood for all those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride and in citizenship was progressive and helpful.

Mrs. Maier, who survives her husband, was born in Davenport, Iowa, a daughter of Mathias J. and Elise (Rode) Rohlfs. Her father was for many years a prominent resident of eastern Iowa and served at one time as county treasurer of Scott county. Few, if any, old settlers were better known than he and in his death one of the noted characters of the county passed away. For more than a half century he there resided and during the greater part of his life was identified with its interests, while in every capacity in which he served he was always found the careful, honest, vigilant and energetic worker that characterizes the thorough and progressive man of affairs. He was born in the town of Tondern, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 19, 1816, and during the years of his young manhood he attended the teachers' seminary of his native town. He taught school for several years in the fatherland and in 1847 crossed the Atlantic. After a brief residence in New York he decided to locate in the west, journeying by way of the Erie canal, the lakes and by wagon to Davenport. He was the first German educator of the locality and both preached and taught school to some extent, but more of his time and attention were given to farming. He rented land two miles north of Davenport and proved himself a successful agriculturist. While engaged in farming, however, he found time to give some attention to outside matters and organized a German society and a German school, in which he taught several days in the week and on Sunday. There were many of his countrymen who took advantage of the opportunity to learn from him, for he was an excellent German scholar. He was looked upon as a leader in all community interests, especially among the Germans. He it was who organized the first singing society—the earliest organization of the kind in Scott county, now known as the Maennerchor. He desired that it should be a permanent thing and today it is a great and powerful organization in the musical circles of the city.

Continuing his farming operations, Mr. Rohlfs bought land in Lincoln township in 1850 and upon one of his farms there resided until 1873. He laid out gardens according to principles of landscape gardening and soon the beauty of his place attracted the attention of others, who followed his example. He was also a man of influence in political circles, being first

elected justice of the peace in Lincoln township. In 1866 the republican party elected him to the eleventh general assembly and for four successive terms he was chosen to that office. In that position he urged the adoption of every measure that would promote the interests of the public schools and that in any way promoted the educational interests of the state. He was the first man in Iowa elected for three successive terms and he left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during his incumbency in office. The commercial and agricultural interests of Iowa and matters pertaining to immigration received his careful consideration and aid whenever the interests of the state demanded it. He was bitterly opposed to all sorts of sumptuary laws, or anything that was regarded by him as a barrier to personal liberty. His opposition to such legislation was shown in a most energetic manner. While a member of the legislature he belonged to the committee on immigration, and during the time he served on that committee he published a pamphlet, "Iowa, the Home for Immigrants," which received a large circulation. It did much toward directing the stream of immigration to this state.

In 1872, when the corruption of the Grant administration was being discussed in many of the leading newspapers of the country, it became apparent that a liberal republican party should be called into existence, and when it was Mr. Rohlf's joined it. At the state convention of that party held some time afterward, he was nominated as its candidate for state treasurer. He was also a delegate that year to the national convention of the party which met at Cincinnati and which nominated Horace Greeley for president. He took an active part in the campaign and made a canvass of all the counties, but the state ticket met the same fate as the national, and Iowa lost the opportunity of having Mr. Rohlf's as its treasurer.

The republican party, however, continued to exist in Scott county and in the following year, 1873, Mr. Rohlf's was nominated by it for county treasurer and elected by a great majority. He served so faithfully in this office that he was continued in it for fourteen years, a record unprecedented in office-holding in this county. He also served one year as deputy treasurer, the first year of Colonel McManus' incumbency of that office. Mr. Rohlf's was active not only in the political arena, but in the business world he demonstrated his tact and ability. He was the founder of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Scott county and proved one of its most industrious and energetic workers for years. He served as its president and its secretary from the inception of the company to January 1, 1900, when he was retired at his own request on account of the infirmities of age. For many years he was president of the German School Society and he had been second speaker of the Turngemeinde, member of the Schuetzen-Verein and of Odd Fellows lodge, No. 37.

He was married in 1840 to Miss Eliza Rode and she proved a faithful wife and companion. Her death occurred about twenty-seven years ago. They had six children, four of whom are living: Theodore, who is in the insurance business at Avoca, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Maier; Emil, who resides in Eldridge, Scott county; and Rudolph, who was a member of the firm of

Rohlf's & Bishoff in Davenport, but for the last six years has been county treasurer of Scott county. The daughter deceased was the former wife of Charles Hetzel, of the board of public works. August, who was a farmer living near Avoca, died February 3, 1907.

It was Emma, daughter of Mr. Rohlf's, who became the wife of George Maier and to them were born two children: Zoe, educated in the high school of Avoca; and G. W. Marque. The latter was educated in the public schools, being graduated therefrom in 1895, and from Princeton College with the degree of B. S. (*magna cum laude*) in 1901. He afterward pursued a post-graduate course at Princeton, receiving his master of science degree in 1902 for work done in mathematics and astronomy. From 1902 until 1904 he was connected with the observatory at Beirut, Syria, and was instructor of mathematics at the American College of that place. Returning to America on account of his father's death in 1905, he took charge of mathematics and physics in the Preparatory School for Boys in Chicago, in which position he is still serving. He is a republican, consistent in his support of the party because of his firm belief in its principles. His church relationship is with the Presbyterians. The daughter, Zoe Maier, was educated in the high school of Avoca and in Iowa Wesleyan University, winning the degree of Bachelor of Music in the conservatory. Five years later she returned to the conservatory for a post-graduate course but while pursuing her studies there sprained her wrist and was thereby forced to discontinue her practice. Up to the time of her father's death she taught music in Avoca. Mrs. Maier, while not a member of any church, has always worked for the interests and upbuilding of the Presbyterian church.

The husband and father was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. As a pioneer business man he contributed to its commercial prosperity from an early day and as the years went by his position in public regard was strengthened by an irreproachable life and unfaltering moral worth. In manner he was entirely free from ostentation and display but the qualities of true manhood cannot be hid. They show forth in one's daily conduct and speech—they are the real basis of character. Such was the case with Mr. Maier and wherever he went he was respected and most of all in the communities where he was best known.

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### THEODORE HENRY DINGMAN.

Theodore Henry Dingman, who is now engaged in the production of berries and in general farming on section 8, Garner township, was born in this township, June 16, 1858, a son of John Boyd and Martha (Ritter) Dingman, of whom mention is made on another page of this volume. His maternal grandfather, Adam Ritter, came to Garner township in 1846, being one of its first settlers. He was born in Wythe county, Virginia, July 24, 1812, and was seven years of age when he accompanied his father to Burkes Garden, Tazewell county, Virginia. In 1837 he married Nancy T



Ward and in 1842 became a resident of Hancock county, Illinois. In the spring of 1846 he came with a colony of Mormons to Pottawattamie county, traveling by team and wagon to Council Bluffs, which was then called Kanessville, and the same year settled on the farm which for a very long period was his home. He lived in Garner township until within a few years of his death and then removed to Neola, this county, where his last days were passed.

It will thus be seen that Theodore H. Dingman is a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of this section of the state. He was educated in the common schools and reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. Having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Miss Eliza Butterfield, a daughter of Charles and Annie Butterfield, of Kane township, this county, the marriage being celebrated on the 31st of January, 1883. They became the parents of nine children: Oscar Henry, Nancy May, Frank Robert, Luella, Myrtle Emma, Zoe, Flossie Leona, Jessie and Lottie, all of whom are still under the parental roof, the family circle yet remaining unbroken by the hand of death.

Mr. Dingman has made his home upon the old family homestead during the greater part of his life. In 1893, however, he went to Oklahoma, to which place he removed his family in the fall of that year, remaining there for three months. He then came home on a visit and continued here for five months, after which he again went to Oklahoma, where he lived for one year. He bought a quarter section of land and homesteaded a claim there, but before returning he sold the property. He now owns thirty-six acres of his father's home farm and has a tract of fourteen acres in addition. He is now largely engaged in fruit-raising, making a specialty of blackberries, raspberries and strawberries, having about eight acres planted to fruit. The fruit that he raises is of good quality, finding a ready sale on the market and bringing to Mr. Dingman a gratifying and profitable income. His political allegiance is given to the democracy but he has never been an office seeker.



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